
INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC

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FOREWORD



IN THIS 1950 EDITION OF THE INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC we have included testimony of our trust in the theory that the world does improve as it spins its way through space. We believe that the world today is better than it was a year ago; a better place in which to live, a better globe over which to travel. For that reason, our 1950 "book within a book"—always the outstanding feature of our almanac and one that distinguishes it from any other almanac that we know—is a VACATION TRAVEL GUIDE. We think that a Travel Guide is just the appropriate book for these times. If you haven't traveled all over your own country, you have missed a treat. "See America First" is still a fine slogan. Canada to the north and Mexico to the south have much to offer the visitor. South America is always colorful. Europe is once again fit and ready to receive visitors.

There have been, however, so many changes since former years of peaceful travel that a new guide is necessary to tell the tourist of the changed conditions and the new regulations. The traveler needs to be brought up to date on what formalities must be observed before starting, where is the best place to go and at what season of the year, and which are the better hotels.

As usual, Mr. Dan Golenpaul has shouldered the burden of editing the special section, the alluring Vacation Travel Guide. With the kindly and efficient collaboration of the American Express Company, *Holiday*, the Esso Touring Service and the American Automobile Association, he has compiled a compact guide that he believes contains valuable information for a man planning a trip in any direction. In addition to that, Mr. Golenpaul rounded up four noted authors to give their reasons for a special liking of four foreign countries that they knew well in their traveling careers. Russel Crouse, who delights in looking up strange fjords on the slightest provocation, has written of the scenic and gustatory appeal of the Scandinavian countries. Christopher Morley discusses the pleasures of living or traveling in Merrie England. Louis Bromfield tells why he esteems France so highly as a country to visit as often as possible and John Gunther recounts, from much personal experience, some of the historic, artistic and culinary attractions of Italy.

Aside from the Vacation Travel Guide, once again the staff of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the statisticians of the Research Institute of America, and the news chroniclers of the New York *Herald Tribune* have labored faithfully to keep these pages up to date in world news, international affairs and business matters at home and abroad. We have, in our Review of the Year, Elmer Davis writing on the national political scene in Washington, John Chamberlain on books, Brooks Atkinson on the drama and Red Smith on sports, all good men and true and outstanding in their fields. We thank one and all for their notable contributions to this volume and, in particular, we thank the faithful and industrious members of our own office staff.

JOHN KIERAN, *Editor*



REVIEW OF THE YEAR



WASHINGTON by ELMER DAVIS

SPORTS by RED SMITH

LITERATURE by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

THEATER by BROOKS ATKINSON

A VACATION TRAVEL GUIDE

Edited by Dan Golenpaul

with contributions by

LOUIS BROMFIELD
RUSSEL CROUSE
JOHN GUNTHER
CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

HOLIDAY MAGAZINE
AMERICAN EXPRESS
ESSO TOURING SERVICE
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

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REVIEW OF THE YEAR



WASHINGTON AT HOME AND ABROAD

by ELMER DAVIS

News Analyst, American Broadcasting Company.

IT WAS ROSES, roses all the way for Harry Truman, when he rode in bright sunshine to be inaugurated for the presidential term he had won in an election whose outcome astonished almost everybody but him. But a good deal of the rest of the way, in his first year, it was poison ivy. That year taught the lesson that Congress can function effectively with a two-party system but is pretty well paralyzed when there are three parties.

The first session of the Eighty-first Congress was one of the half dozen longest in peacetime history. It managed, as usual, to do what had to be done in foreign affairs—though, as usual, it did it late and grudgingly; but in domestic matters its accomplishment was small, compared to the effort expended. Partly this was due to genuine disagreement, and partly to faulty tactics by the administration leaders. They had, nominally, a sufficient majority in the Senate, a large one in the House; but those majorities included many Southerners. Not many of them had openly supported the States' Rights ticket against the national democratic party; but many had kept silent in the campaign, or confined themselves to local issues. Were they to be treated as renegades, denied patronage? Some northern Democrats wanted that, but it was hard to draw the line between the few blown-in-the-glass Dixiecrats, the silent neutrals, and the Southerners who in most issues were supporters of the administration. So it was decided, at first, to treat them, as Lincoln put it, as if they had never been away. But many of them had been away and were away still, disagreeing with the northern Democrats, who were mostly liberals, on economic as well as racial issues; and the administration program could get enacted into law only if at least a sprinkling of Southerners would support it.

That program was sweeping and controversial, and part of it was based on an economic misjudgment. In his opening message, the President had assumed that deflation was still the problem, and proposed various measures to counteract it—

including four billion dollars more in taxes. But already a business recession was beginning, which went on till midsummer saw four million unemployed, and the President's midyear economic report had to recommend measures to counteract deflation. This disinflation or healthy readjustment, as administration spokesmen called it, never quite became the "Truman depression" that Republican Congressmen and propagandists in Moscow had predicted—thanks probably to such reforms of the thirties as farm-price supports and social security, which kept the cancellations and layoffs from setting off a chain reaction; and by August there were signs of an upturn. But the deflation had nullified some administration plans; Congress had been able to contribute no remedy except a theoretical enthusiasm for economy, which never meant economy in a man's own district; so the consequence was a return to deficit financing. It was on a small scale, in 1949; and most people seemed to agree with the President that "there are economic and social deficits that would be far more serious than a temporary budget deficit." Still, nobody liked to see deficit financing come back at all, with the national debt already more than a quarter of a trillion dollars.

The President's inaugural had announced an extensive program of social reforms—the measures he had advocated in his campaign—which he called the Fair Deal; it stemmed from the New Deal, but was far more coherent and logical; it added up to what friends as well as enemies called the Welfare State. The friends pointed out that this country has usually been a welfare state for somebody; the question is who gets the welfare, and also how much welfare should be bestowed on any particular group, in the national interest. On both these points there was violent disagreement, in Congress and in the nation.

Part of the program, promised in the Democratic platform, was Federal action to assure civil rights for Negroes. Against this it was certain that all the Southerners

in Congress would stand together; so it would have seemed sound political strategy to get as many of them as possible to support other administration measures first before starting the civil-rights battle. Speaker Sam Rayburn took this line in the House, but he had few Southern liberals to support him. In the Senate, liberal Southerners were proportionately more numerous, but there the administration leaders chose to force the most unpalatable issue early in the session. They did it indirectly, by an attempt to limit the filibuster; but every Southern Senator knew that civil rights would carry if the issue ever came to a vote. So they fought to save the filibuster; and with the aid of a majority of the Republicans, they eventually got a rule that made it harder to stop filibusters than ever.

The bitter feelings roused by that fight had less aftereffect in the Senate than might have been expected. Senator Connally continued to lead the administration forces on foreign policy; Senator Maybank successfully led the fight for rent control; Senator George successfully led the fight for restoration of the reciprocal trade program, against a solid Republican opposition talking old-fashioned protective tariff doctrine. But the effort to restrict the filibuster had lost much time; and more was lost later when the opponents of almost every measure, few and inconsequential though they often were, talked till their vocal cords wore out. It was chiefly this useless and meaningless debate that put the Senate so far behind in its business that in August the House recessed for a month, waiting for the Senate to catch up.

House rules needed reform too; the majority would have given back to Speaker Rayburn, if he had been willing to take it, almost all the power once wielded by Speaker Cannon. But Rayburn contented himself with making it possible to get bills out of the Rules Committee bottleneck, and with a reform of the Un-American Activities Committee; after which this latter group did some fairly useful work, but seldom made the front-page headlines. So the House got its routine work done in reasonably good time; but there, too, the administration program had rough sledding, and once again the fault was partly with unwise tactics on the part, not of House leaders, but of the administration.

If there was one issue on which the President had hammered harder than any other in his successful campaign it was repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Labor leaders wanted outright repeal with the Wagner Act restored; he wanted certain modifications of the Wagner Act, already set forth in his veto messages; but he and they agreed on eliminating the injunction against nationwide strikes. It was clear that this was going to meet with plenty

of opposition in Congress; but under administration pressure the bill was reported out of both House and Senate labor committees, after little discussion, by a straight party vote. That led to a fight on the House floor in which the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition took control. A last-minute substitute offered by Democratic House leaders, which might have been passed if it had originally come from the committee, was beaten; the coalition almost succeeded in substituting a bill bearing the name of a Dixiecrat but representing the views of Senator Taft; and the end was the sending of everything back to committee with no prospect of labor legislation at this session.

In the Senate, Mr. Taft offered a substitute for the administration bill, smoothing the rough edges off the Taft-Hartley Act but leaving the substance. Again the fight was over the injunction; and John L. Lewis thoughtfully called a strike at the critical moment, just to remind anybody who forgot what the injunction was for. Administration leaders, appreciating this sentiment, declared that the President had "inherent powers" to get an injunction, if necessary, but Mr. Taft argued that any such powers should be spelled out in law. By a narrow margin the Senate accepted his view—one of his outstanding victories, earned both by his tactical skill and by the logic of his position. But that bill died in the House and Taft-Hartley reform was left over till next year.

The only major item of the Fair Deal that became law was the bill providing for slum clearance and public housing; and it went over as a bipartisan measure. In the Senate, where Mr. Taft had fought long for such legislation, it passed by a sweeping majority. But Republican leaders in the House settled down to kill it, as they had done before. They got the support of most of the Dixiecrats; and in the crucial vote, public housing barely got over, thanks to the votes of twenty-four liberal (or urban) Republicans. For the rest, the House passed a bill raising the minimum wage but limiting its coverage; it rejected the administration's farm program, though it gave back to the Commodity Credit Corporation authority to lease storage facilities; and Republicans joined the administration, for once, in passing the anti-poll-tax bill that had been passed four times previously, always to die in the Senate as it would die again. Indeed, by this time it looked as if everything controversial might die in a Senate which had even been late in providing that Senators could get paid next year.

But some things the Senate had done. It had approved ratification of the North Atlantic treaty, a defensive military alliance without precedent in the history of the republic; though, being the Senate, it

took its time. The treaty had been signed on April 4, in the first of those mass conferences of foreign diplomats which made it clear that Washington was the capital of the free world. But it was July 21 before the Senate approved it, after sixteen days of debate. Only thirteen Senators voted against it; but there had been volumes of talk from the opposition, in committee and on the floor—some of it honest disagreement, some of it merely petulant nagging. Supporters of the treaty pointed out, correctly, that no individual Senator who voted for it was under obligation to support the military-aid program that was to implement it; but obviously the treaty would lose much of its value unless enough Senators and Representatives voted for military aid.

Yet here Congress began to balk; the House cut down the amount of money to half the amount requested and even the Senate made a token reduction—hastily accepted by the House in conference after the President had announced that the Russians had produced an atomic explosion. Washington took that news calmly enough, though there was a realization that international relations now had a new seriousness if not a new urgency. More immediately disturbing was the coolness, shown in the military-aid debates, of Republicans who stood for a vigorous foreign policy, but were beginning to be discouraged with the slowness of Europe to organize itself so as to make the best use of American aid. And that feeling was evident in debate over the Marshall Plan appropriation.

Economic Co-operation Administrator Paul Hoffman had whittled down his request for money, in his second year, to what he thought was a rock-bottom figure; but Congress cut that down by ten per cent, and the Senate Appropriations Committee unsuccessfully tried to load it with riders which would have nullified most of its effect. Even so, the bill was held up in conference till the end of September by an argument over whether it should continue certain patronage for Senator McCarran. Congressional enthusiasm over the Marshall Plan was cooling with the demonstration that despite the immense accomplishments of its first year, Europe had a new kind of trouble. It was producing but it didn't seem able to sell what it produced, due partly to a slowness in getting together economically, and partly to the financial troubles of England and the sterling bloc.

To try to find at least a provisional answer to these problems, British and Canadian leaders came to Washington in September; followed by financiers from all members of the World Bank and Monetary Fund; and then by the foreign ministers of the Atlantic treaty countries. National

pride might be gratified by the fact that they all had to come to Washington, but they came to do business—to find answers that were obscure and difficult, and that when found sometimes implied some American concessions. Ancestral voices were raised in protest against letting foreigners sell more here; yet—unless we were ready to see them sink—there was no alternative to letting them earn dollars except to give them more dollars, for which enthusiasm was beginning to flag. These were problems less spectacular and immediately dangerous than the atom bomb; they were complicated, technical, hard to understand—but perhaps as dangerous in the long run.

One problem that was dangerous, and more complicated than some people would admit, was the advance of communism in China. Dean Acheson, who had succeeded General Marshall as Secretary of State, announced the policy of "waiting till the dust settles." That policy was obviously failing to save China. In August the State Department published a long record of our dealings with China, which incidentally demonstrated that the interventionist policy of its critics had also been tried, and had equally failed to save China. But the point was that China was being lost; and the administration, which had the responsibility, could hardly escape the blame merely because nobody had offered any other policy that was more feasible.

One more cheerful and less controversial event of the year was the report of the Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by ex-President Hoover—a commission bipartisan in make-up and nonpartisan in approach, which worked in harmony with the President and produced a lengthy list of recommendations for making the government more efficient, and, incidentally, more economical. But to put them into effect would require much legislation; everybody praised the report but Congress showed little eagerness to translate it into reality. The President was authorized to make some reorganization unless either House of Congress objected, and he did make some improvements; but his endeavor to set up a Department of Welfare was slapped down by a Senate suspicious that this might pave the way for national health insurance.

The Senate initiated, and the House accepted, one notable reform—the transformation of the loose confederacy of the National Military Establishment into the Department of Defense, under a Secretary with real authority. But there was bitter opposition, especially from partisans of the Navy who saw that service increasingly overshadowed by the Air Force. That feeling erupted in a speech on the House floor citing "ugly rumors" of corruption in office

on the part of Defense Secretary Johnson and Air Secretary Symington—a story hailed as the worst scandal since Teapot Dome, by people who had been looking for twenty-five years for something to match up against Teapot Dome. It would have been that bad, if it had been true; but a House committee hearing exploded the charges completely. But there remained Navy complaints against Air Force strategic doctrine (which had been largely accepted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff) and against the practical operation, if not the theory, of integration of the armed forces. These complaints, ventilated in hearings before the Committee in October, told potential enemies of the United States how we would propose to fight a war and why our strategy wouldn't work. The uproar led to the removal of Admiral Denfeld as Chief of Naval Operations, his replacement by Admiral Forrest Sherman, and the formation of a pro-Navy bloc of Republican Congressmen and Democrats from maritime districts which threatened an attack, in the next session, on the policy of closer military co-ordination.

There had been another attack on the competence of government, some of whose newspaper and radio drumbeaters strongly hinted at graver offenses—Senator Hickenlooper's charges of "incredible mismanagement" against Chairman David Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commission. Long and exhaustive hearings before the Joint Congressional Committee accomplished little, in the minds of most unofficial observers, but to add a new word to the language—a Hickenlooper—meaning a flop. But when it came to writing a report only the Democratic members of the committee were willing to exonerate Lilienthal; the Republicans, not venturing to

repeat Hickenlooper's major accusation, quoted his minor charges without quite alleging that they had been verified; but left the depressing prospect that the manufacture, as well as the delivery, of the atomic bomb might become a partisan issue in the next session.

Another investigation, less important, but getting more newspaper space, dealt with the "five percenters"—sharpshooters who sell actual or pretended influence with officials, to men who want government contracts. This shabby business has always gone on around Washington and always will, but it is a good idea to expose it occasionally and make the boys take cover. No corruption was exposed, but some loose practices—notably on the part of Major General Harry Vaughan, the President's military aide and close friend; who had indulged in such activity on behalf of his friends as is condoned by custom in members of Congress, but is generally felt to be improper in a member of the White House staff. But at this writing, he is still on the staff, serving a President whose loyalty to his friends seems to increase the more they embarrass him.

An honest and generally competent administration, even if shabby in a few spots; a Congress capable of action in foreign affairs, but after dangerous delay, and divided on domestic issues—perhaps reflecting a division in the country; a nation beginning to recover from a deflationary recession when it ran into the obstacles of a coal strike and a steel strike—that was what we had to work with in the fall of 1949, in the face of the problems created by continued Russian pressure in foreign policy, backed now by at least the knowledge of how to make atom bombs.

SPORTS

by RED SMITH

Sports Columnist, *N. Y. Herald Tribune*

TO WRITE SPORTS IN 1949, it was advisable to have a medical degree from Johns Hopkins. To read them intelligently, one needed to know at least enough to remove an appendix. Marcel Cerdan's supraspinatus muscle, Joe DiMaggio's hot heel and pet pneumococci, Citation's popped osselet, the crushed transverse processes of Tommy Henrich's lumbar vertebrae—these captured the headlines as athletes contended and medicos hacked, sawed and sewed in the most profoundly clinical sports year within memory.

In the spring, Luke Sewell, a baseball coach who formerly managed the St. Louis

Browns, offered to cure DiMaggio of limping for a \$50,000 fee. Subsequently, a hypnotist offered to cure the Browns of losing ball games, price not stated. Neither proposition was accepted. DiMaggio got better; the Browns did not.

In early summer, the dreadful Washington Senators won so many ball games that the Associated Press asked a psychiatrist what ailed them. Frustration, said the dream detective.

On one baseball team alone—the New York Yankees—seventy-two cases of illness and injury were counted, including

damage to the club trainer, who smashed a rib walking into a Boston parking meter, and to Bill Dickey, a coach, who split his head against the dugout roof applauding the team's victory in the pennant race.

A semblance of balance was achieved when Happy Chandler, baseball's little king, temporarily suspended Leo Durocher for not punching a customer and permanently forgave the displaced persons who had incurred a five-year suspension by jumping to the Mexican League in 1946.

In return, the D.P.'s abandoned damage suits against organized baseball, making Happy so happy that the teetotaling commissioner declared in the presence of Branch (the nonalcoholic) Rickey that he'd like to go out and get boiled.

An additional occasion for joy was the arrest of a Good Humor man charged with making book on horse races. Seems that when he tinkled his bell, he inquired, "Who d'you like?" instead of, "What flavor?" Not to be outdone by New York's finest, Boston cops riffled the beard of an elderly gentleman and shook from his long gray whiskers 200 paper slips recording illegal horse bets.

Nobody tried to bribe anybody except basketball players, who don't count.

Heart-throb-of-the-year was furnished by Casey Stengel and his Yankees. When New York lost the pennant on the next-to-last day of the 1948 season, Bucky Harris was fired as manager and replaced by Mr. Stengel, a hawk-faced gentleman of fifty-eight whose earlier efforts as manager in Brooklyn and Boston had established him as the best raconteur in the second division.

When the season opened, Mr. Stengel's ball club was registered in Johns Hopkins Hospital under the name of Joe DiMaggio. Starting without their matchless center fielder, whose damaged heel didn't allow him to play until the end of June, the Yankees took the lead and held it for twenty-three of the season's twenty-four weeks.

Almost always feared and respected but seldom loved, the Yankees became, for the first time in the club's existence, the nation's favorites. Everywhere outside of Boston, fans rooted for them in their struggle against adversity which forced Stengel to change his lineup almost daily. (Henrich confounded the doctors by returning to action just a few weeks after smashing his vertebrae against an outfield fence. DiMaggio was down with pneumonia when, a week before the season's close, the muscular Red Sox of Boston caught and passed New York.)

The morning before the season ended, the Yankee cause seemed hopeless. They had two games remaining and must win them both from the swaggering Red Sox.

DiMaggio got out of bed, and they won them both.

Meanwhile the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals were savaging each other. A week before the race ended, the Cardinals had what seemed a safe lead. But they stumbled and the Dodgers won the pennant on the last day by whipping Philadelphia in ten innings.

Not since 1908 had there been such close races in both major leagues. New York's transpantine World Series was an anticlimax. The Yankees won their twelfth world championship, four games to one, before yawning crowds. Brooklyn won the second game on the pitching of a skinny, left-handed Arkansan named Preacher Roe but couldn't contend with the service of Allie Reynolds, part Indian, and Joe Page, all pitcher. DiMaggio, eighteen pounds underweight and so weak he fell on his face chasing fly balls, hit a home run in the last game and told about it in ghostly prose composed for a newspaper. Some observers thought that his physical ills included writer's cramp.

Extracurricular difficulties, though they seemed grave at first, were composed in a spirit of loving-kindness. When Danny Gardella, Max Lanier and Fred Martin, three of the players unfrocked for jumping to Mexico, sued for damages of \$2,800,000, fears were expressed that the courts might outlaw the player contracts which are the keystone of baseball's business structure. Reinstatement of the litigants and a judicious application of negotiable ointment healed all wounds, for the time being, at least.

When a customer of the New York Giants said he'd been whacked by Durocher, Chandler suspended the Giants' practically peerless leader from force of habit. Upon investigation, the fan's charges fell down and the commissioner backed down.

The quality of mercy became epidemic; even the patrioteers who administer boxing melted and forgave Rocky Graziano, former middleweight champion, for his maculate war record. Cleansed but clumsy, Rocky performed in New York for the first time in nearly three years and flattened Charley Fusari, a welterweight who was winning on points until the tenth and last round.

Boxing survived the return of Graziano and the retirement of Joe Louis, heavyweight champion of the world for eleven years, and Mike Jacobs, world champion promoter over the same span. Louis, who had said, "I'm through," in June, 1948, added, "Positively," in March, 1949, and designated a Cincinnati music lover named Ezzard Charles as his successor.

Joe became "director of boxing" for the International Boxing Club, Inc., which suc-

ceeded Mr. Jacobs in control of the industry and promoted a Chicago match wherein Charles won 47/48 of the world title by outpointing Jersey Joe Walcott, a career fugitive twice whipped by Louis. It was a dreary bout in which no damage was done except to Jake Mintz, Charles' manager, who swooned when the decision was announced. Later, Charles defended his title in New York, the only one of the forty-eight states where he held no title, and won a measure of respect by stopping Gus Lesnevich, an obsolete light-heavyweight.

Ownership of the middleweight and featherweight titles also was transferred. Marcel Cerdan, the Casablanca Frenchman who had knocked out Tony Zale for the championship of the 160-pound division last year, met Jake LaMotta, a Bronx capitalist, in Detroit. The supraspinatus, or elevator muscle, in Marcel's left shoulder came undone in the first round, rendering him unable to protect his gold-toothed smile against LaMotta's blows. Winner by a technical knockout, LaMotta wore the championship belt back to the Bronx. When Cerdan came hunting it in the fall, Jake begged off, complaining of a pain in his own shoulder, but did not try to pronounce supraspinatus. In November, Cerdan died in a plane crash.

In October, 1948, a tall strip of gristle named Sandy Saddler knocked out Willie Pep, the featherweight champion, who had lost only once in a professional career which included 136 fights, service in both the Navy and Army, and a plane crash. After the turn of the year, Pep met Saddler again and, with one eye punched shut, regained his title in one of the most skillful and exciting of modern matches.

Racing had no Citation in 1949—the wonder horse of 1948 was laid up all year—but Calumet Farm scraped along without him. "My horse ain't got no more chance than a Shetland pony," wailed Calumet's Ben Jones the day before he sent Ponder out to win the Kentucky Derby. The Derby distance of a mile and a quarter was too great for Greentree Stables' Capot, which then proceeded to whip Ponder at a mile and three-sixteenths in

the Preakness and again in the Belmont Stakes—at a mile and a half. Proving that you can't take it with you.

It was the seventy-fifth Derby and the last for Colonel Matt J. Winn, who saw them all. The master of Churchill Downs died in October. It was the fifth Derby victory for Jones, a record for trainers, but not necessarily his last.

The Year of Doctors found Ben Hogan, the world's greatest golfer, recuperating slowly after an almost fatal automobile crash. With the small Texan immobilized, Dr. Cary Middlecoff, a reformed dentist, won the National Open championship; Sam Snead, winner of the Masters' championship, scored his second victory in the Professional Golfers' Association, and Charley Coe won the only major title Hogan couldn't have sought, the National Amateur.

Pancho Gonzales, a tennis player, committed aggravated melodrama in the national amateur championships at Forest Hills, N. Y. First he lost to Ted Schroeder, 16-18, in the longest set ever played in a final match. Then he lost the second set. Then he won the third, and the fourth, and the fifth, and the title for the second straight year. Then he turned professional for a guaranteed wage of \$60,000 for one year. Asked what lured him away from the amateurs, he gave a novel answer. "The money," he said.

This was, however, only the second most enchanting statement by a demigod. Quote-of-the-year came from Yogi Berra, whom Bill Dickey was instructing in the intricacies of catching for the Yankees.

"Bill," said the Yogi, "is learning me all of his experiences."

Yogi was still putting those experiences to use in the World Series when The Thing happened in college football. Mighty Michigan, winner of twenty-five consecutive games, entertained Army and 97,000 other guests in Ann Arbor, Coach Red Blaik had "learned" the West Point team all of his experiences. Score: Army, 21; Michigan, 7.

The football season was now official, and normal. The snapping of femurs heralded the return of peace to an embattled land.

LITERATURE

by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Senior Writer, Life Magazine

THROUGHOUT 1949 the American novel continued to be as fluid and diverse as the interests of American novelists, who were bargaining all over the place. A few stereotyped stories were told—Alfred Hayes's *The Girl on the Via Flaminia* followed the

well-trodden trail of Hemingway, and Tom Lea's *The Brave Bulls* owed something of its form and attitude to Hemingway's *Death in the Afternoon*. But even in the midst of imitation both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Lea struck notes of their own; and it

is not inappropriate that the best novel of the year, John P. Marquand's *Point of No Return*, was a brilliant attack on the very idea that anything humanly worthwhile can be shuffled into a category and so dismissed.

Mr. Marquand's story had many layers of significance. It was the story of a banker who had come to doubt the values of business success on the very eve of his appointment to a vice presidency. But the banker had come from a North Shore Massachusetts city where class distinctions are taken seriously by the old families, and much of the novel circled around the idea of class in America. Mr. Marquand's hero loves—and loses—the patrician daughter of a Founding Family, but in the end both Mr. Marquand and his hero decide that the attempt of the sociologists to classify U. S. life as a six-class phenomenon (upper-upper, lower-upper, upper-middle, lower-middle, and so on) is a pretty futile business. For people, as Mr. Marquand reflects, persist in being people, and by one ironical turn of Mr. Marquand's satire a person who is "lower" in the six-class scale than Mr. Marquand's hero finally marries the patrician girl.

By this time Mr. Marquand's banker is a New Yorker whose North Shore Massachusetts past is long behind him. As a novelist, Mr. Marquand is usually ticketed as a late-flowering branch of the New England tree. Actually he is the novelist of the New York idea, and Manhattan Island is the real heroic ingredient in the Marquand product. One reason why Americans cannot be forced into class categories is that New York City is the great loosener, the great dissolver, of artificial distinctions. The fundamental theme in Marquand is New York's eternal victory over Newburyport or where-ever. Mr. H. M. Pulham of Marquand's *H. M. Pulham, Esq.* experiences the liberating influence of Manhattan; and the banker hero of *Point of No Return* is wholly matured by his realization that New York lives by recognizing talents, not ancestry.

Tom Lea's *The Brave Bulls* is a novel about a Mexican bull-fighter, one Luis Bello whose skill with a *veronica* or a *pase natural* has a breath-taking artistry about it. As a story *The Brave Bulls* is only moderately successful, but as an account of the bull-breeding and bull-fighting industry it has all the fascination of one of those play-by-play accounts of the chicle or the spearmint or the steel industry that used to run in *Fortune Magazine*. Tom Lea, who is an artist with pencil and crayon as well as a novelist, may not be the most skillful manipulator of a fictional love affair, but he is a marvelous recorder of the psychology of the "old pro." Luis Bello is an "old pro" as a bull-fighter, the Mexican equivalent of baseballers

Marty Marion and Stan Musial, the "old pros" of the St. Louis Cardinals. The "old pro" is, of course, obsessed by a pride in technique and an ability to come through when the chips are down. In brief, the "old pro" has a true amateur, or loving, attitude toward sport. It is this attitude which comes through in the final pages of Mr. Lea's story, giving it what universal significance it has.

Gerald Brace does not sail boats or follow the sea or play tennis for money, but he demonstrates an "old pro's" attitude toward all these things in his *A Summer's Tale*, which is staged on a lost island in the Gulf of Maine. The island in question was discovered and settled by the French, and its "ruling" family is an off-shoot of the more famous Bourbons who lost their heads in the French Revolution. Unlike the stay-at-home Bourbons, Mr. Brace's branch has managed over the decades to learn something about governing. Every autumn they repair to Boston, where they live unobtrusively. But in the summer they make August Island a haven of contentment until the U. S. Navy and a Fascist-minded son who has fallen in with bad company combine to bring a serpent into Eden. Mr. Brace labors his atomic age plot a bit, but when he is writing about boating, swimming, the color of sea and sky, and the simple fun of playing tennis, he is first-rate.

James Gould Cozzens's Pulitzer Prize *Guard of Honor* came out too late in 1948 to be mentioned in the 1949 Information Please Almanac; hence it deserves mention in the 1950 edition of same. A story of snafued good intentions in a wartime air training center in Florida, *Guard of Honor* succeeds for the same reason that *The Brave Bulls* and *A Summer's Tale* succeed. Mr. Cozzens has a loving concern for the details, the skills, the lore of a trade—in his case the trade of flying airplanes. At the same time Mr. Cozzens manages to give his story a really universal appeal. He makes the point that the average American citizen will behave as decently as possible about such things as race relations in most instances, but when it comes to a show-down choice between abstract nobility and Getting On With the War the pragmatic American will invariably choose the latter. Deplore it or not, says Mr. Cozzens in effect, the American is that way. And because he is that way he manages to win his wars and so maintain his freedom to tinker at perfecting his own democracy.

John Dos Passos's *The Grand Design* was probably the most misunderstood novel of 1949. A story of Washington when Dr. Win-the-War had taken over from Dr. New Deal, it was widely damned as being something on the "reactionary" side. But in point of fact *The Grand Design* was a loving paean to a handful of individuals who tried to

carry through in the spirit of the early New Deal despite the distractions of war. The caricatured villain of *The Grand Design* was Henry Wallace; the heroes were patterned roughly on such disappointed New Dealers as Milo Perkins and Gardner Jackson. As a novel *The Grand Design* had the same faults as the earlier, more highly touted, Dos Passos fiction: it sacrificed depth to breadth, it was too panoramic to achieve intensity and pace. But it was good in precisely the same way that Dos Passos's early *The Big Money* was good: it blended sociological awareness with a poet's eye and ear for the surfaces and rhythms of American living.

John O'Hara's first full-length novel in a good many years, *A Rage to Live*, showed no abatement of its author's ability to catch a shading of speech or the precise significance of seemingly insignificant detail. If it appeared to overestimate the time which the normal individual spends in thinking about sex, it might be argued in Mr. O'Hara's behalf that the revelations of the Kinsey Report tended to back him up. (Dr. Kinsey may, of course, be just as prejudiced in favor of sex as is Mr. O'Hara himself.) Quite apart from its controversial sexual aspect, *A Rage to Live* was generally credited with being a marvelously

solid evocation of a Pennsylvania town during the first quarter of the 20th century. The *roman à clef* experts insisted that Mr. O'Hara's Fort Penn was none other than Harrisburg. Never having lived in Harrisburg, I wouldn't know.

Other noteworthy novels of 1949 included three which were concerned with the plight of the liberal who had become disillusioned by the ferocity exhibited by Stalinist Communism. Mary McCarthy's *The Oasis*, Merle Miller's *The Sure Thing* and Nigel Dennis's *A Sea Change* all circled around the problem of the person of good will who had made a mistaken estimate of human nature, and all three novels had qualities to recommend them. Walter Van Tilburg Clark's *The Track of the Cat*, while dubious as symbolism caught the flavor of the mountain west. Bucklin Moon's *Without Magnolias* was an honest probing of Negro life in the U. S.; and John Brooks's *The Big Wheel* was an honest probing of what constitutes integrity in the editorial mind. So far as I know Mr. Brooks is the only living U. S. novelist who has ever questioned that old item in the American Credo which assumes that no newspaper (or magazine) writer ever honestly agrees with his boss.

THE THEATER

by BROOKS ATKINSON

Drama Critic, New York Times

WHEN THE 1948-49 theater season closed at the end of May, most of us sank back in a stupor of satisfaction, singing hymns of obsequious praise. It had been the finest season in recent memory. About three per cent of the productions had been distinguished. Out of the hundred or so new dramas and musical works there were three notable productions—Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*, Maurice Valency's English version of the late Jean Giraudoux's *The Madwoman of Chaillet*, and the epochal musical drama, *South Pacific*, which Joshua Logan, Oscar Hammerstein II and Richard Rodgers created from James A. Michener's stories.

On a mathematical basis, a record like that looks disastrous. As usual, the economic facts of Broadway are grim. Of the sixty-eight regular commercial productions in the Times Square area, forty-eight were financial failures—including *Life With Mother*, one of the tenderest and drollest comedies of the decade.

There were the usual reasons for passing the crying towel around from hand to

hand. At the height of the season, when all the theaters were lighted, eighty per cent of the members of Actors Equity were unemployed. *Variety*, scandal sheet of the entertainment racket, estimated that about \$6,500,000 had been invested in new productions and \$4,535,000 had been lost, although some of the successful productions will go on earning profits during the next two or three seasons. If the theater were an industry, it would doubtless be bankrupt, and very likely it is. But the balance sheet at the close of every season looks much the same without the saving compensation of three notable works of art. We are used to disaster. We are not used to fine pieces of work.

Sometimes I think that the most dramatic thing about the commercial theater is the contrast between the simple, basic elements of theater and the complex, extravagant organization that we think we have to have. There are only two essential elements—a playwright and some actors. Theater buildings are unnecessary. Scenery and costumes are unnecessary. In essence, the theater consists of "a plank and a

passion," as someone has said, for it is one of the simplest forms of group expression.

But the average Broadway production is one of the most intricate, costly and exhausting labors of the day. It costs about \$50,000 to raise the curtain on a drama that may last only a few days, and it probably costs not less than \$15,000 a week to pay the operating expenses. A full-gauge musical drama costs about \$250,000 to put on and \$30,000 a week to operate.

Half of the productions on Broadway at the moment, including a few of the oldest, are financial failures. They are earning enough to pay operating expenses, but they have never earned and will never earn their original production cost. Tennessee Williams' tremulous poem, *Summer and Smoke*, ran three months and lost money. *Life With Mother*, by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, ran seven months and lost money. Alan Jay Lerner's *Love Life*, with a beautiful score by Kurt Weill, ran even longer and lost even more money.

Thousands of people saw and enjoyed these productions and spent thousands of dollars to buy tickets—more dollars, in fact, than most of them could afford to spend. But these were some of the generally esteemed productions that could never catch up with the costs of production. It is not the art of the theater that is incompetent: it is the economics, based on the crackbrained assumption that theater entertainment is an industry. In view of the record, it is astonishing that anyone stays in the theater as business or profession.

Sociologists tell us that every tribe or civilization develops theater of some sort—community dances, festivals or acting. Theater is certainly one of the tribal customs of America. The professional Broadway theater with its costly real estate and costly labor union regulations (Broadway manufactures more featherbedding than plays) keeps about thirty playhouses in operation at the height of the season. But there are also a great many nonprofessional, semiprofessional and co-operative groups that put on dramas now and then in the miniature playhouses of Greenwich Village, or in other small auditoriums around the city. Every New York university puts on plays, frequently with skill and imagination. Let's not even begin to estimate the number of dramatic schools.

Most of the Broadway burghers assume that the rest of the United States is a theatrical desert. This much is true: the most brilliant theatrical work is done on Broadway, which has easy access to the most skillful actors, artists and craftsmen. But there are something like 2,500 producing organizations in universities and communities throughout the United States.

Cleveland and Pasadena have had enterprising playhouses for a quarter of a century. Seattle sees only a half dozen touring companies in the course of a season. But it has had a progressive community theater for years; and, under the direction of Glenn Hughes, the University of Washington operates two small theaters for the general public. At Dallas, Texas, Margo Jones directs and manages an uncommonly stimulating theater that produces new plays and classics on a professional standard. San Francisco supports a number of small theaters; there were eleven new productions in one week there last April. In most of these cities and in others like them, people see most of the Broadway hits sooner or later. But they also see more classics than Broadway playgoers do. Shakespeare, Molière, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Wilde, Ibsen, Chekhov, Shaw and O'Neill are performed more frequently in other parts of America than on Broadway.

At its best, Broadway is pre-eminent. No other city is equipped to produce such a joyous musical drama as *South Pacific* and cast it with so much versatility. No other city has the resources for staging and acting a chiaroscuro script like *Death of a Salesman*. And no other city has a large enough audience of perceptive theatergoers to support an ironic fantasy like *The Madwoman of Chailot*. "Where can I see the best experimental work in your theater?" a visiting Danish journalist inquired last season. "Right on Broadway, I should imagine," I replied.

During the 1948-49 season there were a number of other interesting and accomplished productions—Maxwell Anderson's *Anne of the Thousand Days*; *The Silver Whistle*, which provided Jose Ferrer with a good part; Sidney Kingsley's *Detective Story*; *Edward, My Son*, partly written and largely acted by Robert Morley; *Goodbye, My Fancy*, which brought Madeleine Carroll to Broadway; *Lend an Ear*, a small musical big with talent; Moss Hart's *Light Up the Sky*; *Where's Charley?* which provided Ray Bolger with a good vehicle; and *Kiss Me Kate*, which had the best music Cole Porter has written for years.

After *South Pacific* had obligingly overfulfilled its norm in April, the most ardently anticipated musical show was *Miss Liberty* with a book about the Statue of Liberty by Robert E. Sherwood, a score by Irving Berlin and direction by Moss Hart. It pleased the midsummer night's public, but disappointed the judicious. "*Miss Liberty* just Mrs.," a Boston wag declared.

In the course of a season, Broadway comes up with some excellent stuff. To reverse an old adage—it is an art, but is it an industry? You don't have to be a certified public accountant to answer that question.

The New York Theatrical Season

Play†	Date opened	Performances	Play†	Date opened	Performances
FROM OTHER SEASONS‡					
Harvey	Nov. 1, 1944	1,775	At War With the Army	Mar. 8, 1949	151
Born Yesterday	Feb. 4, 1946	1,568*	Detective Story	Mar. 23, 1949	252*
Annie Get Your Gun (M)	May 16, 1946	1,147	The Biggest Thief in Town	Mar. 30, 1949	13
Finian's Rainbow (M)	Jan. 10, 1947	723	The Traitor	Mar. 31, 1949	77
The Heiress	Sept. 29, 1947	410	The Ivy Green	Apr. 6, 1949	7
Command Decision	Oct. 1, 1947	409	South Pacific (M)	Apr. 7, 1949	235*
High Button Shoes (M)	Oct. 9, 1947	727	Magnolia Alley	Apr. 18, 1949	8
A Streetcar Named Desire	Dec. 3, 1947	798*	The Happiest Years	Apr. 25, 1949	8
Angel in the Wings (MR)	Dec. 11, 1947	308	Medea (R)	May 2, 1949	16
Make Mine Manhattan (MR)	Jan. 15, 1948	429	Mrs. Gibbons' Boys	May 4, 1949	5
The Respectful Prostitute	Feb. 9, 1948	358	Gayden	May 10, 1949	7
Mister Roberts	Feb. 18, 1948	708*	Man and Superman (R)	May 16, 1949	16
The Play's the Thing (R)	Apr. 28, 1948	244	Mr. Adam	May 25, 1949	5
Inside U.S.A. (MR)	Apr. 30, 1948	399			
1948-49 SEASON			SUMMER, 1949		
Sundown Beach	Sept. 7, 1948	7	Cabalgate (MR)	July 7, 1949	76
Showboat (M) (R)	Sept. 7, 1948	16	Miss Liberty (M)	July 15, 1949	122*
Hilarities (MR)	Sept. 9, 1948	14			
Small Wonder (MR)	Sept. 15, 1948	134	1949-50 SEASON (TO OCT. 31, 1949)		
Heaven on Earth (M)	Sept. 16, 1948	12	Blackouts (MR)	Sept. 8, 1949	51
Magdalena (M)	Sept. 20, 1948	88	Twelfth Night (R)	Oct. 3, 1949	33*
A Story for Strangers	Sept. 21, 1948	7	Yes, M'Lord	Oct. 4, 1949	31*
Grandma's Diary	Sept. 22, 1948	5	The Mikado (O) (R)	Oct. 4, 1949	8
Town House	Sept. 23, 1948	11	The Pirates of Penzance (O) (R)	Oct. 10, 1949	8
Time for Elizabeth	Sept. 27, 1948	8	The Browning Version; Harlequinade	Oct. 12, 1949	21*
Edward, My Son	Sept. 30, 1948	260	Touch and Go (MR)	Oct. 13, 1949	20*
Private Lives (R)	Oct. 4, 1948	248	H.M.S. Pinafore (O) (R); Trial by Jury (O) (R)	Oct. 17, 1949	8
Summer and Smoke	Oct. 5, 1948	102	Montserrat	Oct. 29, 1949	2*
Love Life (M)	Oct. 7, 1948	252	Lost in the Stars (M)	Oct. 30, 1949	1*
Where's Charley? (M)	Oct. 11, 1948	439*	Regina (M)	Oct. 31, 1949	1*
The Leading Lady	Oct. 18, 1948	8			
My Romance (M)	Oct. 19, 1948	95	THE EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE		
Life With Mother	Oct. 20, 1948	262	Hippolytus	Nov. 20, 1948	4
Minnie and Mr. Williams	Oct. 27, 1948	8	Uniform of the Flesh	Jan. 29, 1949	4
Set My People Free	Nov. 3, 1948	29	Cock-a-Doodle-Do	Feb. 26, 1949	12
Bravol	Nov. 11, 1948	44	Nineteenth Hole of Europe	Mar. 26, 1949	5
As the Girls Go (M)	Nov. 13, 1948	328*	Sister Oakes	Apr. 16, 1949	5
For Heaven's Sake, Mother!	Nov. 16, 1948	7	Me, the Sleeper	May 14, 1949	4
Goodbye, My Fancy	Nov. 17, 1948	397*	The Fifth Horseman	June 13, 1949	4
Light Up the Sky	Nov. 18, 1948	214			
The Young and Fair	Nov. 22, 1948	40	NEW STAGES, INC.		
The Silver Whistle	Nov. 24, 1948	217	The Victors	Dec. 26, 1948	31
Red Gloves	Dec. 4, 1948	113	Blood Wedding	Feb. 6, 1949	23
The Medium (O) (R); The Telephone (O) (R)	Dec. 7, 1948	32	The Sun and I	Mar. 20, 1949	23
Anne of the Thousand Days	Dec. 8, 1948	286	Bruno and Sidney	May 3, 1949	6
Lend an Ear (MR)	Dec. 16, 1948	363*			
Make Way for Lucia	Dec. 22, 1948	29	LONGEST BROADWAY RUNS		
Jenny Kissed Me	Dec. 23, 1948	21	1. Life With Father	Nov. 8, 1939	3,216
Oh, Mr. Meadowbrook!	Dec. 26, 1948	41	2. Tobacco Road	Dec. 4, 1933	3,182
The Madwoman of Chailiot	Dec. 27, 1948	287*	3. Able's Irish Rose	May 23, 1922	2,327
Don't Listen, Ladies	Dec. 28, 1948	15	4. Oklahoma (M)	Mar. 31, 1943	2,248
The Rape of Lucretia (O)	Dec. 29, 1948	23	5. Harvey	Nov. 1, 1944	1,775
Kiss Me, Kate (M)	Dec. 30, 1948	347*	6. Born Yesterday	Feb. 4, 1946	1,568*
Smile of the World	Jan. 12, 1949	5	7. The Voice of the Turtle	Dec. 8, 1943	1,557
Along Fifth Avenue (MR)	Jan. 13, 1949	180	8. Arsenio and Old Lace	Jan. 10, 1941	1,444
The Shop at Sly Corner	Jan. 18, 1949	7	9. Hellzapoppin (variety show)	Sept. 22, 1938	1,404
Leaf and Bough	Jan. 21, 1949	3	10. Angel Street	Dec. 5, 1941	1,295
All for Love (MR)	Jan. 22, 1949	121	11. Lightnin'	Aug. 26, 1918	1,291
Carousel (M) (R)	Jan. 25, 1949	47	12. Annie Get Your Gun (M)	May 16, 1946	1,147
Forward the Heart	Jan. 28, 1949	19	13. Pins and Needles (MR)	Nov. 27, 1937	1,108
Diamond Lil (R) §	Feb. 5, 1949	85*	14. Anna Lucasta	Aug. 30, 1944	957
Richard III (R)	Feb. 8, 1949	23	15. Kiss and Tell	Mar. 17, 1943	956
My Name Is Aquilon	Feb. 9, 1949	31	16. Carousel (M)	Apr. 19, 1945	890
Death of a Salesman	Feb. 10, 1949	299*	17. Hats Off to Ice (ice show)	June 22, 1944	889
They Knew What They Wanted (R)	Feb. 16, 1949	61	18. Follow the Girls (M)	Apr. 8, 1944	882
The Big Knife	Feb. 24, 1949	111	19. The Bat	Aug. 23, 1920	857
Anybody Home	Feb. 25, 1949	5	20. My Sister Eileen	Dec. 26, 1940	865
Two Blind Mice	Mar. 2, 1949	157			

* Still running as of Oct. 31, 1949. † (M)—musical; (MR)—musical revue; (O)—opera or operetta; (R)—revival. ‡ Opening before Sept. 1, 1948, and continuing beyond that date. § Show was closed from March to September.

NOTE: A theatrical season runs from Sept. 1 of one year to May 31 of the following year.

NEWS RECORD OF 1949

Compiled by

THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE



DECEMBER, 1948

- 1 Mme. Chiang Kai-shek reaches Washington, after three-day plane flight from Shanghai, to seek U. S. aid against Chinese Communists.
- 6 Whittaker Chambers produces from a pumpkin, State Department secrets of 1936-37; says Alger Hiss supplied data for Communist spies.
- 19 Dutch troops seize Jogjakarta, capital of Indonesian Republic on Java.
- 23 Hideki Tojo and six other Japanese war leaders are hanged in Tokyo.
- 24 U. N. orders end of fighting in Indonesia; tells Dutch to release Republic's leaders.
- 28 International authority to rule Germany's Ruhr industries agreed upon by U. S., Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg.

DIED: 1—Frank B. Noyes, 85; 11—Robert S. Briffault, 72; 17—Dorothea Brande, 55; 21—Quentin Roosevelt, 29.

JANUARY, 1949

STATISTICS TO START the New Year:
In the year just passed, the people of our great republic spent \$148 million on chewing gum. And in those twelve months the four major radio networks bribed people to listen by handing out \$4,297,557 in free-for-nothing prizes. Now comes television roaring in: New York and Chicago were hooked up in a network covering 2,100 miles and a fourth of the nation's population. In Brooklyn, a burglar got so interested watching television that he stuck around until the family came home and called the cops. In the fourth year of so-called peace, we had switched sides: it was alright for American troops to fraternize with the Germans, but not with our late allies, the Russians. A U. S. military commander in Berlin said, "None of my men are going to play footsie-wootsie with the Russians!" Here at home, American defense experts worked on the greatest Buck Rogers scheme of all: a platform in outer space, circling the globe like a tiny moon, from which the whole world could be dominated militarily. In Rome, a screaming, sighing crowd of 8,000 women jammed the wedding of actor Tyrone Power and tarlet Linda Christian; U. S. Ambassador James Dunn, caught in the crush, lost his

overcoat and suffered a smashed top hat.

- 1 India and Pakistan end war over Kashmir, accepting U. N. truce plan for plebiscite.
- 2 Puerto Rico installs first elected governor, Luis Muñoz Marín.
- 3 Democrats curb power of House Rules Committee to block legislation.
- 5 Truman asks \$4-billion tax rise and extensive welfare program.
- 7 Sec. of State Marshall resigns; Dean (Gooderham) Acheson appointed, effective Jan. 20.
- 10 Truman presents \$41,858,000,000 budget for 1950 fiscal year; defense estimate is up to \$14,268,200,000 (34 per cent of budget).
- 15 Chinese Communists capture Tientsin.
- 17 Eleven leading U. S. Communists go on trial in New York for conspiring to overthrow the government by force.
- 18 Britain to free 11,000 Jewish "illegal" immigrants held on Cyprus.
- 19 President signs bill, voted on Jan. 17, granting him \$100,000 salary and increase for Vice President and House Speaker from \$20,000 to \$30,000.
- 20 Truman and Barkley take oath of office as President and Vice President. Truman advocates U. S. help for backward areas—"Point 4" program.
- 21 Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek retires from presidency of China.
- 22 Peiping surrenders to Chinese Communists.
- 19 Asiatic and African countries, holding first political conference at New Delhi, India, demand U. N. oust Dutch from Indonesia.
- 23 Japan elects rightist Diet; Socialists lose, Communists gain.
- 25 Russia and five satellite countries set up Council for Economic Mutual Assistance, rivaling Marshall plan. Israel holds first elections; David Ben-Gurion's moderate Socialist party wins.
- 27 Hugh D. Scott, Jr., narrowly hangs on to Republican chairmanship in bitter interparty fight.
- 28 The New York *Star*, formerly newspaper *PM*, ceases publication; out of funds.

30 Stalin offers, through newspaper interview, to meet Truman in peace talks; can't go to Washington, but suggests Truman come to Russia or eastern European country.

DIED: 1—Sir Malcolm Campbell, 63; 6—Victor Fleming, 60; 7—Dr. Clyde Fisher, 70; 11—Nelson Doubleday, 59; 12—Willie Howard, 65; 15—Charles Ponzi, 71.

FEBRUARY

WE HELD OUR BREATH and wondered: was it really true that prices were coming down at long last? The nickel cigar came back to New York, and the five-cent glass of beer in a Bowery saloon. A Des Moines housewife could buy for \$3.29 a basket of groceries that would have cost her \$4.19 a year ago. But then, there was this corollary thought: were we heading for a depression? No, said Truman's top economic adviser, not if people would kindly refrain from getting scared; and he diagnosed our case with the sweet-smelling word "disinflation." Behind the Iron Curtain, the Communists tried to smash the power of the Church in Hungary by imprisoning Josef Cardinal Mindszenty; and in Bulgaria by jailing twelve Protestant clergymen. Natives of Sierra Leone, West Africa, sent their entire Easter offering of \$22.50 to Chicago to be spent in combating the "evils of civilization." President Truman gave wide publicity to the letters "S.O.B." by using them in a speech. An Indianapolis furniture store was not accurate in saying in its newspaper advertisement that the letters meant "See Our Bargains."

- 1 Norway rejects Russian warning; plans to join North Atlantic defense alliance.
- 2 U. S. rejects two-nation peace talks with Stalin; our allies must be included.

3 World's biggest transport plane, Navy's 180-passenger *Constitution*, flies across U. S. non-stop with 90 aboard.

- 4 Gen. Markos Vafiades, leader of Greek Communist rebels, relieved of post on Jan. 31.

U. S. reports 700,000 lost jobs in January, bringing unemployment to postwar peak of 2,650,000.

- 7 Canton becomes temporary capital of China as Communists menace Nanking.
- 8 Hungary court sentences Josef Cardinal Mindszenty to life imprisonment for treason.

Wholesale food prices drop sharply.

New six-jet Boeing B-47 bomber crosses U. S. in 3 hours, 46 minutes at average of 607 miles-per-hour speed.

- 9 Robert Mitchum and Lila Leeds, of the movies, sentenced to 60 days in jail for marijuana party.

11 Gen. Eisenhower appointed to preside over Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington; Columbia University grants him leave.

- 13 American Medical Association offers 12-point national health program as means of fighting government health insurance.

16 Russia withdraws from World Health Organization, only one of 11 U. N. subsidiary agencies which it joined.

- 17 Dr. Chaim Weizmann elected first President of Israel by Assembly.

19 Ezra Pound, in mental hospital after treason trial, wins \$1,000 Bollingen Prize for year's best poetry.

- 22 Russia reports Anna Louise Strong, American writer, as spy.

German appeals court frees Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader.

- 24 Israel and Egypt sign armistice in Palestine war.

25 General Motors reduces automobile prices as workers receive automatic pay cuts because of cost-of-living drop.

U. S. proposes to U. N. a long-term program to lift standard of living in world's underdeveloped regions.

- 26 Togliatti, Italian Communist leader, tells Italians to welcome Russian army if it should invade Italy. (Thorez, French Communist leader, made similar statement on Feb. 22, and others follow suit in next few days in England, Germany and U. S.).

28 Southern Senators open filibuster against amending cloture rule to permit ending any filibuster by two-thirds vote.

DIED: 18—Nicoletto Alcalá Zamora, 71; 24—Roman Bohnen, 48.

MARCH

IT WAS JUST ONE of those crazes that sweep the country every so often—the Pyramid Clubs. You joined at a party in somebody's house, paid \$1, got two friends to join at a buck apiece, who in turn each hooked two more friends to join, and more parties were thrown, more liquid refreshments poured down throats, and so on and on until the top man on the pyramid got paid off \$2,048 for his original simoleon. Theoretically, at least. Although many did collect sums of three or four figures. For a couple of weeks, people were going mad all over the country, then the pyramids began crashing with a deafening silence, and the whole thing blew up. An American Air Force bomber flew all the way around the world without stopping or landing (refueled in flight) in four days. The Gallup poll came up with the news that only 49 per cent of U. S. husbands and wives would choose their present spouses if they had to do it over again.

And a Nevada assemblyman introduced a bill to sell divorces in slot machines. Punch the machine every day for 42 days, insert 200 silver dollars, out pops the divorce while the machine flashes colored lights and plays "America." In Los Angeles, a young artist advertised her left ear for sale for \$24,000 so she could support herself while painting.

1 Joe Louis retires as undefeated heavyweight boxing champion.

2 Air Force B-50 Superfortress, *Lucky Lady II*, lands at Fort Worth, Tex., after circling globe non-stop, 23,452 miles in 94 hours, 1 minute; was refueled in air four times.

U. S. Federal Reserve Board eases restrictions on installment buying.

3 Sec. of Defense James Forrestal resigns; Louis A. Johnson named to succeed him, effective March 28.

4 V. M. Molotov out as Soviet Foreign Minister; A. Y. Vishinsky replaces him in Soviet cabinet shift involving others. U. S. arrests as spies, woman employee of Department of Justice and Russian on U. N. Staff.

8 William P. Odom, sets long-distance record for light land planes, flying 5,300 miles non-stop from Honolulu to Teterboro, N. J., in 36 hours.

Bulgaria sentences four Protestant clergymen to life imprisonment as spies for America; eleven others get lighter terms.

10 Mildred E. Gillars (Axis Sally) found guilty of treason.

11 John L. Lewis orders two-week coal mine stoppage in protest against Director of Bureau of Mines, Dr. James Boyd.

12 New York's Mayor O'Dwyer charges plot to tap city officials' telephone wires.

15 Southern Democrats win filibuster with Republican help; Truman civil rights program seen doomed.

Senate committee turns down Truman's appointment of Mon C. Walgren to head National Security Resources Board.

20 Western Allies make West Deutschmark sole currency in West Berlin, outlawing Soviet currency.

Communists and De Gaullists lose ground in French elections; "Third Force" gains.

22 Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of University of North Carolina, appointed to senate seat left vacant by death of Broughton.

24 House, by one vote, kills bill to pension veterans of 65 at \$90 a month.

25 Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace opens in New York as pickets shout and pray against communism.

28 Federal Reserve Board drops Stock Exchange margin requirements from 75 to 50 per cent.

Kaiser-Frazer cuts auto prices \$196 to \$300.

29 Largest bank theft in New York history; \$883,660 missing, along with an assistant branch manager of National City Bank.

30 Big Five film companies withdraw support of "Oscar" awards.

DIED: 4—James Rowland Angell, 79; A. Atwater Kent, 75; 6—Sen. (N. C.) J. Melville Broughton, 60; 7—Rep. (N. Y.) Sol Bloom, 78; 11—Gen. Henri-Honoré Giraud, 70; 17—Felix Bressart, 57; 21—Samuel Sidney McClure, 92.

APRIL

IN BROOKLYN, where anything can happen, police cut through a false wall in a third-floor apartment and there found a dark, secret cell about the size of a large clothes closet. In it, thirty-three-year-old Paul Makushak had sealed himself ten years ago and had never come out; his mother had lowered food to him from the attic by a rope. He explained, simply, that he hadn't liked the way the world was going. Thousands felt the same way, and were fleetingly tempted to crawl in with him. In China, the armed hordes of communism swept across the Yangtze River like a modern barbarian wave to engulf the capital, Nanking, and surround the world's fourth largest city, Shanghai. Wall Street brokers were in a snit because nobody bought stocks; they put on a nationwide selling campaign aimed at the ladies, figuring they were the ones with the dough. And the telephone company was in a twit because people wasted time answering "Hello" when they could just as well pick up the receiver and say, "Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, Inc. Good morning." One young American named Thomas Merton retreated from this crazy world to become a Trappist monk in Kentucky—only to find that it brought him fame and fortune when his autobiography *Seven Storey Mountain* hit the best-seller list.

2 Lights go on full in Britain for first time in ten years as electricity becomes plentiful.

3 Israel and Jordan sign armistice, ending Palestine war.

4 Twelve nations sign North Atlantic defense treaty.

5 U. N. General Assembly opens spring session in New York.

8 Eight North Atlantic treaty nations ask U. S. for military aid.

Kathy Fiscus, 3, of San Marino, Calif., falls into abandoned well; rescuers bring up dead girl after 48-hour vigil in which nation joined.

- 10 Western Germany gets Allied occupation statute and resents it.
 - 11 Herbert Hoover says U. S. defense forces waste about \$1,500,000,000 a year.
 - 13 Earthquake kills eight in Washington; does \$15,000,000 damage in that state and Oregon.
 - 14 Last Nuremberg war-crimes trial by American military tribunal sends 19 high Nazis to prison.
 - 16 Record day for Anglo-American air lift: 12,941 tons flown into Berlin.
 - 18 Eire becomes the free Republic of Ireland, cutting last tie with England.
 - 21 Sec. of Army Kenneth C. Royall resigns, effective April 27.
 - 23 U. S. Navy ordered to halt construction of 65,000-ton super-carrier after keel is laid. Sec. of Navy Sullivan resigns (April 26) in protest.
 - 24 Chinese Communists capture Nanking.
 - 28 India remains in British Commonwealth of nations while holding status of a free republic.
- DIED:** 6—Rep. (N. Y.) Andrew L. Somers, 54; 15—Wallace Beery, 60; 19—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, 75; 20—Rep. (Pa.) Robert L. Coffey, Jr., 30.

MAY

IN THE VILLAGE of Vallauris, France, two miles from the Mediterranean, an event took place which, if not exactly historic, at least attracted a hundred newspapermen from various parts of the world. Rita Hayworth, red-haired Hollywood film star, was married to Prince Aly Khan, heir to one of the biggest fortunes in the world as the eldest son of Aga Khan, spiritual leader of five million Ismaili Moslems of India. The marriage climaxed a ten-month courtship conducted on a global scale; while both were awaiting divorce, Rita and Aly had cooed at each other in France, Spain, the U. S., Mexico, Cuba, Ireland, England and Switzerland. Topping off the international angle, they were married by the Communist mayor of Vallauris, who reverently called them "Your Highnesses." . . . The tougher Communists in Moscow's Kremlin surprised everybody by agreeing to abolish their year-old land blockade of Berlin, which had caused America and England to create the most remarkable air transportation system in history—the endless chain of planes known as the Berlin Airlift. People wondered: Is Russia getting mellow and friendly all of a sudden? (*Answer, No. See next month.*) . . . In Los Angeles a miniature cold war broke out between two neighboring drug stores, each determined to undercut the other's prices. Cops had to be called when steak dinners were reduced to 65 cents, women's panties to 25 cents and pie à la mode to 1 cent.

- 2 Housing Expeditor allows rent increases to yield 25 per cent net operating income for large property owners.

- 3 Leo Durocher reinstated as Giant manager; cleared of charges that he hit fan.
- 5 First big strike since 1941 ties up Ford plants.
- 8 West Germans, at Bonn, approve constitution for federal republic.
- 10 Frank Hague's political machine in Jersey City, N. J., beaten at polls after thirty-two-year rule with victory for John V. Kenny.
- 11 U. N. admits Israel as fifty-ninth member.
- 12 Russia lifts land blockade of West Berlin; Western Allies lift their counter-blockade.
- 14 British haul Gerhart Eisler, alleged Communist leader, off Polish liner *Batory* to send him back to U. S. as fugitive from justice.
- 16 U. N. defeats move to restore diplomatic relations with Spain.
- 17 Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., wins Congress seat from New York City despite Tammany Hall opposition.
- 18 U. N. defeats Anglo-Italian plan to assign custodianship of Italy's African colonies. General Assembly spring session ends.

Truman names John J. McCloy as first civilian High Commissioner to Germany to succeed General Lucius D. Clay as Military Governor, effective July 1.

- 22 James V. Forrestal, 57, former Secretary of Defense, commits suicide by leaping from 16th floor of Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital.
- 23 Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers opens Paris meeting to consider German peace treaty.
- 25 Chinese Communists capture Shanghai. Mayor William O'Dwyer, of New York City, declines to be candidate for reelection.
- 27 British judge refuses to send back Gerhart Eisler to U. S. He goes free.
- Rita Hayworth is married to Prince Aly Khan, in Vallauris, France.
- 29 Longest Ford strike settled by agreement to arbitrate.
- 31 Alger Hiss goes on trial in New York for perjury.

DIED: 6—Maurice Maeterlinck, 86; 18—James Truslow Adams, 70; 19—Thomas O. Heggen, Jr., 29; 21—Klaus Mann, 42; 27—Robert L. Ripley, 55.

JUNE

IN THIS MONTH of weddings, the Census Bureau warned of the consequences: U. S. population has shot up by nearly 17 million in the last nine years because of the war and postwar marriage boom. And the Greater New York Safety Council warned middle-aged bridegrooms that in

carrying brides or any other heavy objects across thresholds you should bend the knees and lift the weight with the leg muscles in order to avoid hazardous strain. . . . It was also a great month for the postwar Red scare, which President Truman called a form of hysteria that the U. S. suffers every now and again but gets over. Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers were giving diametrically opposite statements in court about Communist spy activities in the State Department. Judy Coplon was telling another judge and jury how she associated with the Russian, Gubitchev, for love, not for the purpose of handing him Department of Justice secrets. Suspicion was abroad in the land: almost anybody might be accused of being a Communist. . . . Moscow's Kremlin boys weren't so easygoing after all; they stalemated the Council of Foreign Ministers by refusing to unify Germany. And, in China, they gobbled up the world's fourth largest city, Shanghai.

- 1 Metropolitan Opera selects Rudolf Bing, of England, to be director beginning June 1, 1950.

Czechoslovak government takes control of Catholic Church by requiring appointment of priests to be state-approved.

- 2 Radio broadcasters win right to present own editorial views on air.

- 3 Gordon Gray, North Carolina lawyer-publisher, named Secretary of the Army.

- 4 National Education Association advises banning Communists from teaching.

- 5 University of California requires all 4,000 faculty members to take loyalty oath.

- 6 Coal miners quit work for one-week "stabilization period of inaction" on orders of John L. Lewis.

Trieste City Council elections defeat Communists; show desire to rejoin Italy.

- 7 Eddie Waitkus, Philadelphia Phillies first baseman, shot by lovesick Chicago girl he never met.

- 8 Truman declares hysteria over Reds sweeps the nation.

Congress passes bill empowering President to reorganize executive departments.

- 9 Council of Foreign Ministers adjourns without agreement on unifying Germany; progress made on Austrian treaty.

Truman submits to Congress seven plans to streamline executive departments.

Pope Pius excommunicates Czechoslovaks sponsoring Communist-fostered Catholic Action group rivaling church.

- 26 Czechoslovakia's Bishops accuse Communist regime of persecutions and defy it to crush Catholic Church.

- 27 Canada elects Liberals headed by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent.

- 28 Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), 72, resigns from Senate due to illness.

- 29 Congress passes housing bill asked by Truman; federal subsidies for low-cost homes provided for.

- 30 Senate defeats Truman's drive to repeal Taft-Hartley labor law.

Judith Coplon, former Department of Justice worker, convicted as spy.

- DIED:** 3—Amadeo P. Giannini, 79; 10—Sigrid Undset, 67; 29—W. A. Julian (Treasurer of the U. S.).

JULY

IN THIS HOT, dry summer, the new "drive-ins" waxed rich. You could go to the movies without getting out of your car in any one of a thousand open-air theaters ("ozoners") scattered across the nation. The show-business magazine *Variety* dubbed them "passion pits with pix" because of their attraction for young neckers. In Big Lake, Texas, a Presbyterian minister opened a drive-in church and had a fifty-car congregation . . . Twenty thousand glassless horn-rimmed spectacles swarmed into Chicago when the Shriners initiated Harold Lloyd as their Imperial Potentate. And another old-timer, Rudy Vallee, made news at the age of 48 by getting engaged to 21-year-old Eleanor Kathleen Norris . . . Young love was definitely on the upswing. The comic books veered away from blood-and-thunder and went in for titles such as *Romantic Secrets*, *Teen-Age Romances* and *Love Problems and Advice*. People gobbled them up, and deserted the old-fashioned pulp confession magazines; too much trouble to read . . . On the downswing were men's eyes, for the plunging neckline of 1949 was in full bloom.

- 4 U. N. reports world at economic turning point with prices, production, employment declining.

- 6 England suspends all but urgent new purchases from U. S. to save dwindling dollar reserve.

National Education Association in U. S. votes that Communists should be barred as teachers.

- 8 Alger Hiss perjury trial ends in hung jury; 8 for conviction, 4 for acquittal.

- 11 Truman abandons his demand for \$4-billion tax rise; accepts deficit financing to surmount recession.

- 12 Thirteen American news correspondents among 45 killed in crash of Dutch plane at Bombay, India. Mayor O'Dwyer, of N. Y., agrees to be a candidate for re-election.

- 13 Pope Plus XII decrees excommunication for all Catholics who are aggressive Communists.
 - 15 Steel strike averted by Truman request for 60-day truce and recommendations by three-man board.
 - 16 U. S. Army suspends Maj. Gens. Waitt and Feldman, pending inquiry into "five-percenters" who sought government contracts for their clients.
 - 18 Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (Rep., Pa.) announces resignation, effective Aug. 4, as Republican National Chairman.
 - 20 Hugo E. Rogers (Borough President of Manhattan) resigns as leader of Tammany Hall, in face of Mayor O'Dwyer's opposition to him.
 - 21 Senate ratifies North Atlantic Pact without reservations by vote of 82 to 13.
 - 23 Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt denies Archbishop Spellman's charge that she has a "record of anti-Catholicism."
 - 28 Truman designates Tom Clark for Supreme Court and J. Howard McGrath for Attorney General.
- British House of Lords blocks nationalization of steel industry for one year.
- 29 U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff fly to Europe to make defense survey.
- DIED:** 2—Georgi Dimitrov, 67; 11—Gov. (Tex.) Beauford H. Jester, 56; 12—Douglas Hyde, 88; 19—(Justice) Frank Murphy, 59.

AUGUST

IN ADDITION to Marshall Plan aid, the U. S. helped Europe by exporting, for a while, Miss America of 1948, a blonde of 19, named BeBe Shopp. With a true missionary zeal, she told Europe that "falsies" were not only indecent but "positively deceiving." She also spoke out against French bathing suits, which she bitterly described as a "dab here and a bit right down here and back there." BeBe's father cabled her to stay out of cocktail lounges and grant no more press interviews . . . Washington was titillated by the Interesting Case of the Deep-Freezers: a Chicago perfume maker was revealed to have handed out seven deep-freezers, free for nothing, to General Harry Vaughan, military aide to President Truman, and other Washington big-wigs. They were just a \$3,000 token of his esteem . . . Francis Cardinal Spellman dropped in at Hyde Park to pay a surprise call on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom he had criticized a few weeks previously as having a "record of anti-Catholicism . . . unworthy of an American mother." . . . The grim old Federal Communications Commission told radio broadcasters to cut out the give-away programs, quit handing out \$26,000 worth of merchandise including a \$3,000 gold-plated lawnmower to the guys who answered the questions right.

- 2 Congress passes bill to tighten unification of armed forces.
 - 4 Republicans elect Guy G. Gabrielson as national party chairman.
 - 5 State Department White Paper abandons hope of saving China from Communism.
- Federal Reserve Board releases \$1.8-billion bank reserves for loans to stimulate business.
- Ecuador earthquake takes estimated 3,000 to 4,000 lives.
- 8 Public Senate inquiry into "five-percenters" opens; Defense Secretary Johnson urges law to ban them.
- 12-nation Council of Europe opens first meeting in Strassbourg, France, to promote European unity.
- Trygve Lie in fourth annual U. N. report urges admitting 14 more countries and putting Italian colonies under U. N. trusteeship.
- 14 West German Republic elects first *Bundestag*; conservatives win over socialists.
- President and Premier of Syria executed in military coup.
- 16 Otis Barton sets record by descending 4,500 feet below surface of Pacific Ocean off Santa Cruz Island, Calif., in "benthoscope."
- 400 scientists of 50 nations open U. N. conference on conserving world's resources.
- 19 Give-away radio shows banned by Federal Communications Commission after Oct. 1.
- 20 Russia warns Yugoslavia of "more effective measures" if defiance of Soviet Union isn't halted.
- 24 Philip Mickman, 18-year-old British schoolboy, finishes swim of English Channel in 23 hours, 43 minutes.
- Defense Secretary Johnson orders 135,000 civilians dismissed by armed forces.
- 25 Navy employee recants charges of politics in B-36 bomber program; House investigators clear B-36 exponents.
- 26 U. S. Schnorkel-type submarine, *Cochino*, explodes, sinks in Arctic waters; 7 die (6 from rescue vessel).
- DIED:** 9—Edward L. Thorndike, 74; 12—Al Shean, 81; 16—Margaret Mitchell, 49; 29—Hans Kindler, 56.

SEPTEMBER

FOURTEEN MOMENTOUS WORDS from President Truman changed the whole world picture: "We have evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred

in the U.S.S.R." We shivered at the thought that Russia had that bomb three years earlier than expected . . . Then we turned to more important matters: Shirley May France was fished out of the English Channel, just short of swimming it; her mama back in Massachusetts blamed it on the soup she was fed. And Miss America of 1949 came from the X-Bar-X Ranch in Arizona to New York to receive gifts including an automobile, a year's wardrobe and a two-year supply of bathing suits . . . Teen-age kids in California had a horrible new fad—night racing on the highways at 100 miles per hour in souped-up jalopies. It was a month of bizarre violence. Howard B. Unruh, war veteran, strolled around his neighborhood in East Camden, N. J., shooting people with a German Luger pistol; "Pretty good score," he said after thirteen were killed . . . Britain, going broke, devalued the pound, and currencies all over the world slid down, leaving the U. S. dollar the monarch among coins. Good old Oklahoma stood firm in a changing world; for the sixth time since 1907 the prohibitionists, after 24-hour prayer meetings, won a liquor election and kept the state dry. The drinkers didn't much mind; bootleg stuff was abundant and fairly cheap, being untaxed.

3 Pope Plus XII protests against Communist oppression of Catholic Church in Poland.

4 Riot at Paul Robeson concert near Peekskill injures 145; anti-Communists stone 50 cars and buses.

5 European Consultative Assembly demands a European political authority with "real powers."

William P. Odom, 29, famous round-the-world flyer, killed in crash in Berea, Ohio, while participating in National Air Races in Cleveland.

7 First freely elected German Parliament since 1933 opens sessions at Bonn, capital of West German Republic.

Washington conference on Britain's dollar crisis opens, with Canada participating.

8 U. S. grants \$20-million loan to Tito regime in Yugoslavia to help it avoid Russian domination.

12 West German Republic elects Theodor Heuss first President; Konrad Adenauer elected Chancellor on Sept. 15.

15 Truman names Sherman Minton to Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Wiley B. Rutledge.

Senate passes Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, restoring President's full power to make tariff bargains.

17 About 119 die as Great Lakes steamship *Noronic* burns in night at pier in Toronto.

18 Britain devalues pound sterling from \$4.03 to \$2.80; other nations follow suit. Twenty-two-month strike of Chicago newspaper printers ends with printers gaining very little.

19 Nation's coal miners quit work; John L. Lewis does not call it a strike, but a "no-day work week."

20 Fourth annual session of U. N. General Assembly opens at Flushing Meadow; Carlos P. Romulo elected President.

21 Chinese Communists proclaim "People's Republic of China," setting up government at Peiping.

23 Truman discloses that atomic explosion took place recently in Russia, meaning they have bomb secret.

24 Hungary sentences Laszlo Rajk, former Foreign Minister, and two others to death for alleged anti-Communist plot.

27 Yugoslavia complains to U. N. that Russia threatens its independence.

Britain raises profits tax to allay workers' unrest over devaluation.

28 Congress passes military-aid bill (MAP) for U. S. allies of North Atlantic Pact—authorizes \$1,314,010,000.

29 Tokyo Rose (Mrs. Iva Ikuko Toguri D'Aquino) found guilty of treason for wartime broadcasts from Japan.

DIED: 7—José C. Orozco, 65; 8—Richard Strauss, 85; 10—Rep. (Calif.) Richard J. Welch, 80; (Justice) Wiley B. Rutledge, 55; 18—Frank Morgan, 59; 20—Richard Dix, 54.

OCTOBER

OF THE ELEVEN persons who tried to swim the English Channel this season, only five made it. But the season came to a glorious end when Pierre, a California sea lion, swam it for dear old *Truth* or *Consequences* radio program, setting an all-time record of five hours. And a baby set an altitude record by being born 20,000 feet over the Atlantic in an American Overseas airliner . . . In Washington, the generals and admirals flew at each other's throats with a fine fury that would have frightened the wits out of a war enemy. Was the Navy being "starved" for lack of funds? Was our B-36 bombing-plane program a "billion-dollar blunder"? . . . In New York, there was the Battle of El Morrocco. Humphrey Bogart got banned for life from this night club (but acquitted of assault in court later) after he vigorously defended his \$25, 22-pound stuffed panda against the onslaught of an ultraslapely young female. And in New Jersey, the state election hung on whether it was all right for churches to raise money by running bingo games—or was it gambling?

1 Nation-wide steel strike begins; issue is whether workers should pay part of pension costs.

- 2 Russia recognizes Communist Chinese People's Republic.
- 5 Henri Queuille resigns in France after one year, 25 days as Premier.
- 7 Admiral A. W. Radford brands Air Force B-36 bomber as "billion-dollar blunder."
- 11 East German Democratic Republic elects Wilhelm Pieck, number-one Communist, as first president. Thousands jailed in Communist purge in Czechoslovakia.
- 12 Joint Congressional Committee clears Atomic Energy Commission of charges of "incredible mismanagement." Senate rejects Truman's nomination of Leland Olds for third term on Federal Power Commission. Lord Boyd Orr, president of World Federalist Congress, wins Nobel Peace Prize for 1949. First U. S. woman ambassador nominated for Denmark: Mrs. Eugenie Anderson.
- 14 Eleven top U. S. Communists found guilty of conspiring to advocate violent overthrow of the government.
- 15 Chinese Communists capture Canton; Nationalist government flies to Chungking.
- 16 Greek rebels announce end of civil war.
- 19 Congress adjourns; \$15,585,000,000 for defense; high price supports for farm products continued. General Omar N. Bradley accuses Navy admirals of "open rebellion" against unification of armed forces.
- 20 U. N. General Assembly elects Yugoslavia to Security Council over Russia's protest that move is illegal.
- 21 Ten top U. S. Communists sentenced to 5 years in prison for conspiracy; eleventh gets 3 years because of his war service.
- 24 Cornerstone laid for U. N. headquarters in New York City.
- 26 Russia demands Yugoslavia recall its ambassador in Moscow, calling him a spy.
- 27 Truman ousts Admiral Louis E. Denfeld as Chief of Naval Operations in dispute over unification. Nobel Prize for medicine awarded jointly to Dr. Walter R. Hess, of Switzerland, and Dr. Antonio Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz, of Portugal.
- 28 Air France plane flying from Paris to New York hits mountain in Azores; all 48 aboard die, including Marcel Cerdan.
- 31 Month-old steel strike front broken as Bethlehem agrees to pay \$100 monthly pensions. Britain curbs veto power of House of Lords; it can delay legislation only one year, instead of two.

DIED: 6—Robert E. Hannegan, 46; Col. Matt Winn, 88; 17—Mark Warnow, 47; 31—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., 49.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Worst disaster in civil aviation: 55 on Eastern Airlines plane killed at Washington as P-38 fighter cuts it in two. Vice-Admiral Forrest P. Sherman appointed Chief of Naval Operations after intra-service battle over unification.
 - 2 Pact is signed at The Hague according freedom to Indonesia. C.I.O. expels its third largest union, United Electrical Workers, in purge of Communist-led affiliates.
 - 3 Eleven U. S. Communist leaders released on \$260,000 bail pending appeal of their conviction for conspiracy. Nobel prize for physics goes to Dr. Hideki Yukawa (first Japanese to receive a Nobel award) who is visiting professor at Columbia University; Chemistry prize goes to Dr. William F. Giauque, Canadian-born professor at University of California. No literature award for 1949.
 - 7 General Motors votes record cash disbursement for U. S. industry—\$190 million in dividends, \$125 million to pay off debt. Net profit was half billion in first 9 months of 1949.
 - 8 Democratic sweep in New York state elects Herbert H. Lehman to Senate by nearly 200,000 votes over John Foster Dulles; William O'Dwyer wins New York City mayoralty by 300,000 over Newbold Morris.
 - 9 John L. Lewis calls truce until Dec. 1 in coal-mine strike that began Sept. 19.
 - 10 Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug resigns abruptly. (Oscar L. Chapman named as his successor Nov. 11.)
 - 11 Big Three Foreign Ministers end conference in Paris on relaxing controls over West Germany. Steel strike ends with union victory; \$100-a-month company-paid pensions promised to workers 65 with 25 years' service; also social insurance. U. N. Political Committee completes plans for disposition of Italy's colonies. Libya to be independent by 1952; Somaliland to be under Italian trusteeship for 10 years; Eritrea to be consulted by U. N. as to wishes of its people.
 - 12 8 million incomes under \$1,000 in 1948, Congressional subcommittee says.
 - 16 U. S. ship shelled by Nationalists in China blockade.
 - 17 Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany will meet Robert Schuman in near future to work out policies for Franco-German relations.
- DIED:** 1—Helen E. Hokinson, about 50; 3—Solomon R. Guggenheim, 88; 8—Sen. Clyde M. Reed, 78.

WORLD TRAVEL

BY THE EDITORS OF HOLIDAY



BOTH FACILITIES AND ABILITIES for Travel have improved and broadened immeasurably since the end of World War II brought the word back into the average family vocabulary. The first years were a wild confusion of, at home, release from gas rationing, plane and train priorities and hotel sardinery, abroad, of jumbled passport decisions, chaos in currency, limited carrier space coupled with over-enthusiastic publicity. Today, after five years of approximate peace, the travel situation remains still complex, but infinitely more varied and usually more comfortable. Much more concrete information is possible—about accommodations, about transportation facilities, about hotels, restaurants, sports, festivals, native amiability or the lack of it, comparative creature comforts and so on. But there is still a wide area of unpredictability. World economic recovery is a goal rather than a fact and the value of the dollar changes, not only in relation to its equivalent in francs, shillings and pesos, but in its actual purchasing power in its own country. A good portion of the world, and an interesting portion to the normally curious traveler, is hampered by the political restrictions of the continuing Cold War. From place to place, in the Orient, in Greece and elsewhere, there are wars which are not so cold, small but warm and poison to the pleasure traveler.

These unpredictables have made compilation of this travel section both more difficult and less inclusive than we should have desired. Its aim is to be helpful and, for this reason, it treats at any length only those portions of the globe to which the average traveler has relatively easy access and in which he or she is likely to be interested. The specialist traveler, bent on looking up an old Harvard classmate in Tibet, or anxious once and for all to track down the elephant's graveyard in equatorial Africa, will seek other sources. So, necessarily, will the anthropologist whose excuse for travel is to do Kinsey one better, but with an obscure aboriginal tribe furnishing his subjects, the political student who desires to do yet another definitive volume on the denizens of the Kremlin, the peripatetic businessman whose interest is bettering trade relations with nations behind some variety of curtain.

This is for the more normal traveler, *homo ambulans*, who wants, alone or with his wife or with the whole family, to visit some of the places he has always dreamed about, to revisit scenes he saw in uniform during the war, to make a pilgrimage to sites of past pleasure, or just to knock about the globe or a small section thereof.

Travel today has become more and more his dish. The influx of Americans to Europe exceeds the most extravagant prewar years. Paris is populated with Americans of all shapes and sizes, from collegians who have come to barter Be Bop for Existentialism, to diplomats, to middlewest school teachers, to well-heeled pensioners at the Crillon and the Ritz.

The austerities of England fail to stem the tourist tide. The Mediterranean shore overflows with sun seekers and Hollywood fugitives following the new trend of combining a sort of vacation with filming a super-production at low cost in Italy. The Scandinavian countries, cherishing a red-cheeked reputation for cleanliness, health and wholesomeness draw their thousands of visitors. Ex-GIs who once drank magic Nile water crowd Cairo to fulfill the prediction of their fated return. And so on all over the world.

It is a happy renaissance. Man's urge to travel is an ancient one, and healthy. His reasons, today, are much the same as they always have been, but his means to gratify them have expanded and improved. He may travel for sheer pleasure or in search of information or for economic betterment. He will be able to do it as his purse and his inclinations dictate, swiftly or leisurely, in air conditioned, cocoon comfort, or ruggedly bumping by mule cart. Whatever and wherever, he will usually return from his trip with some new perspectives, with a greater realization that the world is not and never will be one man's oyster, with a fund of more-or-less true anecdote and information to regale or bore his friends and family through months and even years to come.

In the following pages, in the most convenient and capsulized manner possible, are assembled what we feel to be the most pertinent facts for the traveler of today. Excision of information important only to the extreme specialist has been ruthless. Here, in small compass, should be data enough to help the average traveler make up his mind about destination and duration, approximate first planning steps, details to forestall possible disappointment in what the reader may have dreamed of as a never-never land of unalloyed delight.

For further planning, of course, a travel agent should be consulted. American Express offices in principal cities all over the world will give the prospective nomad quick aid in planning itineraries, figuring travel budgets and checking on up-to-date reports of conditions from the Finger Lakes to Pamagusta.

TRAVEL IN BRITAIN

by

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

THIS WILL HAVE to be a miracle of condensation. So is Britain herself: in an area the size of Pennsylvania she has more diversity of landscape and lingo, more miracles of old renown, more flower gardens and courtesy, than the Lincoln Highway would show from Coast to Coast. She dips her Cornish toe in tropic water; she shivers her Scottish nape in the cold granites of the Hebrides. Her people are slow about speaking to each other, but always talkative with Americans; perhaps because so many think of themselves as Americans (or Canadians, or Australians) who might-have-been. Perhaps the irony that tickles them most is that hardly ever an American tourist visits those eastern shires where America was born. The ancient uncrowded bulge, roughly from The Wash to The Nore, that brought us such efficient injections as Harvard and Abe Lincoln, the New England nasals and the Midwestern drawl, has hardly been visited by an American since I was there in 1904.

The traveler is happiest in Britain if he has, even without suspecting it, some sense of poetry, some awareness of the strange old rhythms that exist between man, the self-torturer, and his beloved belabored earth. The Island herself is a kind of ballad; she shows more clearly than any other country the continuity and decency of our mortal struggle. Even in her time of economic woe she is still the most comfortable and hospitable of nations. Not to have relished the grim savor of her cockney humor, the dull impact of her tepid drink, not to have shivered in a deep British bed nor tweezed from your gums the hairy vertebrae of her morning kippers, is not to have known how tough men (from Julius Caesar to Stafford Cripps) can adapt themselves to a northern island of queer climate and sheer scenery. Some geological convulsion rived Britain off from the Continent a million years ago. I always hoped something like that would happen in the Hudson Valley, and segregate New England from the rest of us. It would be very instructive. It has happened intellectually, but I crave more physical sundering. But, by geopolitical result, one arrives in Britain only by forethought. Go, if you can, by a British ship; for a few days' converse with bedroom steward or stewardess will give you clues toward British character.

We hear a great deal about her export problems. But her invisible exports, the most important, are memories: of patience, good humor; tender scenery and tough politics; the queerest mixture of formal-

informal, of pageantry and who-cares. Would it be a detail if I said that a few people, before sailing, might read the most hypodermic book on this topic in our lifetime, Santayana's *Soliloquies in England*. (Scribner's, 1922.)

I know when I'm on the way to Britain by the famous Shanks' massive plumbing. I love Scotland for the most beautifully printed maps in the world (the atlases of Bartholomew, Edinburgh), and who is a Traveler without a good map? And I've quartered Ireland too, from the Giants' Causeway to the tombs of Swift and Stella in the cathedral in Dublin. I have zigzagged the Western hemisphere from Saguenay to California, from Alaska to the Andes, from Winnipeg to Bermuda; and Europe from Scotland to the Alps; but I never found a country where they seemed so honestly pleased to see us as in Britain. Nor did I ever fail to get an American Express cheque cashed when I needed it.

My father, a college professor with long summer holidays, used to take his family every few years for a vacation abroad. I remember (from 1904) when we landed at Liverpool and ordered a Luncheon Basket for the train ride. When the train arrived at Crewe it was delivered to the carriage compartment. Those wonderful wicker baskets! Even Sir Stafford Cripps (exactly my age, poor fellow) must have had one in his childhood. They contained a dismembered cold chicken (garnished with Britain's esteemed watercress), a "cottage loaf" with pale unsalted butter, knives and forks of the true Sheffield steel (not nationalized) and mustard of course, not the horrible Nazi paste of our roadside stands. Probably also a gooseberry tart, and the London North Western Railway's bottle of subvintage claret. There was a corkscrew sheathed in the lid of the immortal basket.

Maybe I am the only person who remembers that sort of thing. Even Mr. Churchill and Mr. Ernie Bevin have forgotten things were once like that. The queer fact is that in Britain things are still essentially like that. Porters don't rush up with Luncheon Baskets; you go to the Restrong Car (as they call it) and take your turn at the turbot and turnips. There isn't, as everywhere else in Europe, a Black Market; you take your turn and get as good as anyone else. It's a lesson in democracy and even Stephen. They may devalue the Pound, but they'll never devalue the British sense of fair play. That's why I enjoy travel in England.

FRANCE

by

LOUIS BROMFIELD

FRANCE IS A COUNTRY somewhat smaller than the state of Texas with a population of about 38 millions of people, yet within her borders one will find climates and scenery as varied as one finds within the borders of the whole United States from California and Maine to Oregon and Washington. No nation in Europe has preserved so carefully the line of civilization from the Fall of Rome and the Dark Ages into the present day. The evidences of the Classic tradition going back as far as ancient Greece are everywhere in France—in the schools, the literature, the architecture and above all perhaps in the thought and character of the French people. France not only carried the embers of civilization through the Dark Ages but in the 18th century she formulated the pattern of modern democracy and the ideas embodied in the Constitution and Bill of Rights of the United States, a pattern based on the rights of the individual rather than upon the rights of Kings or of Marxian states.

The emphasis upon the rights of the individual has perpetually made French government a puzzle to less independent and assertive peoples, yet it is the key to French civilization. One finds it in the workman, the peasant, the cook, the scholar, the industrialist and the school teacher—the sacred right to be one's self and the profound belief that government is made to serve the people and not people the government.

The old geographies generalized broadly when they asserted that the French are a gay people fond of dancing and light wines. The French are not a gay people but a very hard-working, thrifty and realistic one. They like good light wines with their excellent food, a mark of civilization, and on the whole they are bad dancers, not to be compared with Americans or Russians. They are notable not so much for their sense of humor as are the British, or their sense of the ridiculous as are the people of the United States, but for their wit to which their own beautiful language is peculiarly suited. Janitors and truck drivers in France have the same wit which characterizes the Boulevard play in Paris.

The French have always been known as a Catholic people yet throughout their history, whether under the Kings or the Revolution or the modern Republic, they have never been dominated by Rome as have many other European nations. The French are, indeed, unlike the Spanish and Irish, very indifferent Catholics in so far as orthodoxy is concerned and the French

Government, in all periods, has frequently been in open conflict with the Vatican. The more sober and less witty element of the French, in a great minority, long ago adopted some form of the Calvinist reformist faith and became known as the Huguenots. In financial and industrial circles the Huguenots in France, together with Jews, exert an influence entirely disproportionate with their numbers.

The French have always been notably a liberal people and anti-Semitism has played very little part in French history. On the contrary France has always served as a refuge for the persecuted, and rights of the refugee from other less enlightened European nations have always been scrupulously respected.

The excellence of French food and wines is so well known and accepted that it requires no comment. What gives it special interest is the regional variety which has grown up through centuries along the lines of racial variations which in France are very great, ranging from the pure Latin blood of the South, through the Basques, a racially unique people, the Celtic Breton, the Scandinavian blood of Normandy and the Germanic blood of the North. Like the United States, France has always been a melting pot of the races of Europe.

No nation offers a clearer record of the progress of western civilization and the pattern of its history than does France in the great architectural monuments from the time of Charlemagne to the present.

The record exists in the ancient abbeys of the Dark Ages, the chateaux and cathedrals of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, in the great palace of Versailles and in a thousand other manifestations scattered in villages, towns, cities and open country throughout the nation.

About half of the border of France is magnificent seacoast ranging all the way from the Low Countries through the Pyrenees of the Basque country to the Maritime Alps on the Italian border. Along the Swiss frontier and in the Alsatian country is some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world.

France is also a rich country agriculturally, possessing not only much rich land but a peasantry and landowner class which practices one of the soundest agricultures in the world. Property ownership and notably landownership is perhaps more widespread in France than in any other country of the world and this has given the nation a stability which does not appear on the

volatile surface of her political history. As a nation she has suffered defeat after defeat and occupation after occupation from which she has always recovered with a speed and a soundness which astonishes the rest of the world. The reasons probably lie in the sturdiness of the French character, its intensely individualist quality, its old and rich traditions and the thrift which is notable in every French household.

For centuries France has always been a Mecca for the tourist and sightseer as well

as for the most civilized traveler interested in painting, architecture, sculpture, history, philosophy, good food, music and wines, all of which are notably represented in Paris, a city generally conceded to be the most beautiful city in the world. Certainly without France and her people, the history of western civilization would have been very different and it is doubtful whether in countless fields man would have made the progress forward which he has attained. To no country does western civilization and the idea of democracy and flowering of culture owe so great a debt.

ITALY, ITS SPLENDORS, MISERIES AND DELIGHTS

by

JOHN GUNTHER

VENICE IN THE SPRINGTIME is very, very nice, and so is Capri in the fall. Venice is a whole lot of islands, strung like beads on the lace of the canals, and Capri is just one island, leaping out of the blue sheen of the Mediterranean like a granite stag. In Venice, you can buy taffeta and brocade, listen to the tubercular cough of gondoliers, and eat a very special type of ice cream in what has aptly been called the loveliest—and biggest—drawing room in the world, the Piazza San Marco. In Capri, you can buy naked-looking sandals, climb to where the Emperor Tiberius tossed his yesterday's friends off the cliff into the sea, drink an *Americano* (which has nothing to do with Americans), and observe warily the most fascinatingly debauched and corrupt set of Displaced Persons, above the rank of baron, ever known.

Rome in winter is very, very nice, and so is Florence in the summer. Rome is the place for wonderful artisans in painted cloth, the fountains outside St. Peter's, emaciated children with eyes like fauns, Orson Welles, and that precise shade of color that lies midway between burnt sienna and smoked salmon. Florence is good for leather boxes, very rare beefsteaks served in basement restaurants, the single most satisfactory hotel in Europe, beggars, the cypresses in Mr. Berenson's garden, and some odds and ends of marble left there by Michelangelo Buonarroti, one of the three greatest men who ever lived.

But this is not the half of it, nor the quarter. I do not even mention Ravenna (mosaics), Orvieto (a cathedral white and black like a Valentin gown), Cortina d'Ampezzo (the most sublime mountain scenery), the Umbrian hills (gentle landscape, gentle churches), Sorrento (memories of everybody from Goethe to Maxim Gorki), Perugia (Peruginos), Como (the Villa d'Este), Verona (Romeo and Juliet), St. Sepulcro (the finest single picture in

the world, according to Aldous Huxley), Foggia (B-17s), Syracuse (oranges and amber temples), Paestum (the golden age of Greek architecture) and Forlì (where Mussolini, alas, was born).

Hotels are good, by and large; you will encounter a phenomenon known by the familiar name Pullman which is not a Pullman but an auto coach; and prices are reasonable, more or less, except in those highly fashionable and fraudulent spots which anybody with sense avoids. Incidentally, two of the best restaurants in Europe, or in the world, for that matter, are in Italy. Go to Alfredo's in Rome and ask for the Jovian specialty of the house, *fettucini*. And, in Venice, hike at once for a place with the fine old Italian name of Harry's Bar. Order the little sandwiches made of shrimp and then whatever Harry gives you. He doesn't bother with a menu.

Behind the glamour of Italy, its radiance, its compelling sense of unbroken continuity with a massive past, there are certain realities to be observed. Do not forget, on the other side of the smiles and sunshine, that this is a country afflicted with the most savage poverty, political problems of great magnitude, and the burden of an appallingly steep birth rate. Italy might well go to pieces without American help. Do not forget that towns like Mantua, Parma, Siena, Spezia, Pisa, Genoa, even Assisi, as well as a dozen others, have Communist mayors—and with reason. But you will find the Communists quite polite on the whole, and not much interested in visiting Americans except for the money they bring.

Why do I like Italy? It is much more than the sum total of the bare facts in art, history and manners I have mentioned. It is above all a question of mood, of beauty rooted in tradition, and of the proper enjoyment of real living. Almost everywhere in Italy, you will find an instinct for art,

or decency in human relationships, for warmth, courtesy and full awareness of the deeper recesses of the heart. The Italians are not like the French—though I am not disparaging France—nor like anybody else.

Their own terrifically rich heritage gives them a special monopoly in transmitting joy, and you can feel this almost everywhere in the peninsula as tangibly as a Leonardo, a sip of Orvieto, or a sunset.

INCLUDING THE SCANDINAVIAN

by

RUSSEL CROUSE

IF CIVILIZATION is a condition of progress, enlightenment and organization, as has been rumored for several centuries, then Scandinavia (embracing, for the purpose of these remarks, Norway, Sweden and Denmark) is perhaps the most civilized area in the world today.

Although still not the answer to the quest for Utopia, here one finds almost no illiteracy, no slums, practically no exploitation of the populace, an amazingly wide distribution of wealth, and even radio without commercials. To the casual visitor there seems to be a sense of well-being not found elsewhere. Even to the expert observer the impression apparently is the same, for Marquis Childs, after a journalistic survey, has written: "More nearly than in any other part of the world the best has been the greatest good for the greatest number."

Scandinavia today, in spite of the scars an unwanted war has left on two of its component parts, is one of the world's few bright spots for the traveler. Its charms are far-reaching and deep rooted. Fortunately for the tourist, they begin on the surface. The war couldn't bomb away the scenic grandeur of Norway. Only 30 per cent of that nation's 125,000-square mile area is habitable but its compensation is that almost all of the remaining 70 per cent is beautiful. Its mountains are, to many, more thrilling than Switzerland's or they rise sharply from its firds, long thin fingers of blue water stabbing inland from its wild coast line. The combination, along with great waterfalls and vast glaciers, adds up to something fantastically magnificent. Add the Midnight Sun in summer and it's almost unbelievable.

Sweden's topography is considerably less breathtaking. There are lovely lakes—and here is Stockholm, one of the most beautiful cities in the world, built on islands in the Baltic and giving the effect of a freshly scrubbed Venice. Denmark has a picturesque, though not spectacular coast line, with pleasant farming villages. It has Copenhagen, a smart, sophisticated city, and Elsinore, where Hamlet talked to himself and others, and Odense, where Hans Christian Anderson was born and where one can almost see the characters he created.

No one can visit Scandinavia without

feeling that somehow its people have discovered how to live. Not only is this true spiritually but physically. I've never seen uncleanness in Norway, Sweden or Denmark. Their hotels, their homes are immaculate. I've never had an unsatisfactory meal. Even for breakfast there is smörgåsbord, the hors d'oeuvre to end hors d'oeuvres. Starting with fruit soup for dinner, it is amazing what can take place before one reaches goat's cheese.

But Scandinavia's glories are not all for the eye and the appetite. These three nations are all steeped in age-old culture, yet all have embraced the modern too. One may find both the old and the new, architecturally, in one structure, as in Sweden's Town Hall. But it is more characteristic to find a brilliant example of modern architecture alongside an ancient landmark—blending perfectly.

The same is true of political philosophy. The old conservatism and the new liberalism, the right and the left, apparently have achieved a balance—a compromise between capitalism and socialism—that many believe to be the basis of today's democracy. All three of these nations are monarchies. And yet they are so unmistakably democratic that one has the feeling that if their kings were to abdicate today each could be president of his country tomorrow.

The Scandinavians themselves are easy to meet and pleasant to know. The Danes are perhaps the most sophisticated. Copenhagen has not been called "the Paris of the North" without reason. The Swedes are gay and hospitable. The Norwegians are more stolid but no less friendly. It is not uncommon to have a taxi-driver in Oslo shake hands solemnly when he is tipped, to prove, to himself at least that the financial gesture is one of friendly appreciation and not a sop to servility.

The entire approach to life seems so simple and so practical in Scandinavia. For instance, after tasting bitter defeat a time or two the Scandinavians decided more than a hundred years ago that war was an unprofitable business. Except for enforced occupation in the recent world struggle none of these nations has taken up arms since. Like almost everything else in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, it makes a great deal of sense.

We have presented tourist areas of the states in regional groups: Northeast, Southeast, Great Lakes Region, Rocky Mountain States, Southwest and Pacific Coast. States are listed alphabetically; cities and places within states are also listed alphabetically.

THE UNITED STATES

By the editors of Holiday and the American Express Company.



For more comprehensive information about history of various countries, their form of government, economic and social conditions, topography, and so forth, we refer you to our section on Other Nations of the World beginning on page 435 where you will find all countries listed alphabetically.

Information on the forty-eight states will be found in our U. S. section beginning on page 162.

THE UNITED STATES LIKES to advertise itself as having a little bit of everything. It does. There have been many worse mottoes than "See America First." You can find, from Atlantic to Pacific, from the Gulf Ports to the Canadian border, almost anything you want, in macrocosm or in microcosm. You can find some of the biggest, cleanest, noisiest, dirtiest, most modern and most slum-corroded cities in the world. You can find jewel-like, green-ringed villages and sooty industrial villages, sweeping acres in vari-colored bloom and endless majestic desert, beaches barren and beaches packed with humanity, cool mountain lakes and western outposts which make a wry publicity clamor about

their unbearable heat. Almost everything.

There is no comparable area in the world where travel can be so consistently painless, where cleanliness, comfort and service are so completely taken for granted, where transportation so completely spiderwebs a nation with multiple airlines, railroads and motor highways. And there are enough unanticipated exceptions to allow travel its necessary variety. However we boast, some trains do fail to run on time, some hotels are run-down and dirty, some planes are grounded and delayed, hundreds of miles from their passengers' destination. But it's still a fine country to travel in, a good jumping off place for our general discussion of travel.

THE NORTHEAST

THIS IS WHERE AMERICA STARTED. At least so the natives will insistently tell you, shrugging off the claims of Virginia as Southern subterfuge. The Northeast is a rich area for the traveler, as various in contrast as any part of the country. There are the picture villages of Vermont, the teeming metropolitan life of New York City, the special charm of Maryland's eastern shore, the drowsiness of Philadelphia, the indestructible self-approbation of Boston, the heat, confusion and occasional

beauty of Washington, D. C., the industrial muscles of Pittsburgh, the transition into the South of Baltimore, the picturesque Pennsylvania Dutch Country of Eastern Pennsylvania, the clear coolness of the Catskills, the Poconos, the Green Mountains, ocean-side life from the self-conscious quaintness of Cape Cod to the Barnum brazenness of Atlantic City, and endless more. To touch the high spots alone could take up several vacations without repetition.

CONNECTICUT

Facing Long Island Sound and offering excellent sailing facilities from such smart yacht club communities as Old Greenwich and Darien, Connecticut also holds an inland charm of rustic countryside severed by quiet, calm rivers. The little state is crammed with historic sights and the colonial village atmosphere of early American homes standing on elm-bordered streets. Lyme and Old Lyme are fine examples of such towns, and Hartford, capital and insurance company headquarters, offers more attractive tourist allure through the former homes of Mark Twain and Harriet Beecher Stowe. For a look at an old town of clipper-ship memory which has a giant mast in the town square, visit

Mystic; for the colorful Yale-Harvard boat races, visit New London and see the Old Towne Mill still grinding corn after 300 years, and the submarine base; and take a look at Yale, in New Haven, itself a hub whose spokes lead to one of the state's finest resort areas including Short Beach, Double Beach, Pine Orchard and Stony Creek. Niantic is another fine crescent beach and Fishers Island, actually part of New York State but only two miles off New London, offers swimming, yachting, fishing and other summer sports.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE

This famous coast resort "down east" is a center of social activity during the summer months. Bar Harbor offers a great

diversity of recreation. Adjoining Bar Harbor is Acadia National Park, and the point on Mount Desert Island which is reputed to have been visited by Leif Ericsson in the year 1000. A beautiful scenic highway winds around the cliffs. Yacht regattas and summer theater groups further enliven the tourist's stay at this popular resort.

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

Fishing, sailing, riding, swimming and golf are among the diversions that have made this tiny town on Cape Arundel a long-time popular resort. A former center of clipper-ship construction, the resort is now an art and literary colony, the present home of historical-writer Kenneth Roberts. Steeped in this atmosphere, the visitor will want to see the studio of Booth Tarkington, which is in an old coast schooner now moored to the late author's private wharf. From June to September, a summer art exhibit is presented at Goose Rocks Beach. Comfortable accommodations are available overlooking the ocean, and fresh sea food is a specialty.

PORTLAND, MAINE

The largest city in Maine, this fine harbor city is situated at the head of beautiful Casco Bay on a long, narrow peninsula. The bay is dotted with more than 100 picturesque islands. Excursions by steamer to the larger ones are among the most interesting tourist attractions. Despite its tranquil appearance, Portland has a tempestuous history. It has been destroyed three times—by the French, Indians and a British fleet during the Revolutionary War. Portland has been an important shipping center since colonial days, and is the American port nearest to Europe.

THE BERKSHIRES, MASSACHUSETTS

Fine hotels, dude ranches, old inns of stagecoach days, bridle paths, highland lakes, splendid golf fairways, historical points and concerts—these are some of the prominent features found throughout the Berkshires. Each summer, on the lovely Anglewood estate between Lenox and Stockbridge, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, one of America's foremost musical events, is held. At Stockbridge is the Berkshire Playhouse, a summer theater that becomes an art gallery in winter. Near Lee, Laurel Lake offers excellent fishing, boating and bathing, and a few miles south is Beartown State Forest. Another summer resort of great popularity is Great Barrington where a stone on the village green marks the site of the first armed resistance to England in 1774. Nearby is Idle Egremont, restored to its original quaintness as a New England village. Sunday afternoon concerts are held in a temple in the crest of South Mountain at Pittsfield, "the Heart of the Berkshires," which

is also a center for polo matches, golfing, riding trails and water sports on Lakes Onota and Pontoosuc. Flowing from the Berkshires into Connecticut are Litchfield Hills studded with many lakes for sailing and canoeing. Gateway to the Candlewood Lake district is Danbury whose annual fair is a notable event.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A good place for lunch might be your first requirement in Boston. There's Dinty Moore's, where you'll find newspaper and theatrical people. Or the Hide-a-way, famous for its home-cooked food. Or Joseph's for subtle French dishes.

You'll get a feeling of its charm as you stroll down Beacon Street and across historic Boston Common. Don't overlook the lovely colonial doorways and don't be distressed by the crooked streets. Remember that they are only grown-up cow paths.

You'll want to see Paul Revere's House, Bunker Hill Monument, the old granary burial ground and the frigate *Old Ironsides*, about which you undoubtedly used to declaim in school. If you have time to go outside the city (after visiting the museums), you could take a trip to Revolutionary towns like Concord and Lexington. And it's only a few minutes across the Charles River to Harvard Yard and the famous glass flowers at the Agassiz Museum. The Gray Line buses do a good job of routine sightseeing, and if it seems a bit hurried, you can always go back and spend more time on places of your own choosing.

For dinner, Lock-Ober's or charcoal-broiled steaks at the Red Coach Grill. Sea food at the Union Oyster House; it's old, and its atmosphere is not synthetic. For night life, the best thing you can do is consult your hotel clerk. While you are there, ask the clerk for a copy of *Your Weekly Guide to Boston*. It has many excellent suggestions for the three- or four-day visitor.

A summer stay should include a ride on the Swanboats; a winter stay, a stroll with the Christmas Eve carolers on Beacon Hill.

CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS

Warmed by the Gulf Stream, curving into the Atlantic for 100 miles, Cape Cod's combination of green countryside and miles of white sandy beaches is a stellar holiday attraction. Hunting, hiking, horseback riding and lake fishing occupy the visitor between periods of bathing and yachting. Chatham and Hyannis (terminus of trains from New York and Boston as well as the leading airfield), are among the chief centers. A fashionable resort, Chatham offers fishing and boating in addition to both surf and bay bathing. Excellent hotels and superb summer homes line the Hyannis shore line, and the town's exclusive shopping mart is a favorite of the smart set.

Craigville Beach, nearby, is one of America's finest. For a high, sweeping view of the sea and surrounding areas, visit Falmouth Heights, summer resort built on a cliff. At Dennis, you'll want to climb to the observatory above Scargo Lake, visit the water mill at Stony Brook where the Pilgrims first met the Indians, and drop in at the playhouse. Another lively spot is Harwich—"The Harwiches"—with winding roads passing through hills and cranberry bogs. Just west of the Cape Cod Canal is Onset, focal point for daily departures of deep-sea fishing and excursion craft. You'll want to get up a clam-digging expedition at some time during your stay, and peddle a bike, perhaps to Provincetown, through such points as Eastham and view the Old Mill, possibly to Wellfleet, quaint and colorful, and through Truro, one-time whaling center turned artist colony. In Provincetown you'll see where the Pilgrims landed, explore the artists' shops, watch painters trying to capture on canvas the town's many odd angles, narrow streets and atmosphere. You'll certainly want to enjoy a show at the Provincetown Playhouse where Eugene O'Neill, and many others, first attracted notice. Each day, too, you'll listen to the Town Crier calling out a list of things to do and see. Journey down to the other end of Cape Cod for a look at Woods Hole where you can catch a steamer daily for a one-day trip to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

Here you can fish quietly in lagoons or try your hand at sea with racing tuna or swordfish. Hire a saddle horse, or stroll to the docks and watch the lobstermen. Cycle through village streets, play tennis or golf, or lounge on any of the excellent sandy beaches. Gay Head Light, atop its namesake cliffs, crowns the tinted heights of the island's western tip, and from here you can watch the breaking surf below and beyond. Bright-painted vessels and lobster pots greet you at Menemsha, a fishing village constantly intriguing artists and photographers. Oldest settlement on the island is Edgartown where gold spread-eagles on residential doorways signify the home of a former whaling captain. Yachting and golfing in Edgartown are both excellent and across from the town is Chappaquiddick Island, summertime gathering place for bathing on a splendid beach. Shops, restaurants and amusement places add color to Oak Bluffs where regattas help hold attention at this popular resort. Summer theaters and sightseeing trips are additional diversions, as are nightly dancing and antique shopping all around the island.

NANTUCKET ISLAND

At Nantucket Town, you can't orientate yourself better than by climbing up to

Altar Rock for a panoramic view of the entire island. You can hire a horse-drawn carriage that will take you over the cobbled streets past many points of interest while the driver will gladly discuss. Cycling is very popular as well as horseback riding, tennis, golf and, of course, fishing and swimming. Summer-theater production are presented through the season. Across the island at Siasconset you'll find many artists and writers, and enjoy the view from the high promontory, the sound of the heavy surf.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

The rugged, forest-clad mountain ranges which form the chief topographic and scenic features of New Hampshire have made the Granite State a resort, equally popular with winter and summer vacationists. The state, which was settled more than three centuries ago, today is an attractive combination of the old and the new. Shaded village greens, historic buildings, literary landmarks and interesting museums combine with the natural charm of its mountains to offer fine, year-round vacation attractions. The White Mountain area has 1,300 lakes and ponds and 18 miles of ocean frontage provide recreations of every variety. Anglers are drawn by the excellent salt- and fresh-water fishing, and hunters flock to the state to stalk deer (which are most plentiful in the north), snowshoe rabbits, grouse, woodcocks and pheasants. New Hampshire likes to think it is not primarily an industrial state, but more than three-fourths of its 9,024-square-mile area is blanketed by forests and far woodlands. Among scenic highlights of the White Mountain area are Profile Notch, lying between the towering peaks of the Kinsman and Franconia ranges, the Flume Gorge with its many waterfalls, and Cannon Mountain, from which an endless vista of mountains and valleys may be viewed. The natural charm of this area is preserved by a splendid system of state parks and state-supervised recreation areas.

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

Famous boardwalk has a large convention hall and a palatial Casino. There are 10 championship golf courses in the area, half a dozen polo fields and some of the best deep-sea and fresh-water fishing on the Atlantic seaboard.

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

One of the world's largest summer resorts, Atlantic City is on an island 10 miles off the New Jersey coast. Every type of recreation.

ADIRONDACKS REGION, NEW YORK

This vast, 2,171,194-acre forest preserve contains every natural and man-made facility for summer or winter vacationing. In Clinton County, you can sight-see Ausable Chasm, three miles from Lake Champlain, with a tour of the gorge including boat ride through the "Flume." At Lake Placid, you'll find the Mt. Van Hoevenberg bobsled run a winter thrill, steamboat and motorboat tours, saddle horses and bathing beaches among the summer joys at this wooded resort, flanked by some of the highest Adirondacks peaks. Hunting and fishing, especially for trout and smallmouth bass, abound in this area. Saranac Lake offers concerts as well as summer sport opportunities, has Mt. Pisgah and Sky View for convenient skiing during sun-bright days or under night-time illumination. Tourists in particular will want to drive the Whiteface Mountain Memorial Highway to the 4,872-foot summit for scenic splendor. Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds on Mt. Marcy, the highest Adirondacks peak, is the highest point of the Hudson. For 102 miles of boating through forestland waters, the Adirondack Chain of Lakes permits you to paddle across the Saranac lakes from Old Forge to Loon Lake.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, NEW YORK

This region of heavily wooded, rolling hills. is a principal vacation area for New York City and northern New Jersey. Slide Mountain and Indian Mountain are the highest in the range. Throughout the Catskills, hotels and tourist cabins are plentiful. Fishing, swimming, tobogganing and other winter sports.

LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK

Set amidst the Adirondack peaks, Lake George stretches for 32 miles with more than 360 islands, many containing summer homes, dotting its surface. Swimming, fishing, tennis, golf, dancing, camping are among its recreational possibilities. Battle Park contains the ruins of Fort William Henry and Fort George. Boat tours are available and accommodations plentiful. Between Lakes George and Champlain at Ticonderoga where the August visitor will want to see the Indian Pageant at the Grand Theatre.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Even its critics usually admit the city is a fine place to visit. Probably nowhere in the United States will you find so many places you have read about and need to see. You will be doomed to some disappointment in some cases. Unless you have friends or the purse of Fortunatus, one of the specialized swank spots beloved of columnists will not throw wide doors to you. You can, however, catch

up on your Damon Runyon memories with a meal at Lindy's, wait in a block-long queue to see the show at Radio City Music Hall or brave the underground journey to visit the saloon fronted streets of Hoboken. If you have a car, you can get extra pleasure out of your visit. In the city itself your car will be a cumbersome nuisance, but just outside it, in almost any direction, into New Jersey, through upstate New York and into Connecticut, run some of the most relaxing suburban drives anywhere. Sightseeing buses cover nearly all points of interest. Many visitors, however, prefer to buy a city map and make their own tours by subway and afoot. You will want to walk up and down Fifth Avenue with its world-famous stores, along Park Avenue, and in Central Park. Another good trip is to the lower end of Manhattan—the Battery. From there you can walk up through Wall Street and on past the Brooklyn Bridge to Chinatown. Or you can take a ferry from the Battery to Staten Island or the Statue of Liberty. You will want to go to the top of the Empire State Building (world's tallest) on a clear day. Take the guided tour through Radio City (Rockefeller Center). A Fifth Avenue bus to Washington Square will take you to the heart of Greenwich Village. The same bus, going in the opposite direction, will take you up Riverside Drive past Grant's Tomb. Another Fifth Avenue bus goes to Harlem, the so-called Negro capital of America. A good guide to restaurants and theaters can be found in *Cue* magazine. Coney Island, the world's most crowded beach and amusement park, may be reached by subway. In summer, excursion boats make a trip around Manhattan island. Also to West Point, site of the U. S. Military Academy, and to Bear Mountain State Park.

LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

At one end of Long Island are LaGuardia and Idlewild fields, where planes take off for all parts of the world. At the other end is Montauk Point, where small boats go out deep-sea fishing. Between these extremes are potato farms, duck farms and oyster farms. The north shore of Long Island is a favorite spot for horseback riders, yachtsmen and tennis players. The south shore has Jones Beach, one of the finest public swimming places in the country.

NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Although the site of this 169-foot plunging cataract has become world-famed as a honeymoon haven, thousands of persons are drawn to it solely for its tourist attraction as scenic splendor. The best panoramic view is seen from the Canadian side but on the American end you can stand within a few feet of the huge main drop. Tourists can don rain-wear, visit the Cave of the Winds and stand behind the falls, take a

bouncy, thrilling boat ride on the *Maid of the Mist* at the foot of the cascade. The Falls, illuminated in color at night, are right in the town of Niagara Falls whose Hyde Park has a 27-hole golf course, other summer sport facilities. Old Fort Niagara, built by the French in 1682, will intrigue the history lover.

THOUSAND ISLANDS REGION, NEW YORK

Over 1,700 islands pin-pointed across 40 miles of the St. Lawrence River near its Lake Ontario source have made this region a sightseeing and sportsman's delight. From Alexandria Bay, boat trips can be taken covering a 50-mile tour of some 500 of the green islands. A splendid panoramic view may be seen from the Thousand Islands International Bridge linking Canada and the U. S. Alexandria Bay offers tennis, golf, bathing, public campsites, fishing boats and guides. Clayton, Cape Vincent, Henderson Harbor and Chippewa Bay are other points at which the tourist may find good accommodations, a guide furnishing boat and food for fishing trips climaxed by dinner outdoors in the woods.

POCONO MOUNTAINS, PENNSYLVANIA

East Stroudsburg, Pa., is a chief gateway into the resort regions of these low, soft hills which offer the summertime relaxer

swimming, riding, tennis, golf, fishing and hunting. Many metropolitan party groups choose the Poconos for weekend assemblages and holidays. "Ski in the Poconos" is becoming an increasingly popular winter slogan.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS, VERMONT

No state has been more appropriately named than Vermont! "The Green Mountain State." Stretching the length of the state from the Canadian border to the Massachusetts boundary, are the Green Mountains, which unfold in a rolling panorama of forest-clad peaks, deep green valleys and sparkling mountain lakes. In this small state there are more than 9,000 peaks whose summits are 2,000 feet or more above the sea. These majestic ranges at the rich woodlands blanketing their foot hills dominate the state's many scenic attractions. Vermont was once a separate country, and the inhabitants retain a strong feeling for individuality. In summer it is popular with hikers, artists, and nature lovers. The climate and terrain are admirably suited to make Vermont a splendid winter playground, also the long snow season extends from November to May, and the mountains are liberally sprinkled with many excellent resorts furnishing all types of winter recreations.

THE SOUTHEAST

VARIETY MAKES A LIAR out of anyone trying to generalize about this region, but there is no question as to its rewards for the traveler. Historically, it is as rich as any section of the nation. There is Washington, D. C., an inferno in summer, but a must on any educational trip with kids in more comfortable seasons. There is the tobacco land of Kentucky and the Carolina's, not to mention the crowded but gala Derby Day in the first state's Louisville. There are swank and expensive resorts in every state and in most of them satisfactory more modest reservations for the car traveler. New Orleans' Mardi Gras scarcely needs mention; the city is worth visiting at any time and may be pleasanter for

claustrophobics when the carnival is in session. Florida beach resorts boom during the winter season and, out-of-season, are surprisingly reasonable and amazingly comfortable for the budget visitor. Much of the deeper South is flat and drab and boring to the tourist, but the occasional spots of real interest make up for inertia, and rail and air transportation reach most parts. The Florida Keys remain fairly unspoiled and offer some of the best fishing in the country. All through the south there are regional foods to tempt gourmets though it's best to have some first hand information from a former visitor before seeking out local restaurants on one's own.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital city of the U. S., constructed in the form of a wheel and wrested from the swamplands of the Potomac Valley. Sightseeing possibilities range from impressive modern government buildings to the rugged magnificence of Rock Creek Park. Among the more important points of interest are the White House, Capitol, Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Pan

American Union, Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument, Smithsonian Institution, Corcoran Art Gallery, National Cathedral. The Tidal Basin in Potomac Park has the famous Japanese cherry trees which bloom about the first week in April. Side trips include Mount Vernon (home of George Washington), Arlington National Cemetery and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Pentagon Building.

MYRTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

inter-summer resort, site of world records for automobiles. The gentleness of the hard sands of the beach makes one of the safest bathing beaches in the d. Surf is ideal for fishing.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

the center of one of the world's most bus resort areas, Miami is situated on Bay near the Everglades wilderness. In its environs are such well-known rt places as Miami Beach, Coral Gables, ml Springs, Hialeah, Opa Locka and h Miami. Horse racing at Hialeah and al Park is from mid-December to 7 April. Greyhound racing is from early mber to mid-March. Nightly *jai alai* es in Biscayne Frontón are from De- 25 to early April. Fishing is good the causeways, from the ocean pier, out in the Gulf Stream. Two annual ts for fishermen are the Greater Miami er fishing tournament (mid-January id-April) and the summer tournament y 4 to early September). The annual ge Bowl football game is on New 's Day.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Hotel city built on a group of islands ed by dredging a former swampland. e islands, restricted to expensive res- es, are a paradise of flower-bedecked sions. Main attraction for visitors is extensive beach front, more than 9 s in length and flanked by *cabañas*. rious Lincoln Road is the famous iping center of the city. Recreation in- es luxury night clubs.

MILANDO (AND ENVIRONS), FLORIDA

lando is the banking center for Flor- huge citrus industry and a winter rt. Within the city are 33 fresh-water surrounded by parks. Other points nterest include a huge cypress tree sands of years old, Sanlando Springs e an underground river reaches the ce, and the world's largest citrus- ng house. Other resorts in the area Winter Park, site of Rollins College; mmee, a hunting and fishing resort center of excursions to Lake Okeecho- and Sanford, a hunting and fishing t on Lake Monroe. Recreation includes races, outdoor concerts.

MILPITAS BEACH, FLORIDA

the winter social capital of America, Beach is a semitropical resort area strip of land between the Atlantic Lake Worth. It is filled with palatial s and magnificent winter homes and es. Across the lake is its sister city, Palm Beach, also noted for beautiful ences. Recreation includes excellent -sea fishing, polo, yachting, cruising, racing.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Oldest permanent white settlement in the U. S., St. Augustine still preserves its flavor of Old Spain with narrow streets, overhanging balconies, grilled windows and interior gardens. Many horse-drawn carriages are available. A year-round resort with several fine beaches and fishing and boating facilities. Points of interest include the "Oldest House," Slave Market, Old Spanish Treasury, Governor's Palace, Nuestra Señora de la Leche y del Buen Parto Shrine, St. Francis Arsenal, ostrich and alligator farms, the Fountain of Youth Park, St. Augustine Fort, and a large modern aquarium.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

On the banks of the Savannah River, Augusta has four excellent golf courses, among which is the famous Augusta National Golf Club course, of which Bobby Jones is president, and where the Masters' Invitation Tournament is played. Horse-back riding and polo are leading sports.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

One of the oldest and most interesting cities of America, New Orleans is on the banks of the Mississippi 107 miles above its mouth and is only one foot above water level. The city has a cosmopolitan atmosphere because of the number of its Spanish and French settlers, who have preserved much of the Old World culture. Scattered throughout the Vieux Carré—the old French Quarter of the city—are many historic places such as the Cabildo (government building of French and Spanish days), Jackson Square and St. Louis Cathedral, Ursuline Convent (1734), Pirates' Alley, Napoleon House, and old French Market. Other points of interest are the famous New Orleans waterfront, Tulane and Loyola Universities, the Huey Long Bridge, Lake Pontchartrain and the bayou region. New Orleans is famous for its Mardi Gras, the gayest and most spectacular festival in the country. The week of celebration ends on the day before Lent. Other annual events are the Sugar Bowl football classic on January 1, the Cajun Pirogue Derby in May, and a spring fiesta in March.

PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA

Noted for its many fine golf courses, Pinehurst is one of the foremost winter resorts of the country. In its dry and bracing winter climate are held golf tournaments of national importance. It is also one of the South's main training centers for harness horses, as well as steeplechase and show horses.

SOUTHERN PINES, NORTH CAROLINA

Southern Pines has large estates as well as luxurious hotels. Recreation includes fox hunting, trap and quail shooting and archery. Annual events include the April Carolinas Open golf tournament, the Sandhills Horse Show during the first week in April, and weekly fox and drag hunts by the Moore County Hounds throughout winter and spring.

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

A winter resort popular with many of America's leading families, Aiken is in the sand-hills region. It has 16 polo fields, a trotting track, and miles of carriage roads and bridle paths through the beautiful Hitchcock Woods. Popular sports are fox and drag hunts, steeplechase and flat races, hunter trials and horse shows, quail and dove hunting.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

One of the oldest cities in America and one which has had its part in the shaping of American history. Old houses dating from pre-Revolutionary days, extensive gardens, old forts in the harbor, flower sellers on cobblestoned streets make Charleston a colorful tourist spot. Gardens bloom all the year, but the most verdant season is from mid-March to mid-April. Points of interest include the Slave Market, Sword Gateway, St. Michael's Church, Old Powder Magazine, Cabbage Row, Fort Sumter, Battery Park, Huguenot Church, The Citadel, Magnolia Gardens, Cypress Gardens. Offshore is a group of sea islands, including the Isle of Palms, Sullivan's Island and Folly Beach. All are popular summer resorts.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

Has miles of excellent beach, also many lakes, fringed with scented pine trees. Famous Lynnhaven oyster grounds nearby. Aquaplaning, motorboating, sailing.

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

A former capital of Virginia which has been restored to its pre-Revolutionary aspect and is preserved as a national monument. The city is unique in the completeness and accuracy of its restoration and in its realistic interpretation of daily living in one of the most important of America's early settlements. Some of the principal points of interest are the Bruton Parish Church, the Governor's Palace, the Raleigh Tavern, Wythe House and Fort Mifflin. Interesting side trips include Jamestown (first permanent English settlement) and scene of the tale of Pocahontas, Yorktown (where Cornwallis was forced to surrender to George Washington), Colonial National Historical Park, Hampton Roads (scene of the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* battle). Recreation includes swimming, tennis, golf.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA

In the Allegheny Mountains, White Sulphur Springs has been a health and pleasure resort since 1778. Many Presidents have made the Old White Cottage their summer home since Andrew Jackson first occupied it. There are two championship golf courses and 200 miles of bridle paths.

THE GREAT LAKES REGION

AS ANY READER OF The World's Greatest Newspaper can tell you, this is the real America. Agree or disagree with Col. McCormick, here you will find impressively busy industrial cities and endless farming regions. The Lakes themselves are a popular vacation lure with almost every type of resort town clustered along their banks. There is fine hunting and fishing in every state. If you have an interest in what makes the country tick industrially, Great Lakes steel plants are as rewarding as those

of Pittsburgh or Birmingham and, in addition, there are the automobile plants in Detroit where you may make a profitable break in your auto trip to pick up a new car. Politically, the region has been thought of as isolationist, but you'll find as rich a variety of foreign stocks—Polish, Italian, Scandinavian, Dutch and so on—as anywhere in America. From Wisconsin cheese to Milwaukee beer to Grand Rapids furniture, the area leaves its imprint on the nation.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Second largest city in the U. S. and world's leading grain and livestock market. Its stockyards are world-famous. Because of the vital role it plays in the transportation and industrial life of the country, it has been called "the Crossroads of the Nation." Among the most distinctive fea-

tures of the city are skyscrapers, the University of Chicago, Michigan Avenue, Lake Shore Drive and Sheridan Road. In addition to night clubs, opera, theater and symphony concerts, there are several race tracks, 29 miles of lake front and miles of beaches, as well as an extensive system of parks and great forest preserves.

Among the places of interest are the Adler Planetarium, the Brookfield Zoo, the Historical Society museum, the Museum of Science and Industry, the Oriental Institute, the Art Institute, and the Academy of Sciences. Chicago is also a busy seaport, and at the docks one may not only look at great freighters but also find passenger boats for excursions of varying lengths on the Great Lakes.

FRENCH LICK, INDIANA

Many years ago French Lick was a favorite Indian hunting ground and watering place. It is now a world-famous and fashionable all-year health and pleasure resort. Three springs, Pluto, Bowles and Proserpine, attract health seekers, and bottled Pluto Water is sold throughout the world. Of special interest to tourists are the Japanese Gardens, Lost River, the Jesuit School at West Baden and the Marengo limestone caves. Recreations include hiking, swimming, tennis, riding and golf.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN

In a state well-known for its excellent summer resorts, Benton Harbor is one of the more popular ones. It is not only a pleasure but a health resort, with fine beaches and excellent mineral springs. It is estimated that the modern bathhouses give an average of 10,000 baths annually. Two interesting religious communities are situated in Benton Harbor; the House of David sect operates extensive farm lands and other business interests, and nearby is the colony of the Israelite City of David. Water sports are among the recreations available to visitors.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

This popular summer resort, with ideal facilities for golf, bathing, yachting and other summer sports, is surrounded by the picturesque and beautiful scenery which has made Michigan one of the foremost resort states of the country. In the winter months, Charlevoix caters to winter-sports enthusiasts. Highlighting the winter festivities is the annual snow carnival. Fishing is excellent.

ISLE ROYALE, MICHIGAN

One of the newer National Parks and one of the few remaining natural wildernesses in the U. S., Isle Royale is famed for its rugged, picturesque beauty, its dense growths of hardwood trees and its profusion of wild flowers. It is a wildlife sanctuary, abounding in moose, coyote, lynx, beaver, snowshoe rabbit and many varieties of birds. Although hunting is forbidden, fishermen flock to the island, drawn by the excellent fishing. No swim-

ming; Lake Superior is much too cold. The island is reached by boat from several nearby points, and travel on the island is mainly on foot. The island is dotted with open pits where copper was mined by prehistoric man.

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICHIGAN

Mackinac Island overlooks the clear waters of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. Long before the white man's conquest of the Great Lakes region, Mackinac was the sacred isle of many Indian tribes, and later became the center of the rich Northwest fur trade. It is unexcelled in natural beauty, with sheer limestone cliffs rising abruptly from the shore line, and many natural bridges, caves and unique rock formations. The flags of France, Great Britain and the U. S. have flown over its stockades, and it has been designated as Michigan's most historic spot. At present a museum, old Fort Mackinac was erected in 1780. Other historic sites of interest include the 150-year-old John Jacob Astor House, the oldest Protestant mission church, Fort Holmes and Old St. Ann's Church. Since automobiles are not permitted on the island, sightseers are transported by horse-drawn vehicles. All summer sports are available, including a yacht harbor and golf courses.

BARABOO, WISCONSIN

Former winter quarters of Ringling Bros. Circus, this popular town is situated in the heart of the Wisconsin Dells. The Dells consist of mile after mile of scenic landscape and amazing rock formations. Scheduled boat trips take tourists through the beautiful, narrow passages of river canyons, and modern roads lead to historic sites and other points of interest. Many resorts in the area are open the year-round, offering summer vacationists swimming, boating, fishing, tennis, badminton and sightseeing, while winter-sports fans may enjoy skiing, skating, tobogganning and sleigh riding.

EAGLE RIVER, WISCONSIN

Located in Wisconsin's beautiful northern lake country, Eagle River is a famous all-year resort. The Eagle Chain of Lakes consists of 27 navigable lakes, the longest chain in the world. Summer and winter sports offered to vacationists include excellent fishing.

LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN

Named after Lake Geneva, Switzerland, which it is said to resemble. One of the most beautiful resort areas in the nation. Yachting and excursions, fishing and golf provide recreation. Regattas and sailboat races are regular features. The world-renowned Yerkes Observatory, an important center of astronomical studies, is at the northwest corner of the lake.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

THERE ARE OBVIOUS travel lures here; national parks, must cities like Salt Lake City, St. Louis, the two Kansas Cities and Reno. There are huge blank areas, totally unrewarding to the tourist who has no definite plan in mind—the Dakotas, much of Nebraska, Montana and Kansas—but even these, for the traveler who has something special planned—hunting or inquiring into some particular phase of

American folkways or following a historic pioneering trail—have their virtues. Generally, except in the larger cities or in developed resorts, you won't find many culinary delights. It's good and varied sportsman's country, from the fine hunting and fishing through the whole region, to top notch resort skiing at places like Sun Valley and Aspen, to auto speed on the salt flats of Utah.

ASPEN, COLORADO

Situated in the heart of the Rockies, Aspen is surrounded by 14 peaks more than 13,000 feet in height. Mt. Elbert, highest in the state, climbs nearby to 14,431 feet.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

At the foot of famous Pikes Peak. Principal points of interest are: Garden of the Gods, Cave of the Winds, Seven Falls, Pillars of Hercules, Cheyenne Mountain Zoo, Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun, Mt. Manitou Scenic Incline Railway. Recreation includes winter sports, summer sports, mountain climbing, night clubs.

DENVER, COLORADO

The "Mile-High City" of the Rocky Mountains has side trips to Mount Evans, Bergen Park, Bear Creek Canyon, Park of the Red Rocks, and Lookout Mountain, where Buffalo Bill is buried. Recreation includes all sports, as well as theaters, night clubs and amusement parks.

ESTES PARK, COLORADO

Unbroken wilderness, hemmed in on three sides by mountain peaks rising to 13,000 feet. Curved-horn mountain sheep abound on the slopes. Recreation includes winter and summer sports and mountain climbing.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO

Site of some of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in America, Mesa Verde is one of the largest tablelands in the West, being 15 miles long and 8 miles wide. A museum of relics records the history of the area. The best time to visit the park is between May 15 and October 15. Recreation includes riding, tennis and sightseeing tours.

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO

Winter resort. Also a summer resort. Situated in a valley encircled by the Sawtooth Mountains. Better wear your best ski suit.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA

Area of rugged magnificence in one of the wildest regions in America. Animal life includes the Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, antelope, deer, black and grizzly bears, mountain lions. Around beautiful Lake McDermott rise bold peaks with glaciers visible on their slopes. Recreation includes all summer sports and mountain climbing.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Located in an arid region of southern Nevada, Las Vegas is Reno's principal rival in the American divorce trade, marriage market and gambling. A large share of its patronage is derived from southern California. The city is picturesquely Western, and its recreation includes everything.

RENO, NEVADA

Reno has been termed the "Divorce Capital of America," and it has preserved a surface atmosphere of the woolly West of frontier days. Points of interest include the University of Nevada (scene of many Hollywood location shots) and nationally famous gambling houses. Interesting side trips include Virginia City (site of the Comstock Lode, now a picturesque ghost town), Pyramid Lake and Lake Tahoe. Recreation includes gambling and night clubs.

CUSTER STATE PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA

Historic frontier region, typified by grotesque peaks and canyons of great beauty, trout-filled mountain streams. Recreation includes all summer sports.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Named for Great Salt Lake, which lies in the valley below the city. In 1847, Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, chose the site as chief headquarters of his church. Points of interest include the famous

dome-roofed Mormon Tabernacle, Brigham Young's 20-gabled home, the Corinthian capitol, the University of Utah, the famous Wasatch Drive and a portion of the old Mormon Trail. Great Salt Lake (in which a swimmer cannot sink) and the long miles of salt flats constitute one of the great scenic wonders of America.

THE SOUTHWEST

TEXAS IS BIG, as anyone knows. And Texans manfully try to keep up their reputation for hospitality. You won't be offered a souvenir oil well at every stop, but you can have a look at everything from Indian reservations to the Spanish way of life in San Antonio. As in the Far West, the Southwest is a land of magnificent distances, easily shrugged off by a native population who live on wheels. There are plenty of dude ranches and, if you're lucky enough to have friends in the area, you can get a more authentic and closer view

GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA

Nothing of the kind in the world approaches in form, size and glowing color this gigantic cleft in the earth formed by the Colorado River. Filled with brilliant and constantly changing hues, the canyon reaches a depth of 6,800 feet. Recreation includes swimming, riding, tennis, golf.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

The capital of Arizona, this community was wrested from the sands of the desert by irrigation. The largest Indian school in the country is here. Other points of interest are the Yaqui Indian Village, the Phoenix Mountain Park, the Giant Cactus Forest, the Apache Trail, Hieroglyphic Canyon, Indian ruins and prehistoric relics. Recreation includes riding, swimming, tennis, golf.

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Gardens bloom here throughout the year. The Puebla ruins and Old San Xavier, a mission for Indians founded in 1700, are of interest to the tourist. The University of Arizona is in Tucson. Recreation includes riding, swimming, tennis, golf.

THE PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO IS ONE of the dozen or so most fascinating cities in the world and Los Angeles, even if Hollywood were not part of its attraction, is a revelation from the standpoint of color, sheer size and unpredictability. Southern California has its detractors as fiercely partisan as its indefatigable boosters. If its usually equable climate agrees with you, it is paradise. If not, it is a sunny monument to sloth and boredom. There can be no argument

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING

By far the largest of our national parks, Yellowstone has more genuine wonders than any other region on earth. Among them are geysers, hot springs, mud volcanoes, petrified forests, mighty canyons and falls. Most prominent are Old Faithful geyser, Yellowstone Lake and Mammoth Hot Springs.

of how people really live. There is American contrast here from the *haute couture* of Dallas' Neiman-Marcus Department Store to a pulp magazine wrangler rolling his own at a motorized chuck wagon on a ranch. There is the scenic West all through Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico with National parks and monuments drawing more visitors each year, and in Arkansas the life blends into mountain country just as scenic and a happy change after going through some of the semi-desert flatlands.

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARKANSAS

This park, much frequented as a health resort, encompasses more than 40 hot springs. Near the city of Little Rock, at the edge of the Ouachita Mountains. Recreation includes swimming, riding, tennis, golf.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Located in the Indian pueblo district of buried cities and cliff dwellings, Santa Fe is rich in historical interest. Here is the oldest mission in America, the Church of San Miguel. The Palace of the Governors was the seat of government of New Spain. Side trips may be made to the Puye Cliff Dwellings, the Santa Clara Pueblo, and the Old Santa Fe Drive.

TAOS, NEW MEXICO

Seven thousand feet above sea level, Taos is one of the leading Indian pueblos in the Southwest and has a colony of artists, writers (real and self-styled), and students of Indian culture. Recreation includes riding, swimming, tennis.

about its being a comfortable and wonderful place for the very young and the very old to live in and for anyone to visit. Northern California and Oregon and Washington offer sometimes more rugged but usually less controversial attractions. Their coast line is undeniably beautiful and there are substantial rewards for the fisherman, the hunter, the boat lover and the ski enthusiast. Add to that the huge forest areas.

LAKE ARROWHEAD, CALIFORNIA

In southern California, in a bowl of mountains on the Rim-of-the-World Drive, 20 miles from San Bernardino. All recreations.

LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA

In the Sierra Nevada on the Nevada border, Lake Tahoe is the largest freshwater lake in California. It has an elevation of 6,225 feet and is enclosed by forested mountains. Nearby are winter sports areas. All summer sports.

LOS ANGELES AND HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Today the fourth largest city in the U. S., Los Angeles has an extensive chain of fine boulevards and parks. In Beverly Hills are the homes of many famous movie personalities. Picturesque Olvera Street is a corner of Mexico with its shops and cafés. Hollywood Bowl has symphony concerts and operatic productions under the stars. Other points of interest are Griffiths Park, Southwest Museum, Mt. Wilson Observatory, Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino, and Exposition Park, containing the Memorial Coliseum and the Los Angeles County Museum. All types of recreation are available in the Los Angeles area.

MONTEREY PENINSULA, CALIFORNIA

Famed for cypress-lined beaches of white sand at Carmel and Point Lobos and the world-famous golf course at Pebble Beach. Monterey has ancient adobe buildings and plaques from the days when it was the capital of Spanish-Mexican California. Carmel, an art and music center, is the scene of an annual Bach festival. All summer sports, including trapshooting, polo.

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

In a setting where the mountains and the desert meet, Palm Springs is Hollywood's favorite winter resort and is noted for its gay social life. Palm Canyon, 6 miles south, contains thousands of the only palms indigenous to the U. S. Recreation includes everything.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

One of the most cosmopolitan cities in America, San Francisco is situated on seven steep hills by the Golden Gate, entrance to San Francisco Bay. The Golden Gate Bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge are the largest in the world. San Francisco's Chinatown is famous, as are Fisherman's Wharf, the Cliff House (overlooking Seal Rocks), Golden Gate Park, and Telegraph Hill with its magnificent view of the bay. Other points of interest include the De Young Art Museum, the San Francisco Museum of Art, the Presidio, Fleishhacker Zoo, Nob Hill. Near-

by: Stanford University at Palo Alto, the cities of Oakland and Berkeley (site of the University of California), and the great redwood trees of Muir Woods.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

Scenic drives in the area include the Old Mission, El Cuartel (oldest house), a Street in Spain, Blaksley Botanic Gardens, and the many beautiful private estates in the area. The colorful Old Spanish Days Fiesta is held every August. All summer sports, including ocean swimming.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

Off the coast, 22 miles from Los Angeles, Catalina is one of southern California's leading resorts with excellent bathing beaches, deep-sea fishing, boating, a million-dollar casino, and a golf course. Submarine gardens are seen from glass-bottomed boats. Other points of interest are the Wrigley estate, the Bird Park, which has thousands of rare tropical birds, and the Isthmus, where tropical movies are made.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA

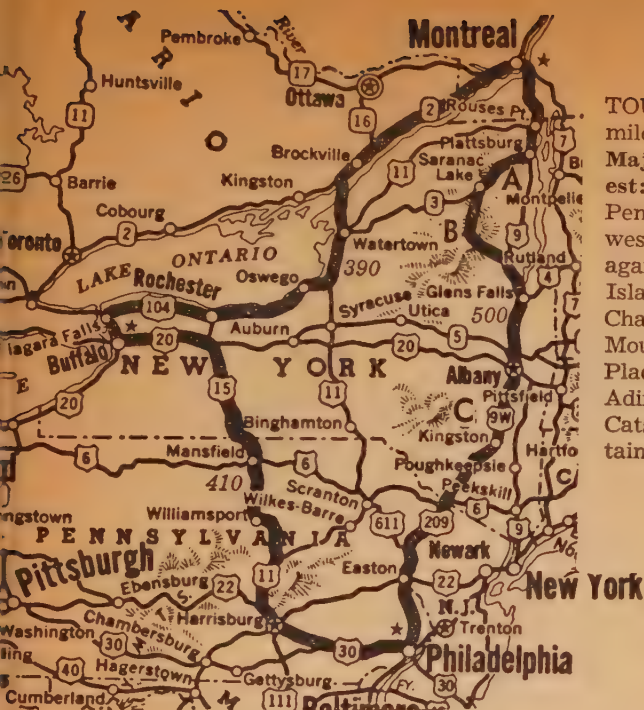
On the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, Yosemite contains many lakes and flower-filled valleys, walled in by great granite monoliths. The highest of these is Half Dome, rising to 5,000 feet above the valley. Others are El Capitan, Cathedral Spires, Glacier Point, and Sentinel Dome. Scattered throughout the area are some of the highest waterfalls in the world. Upper and Lower Yosemite Falls combine for a total drop of 2,425 feet. Others are Bridal Veil Falls, Vernal Falls and Nevada Falls. Within the park are three groves of giant trees, bigger than any others known in the world.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

Famed fruit-growing valley in the center of the wildly scenic Columbia River gorge. The highway through the gorge is a remarkable feat of engineering, hugging the base of cliffs, passing through tunnels. It goes to such wonders of nature as Multnomah Falls, Horsetail Falls, and the deep ravines and gorges of the Cascade Mountains. On this highway is Bonneville Dam, one of the great hydroelectric projects of America.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON

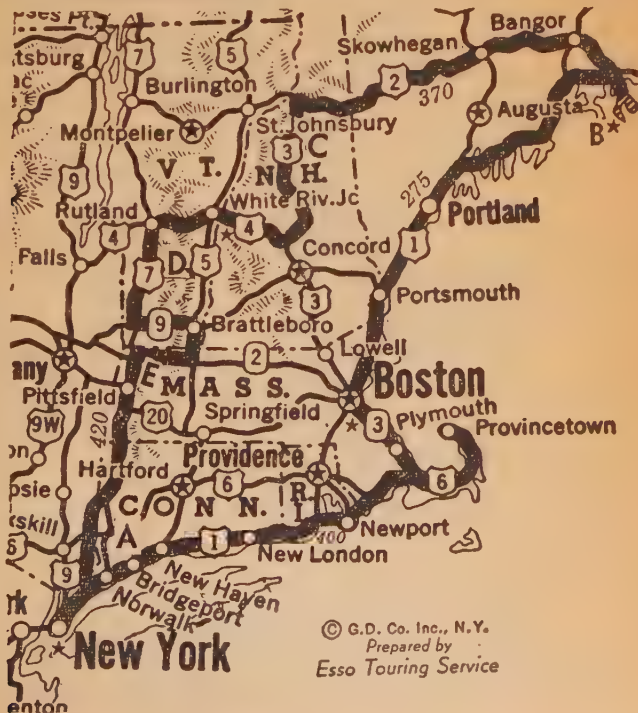
Snow-crowned Mt. Rainier, rising to 14,408 feet, has 28 glaciers. An extinct volcano, it still has jets of steam issuing occasionally from its sides. At its base are hot springs. In addition to mountain climbing, recreation includes trout fishing, winter sports.



TOUR 1 Length: 1,300 miles. **Time:** one week. **Major points of interest:** Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania, 15 miles west of Mansfield; Niagara Falls; Thousand Islands; Montreal; Lake Champlain; Whiteface Mountain (A); Lakes Placid and Saranac; Adirondack (B) and Catskill (C) Mountains.

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TOUR 2 Length: 1,465 miles. **Time:** eight days. **Major points of interest:** Merritt Parkway; Newport; Cape Cod; Boston; Maine; Bar Harbor; White Mountains; Green Mountains; Adirondack Trail.

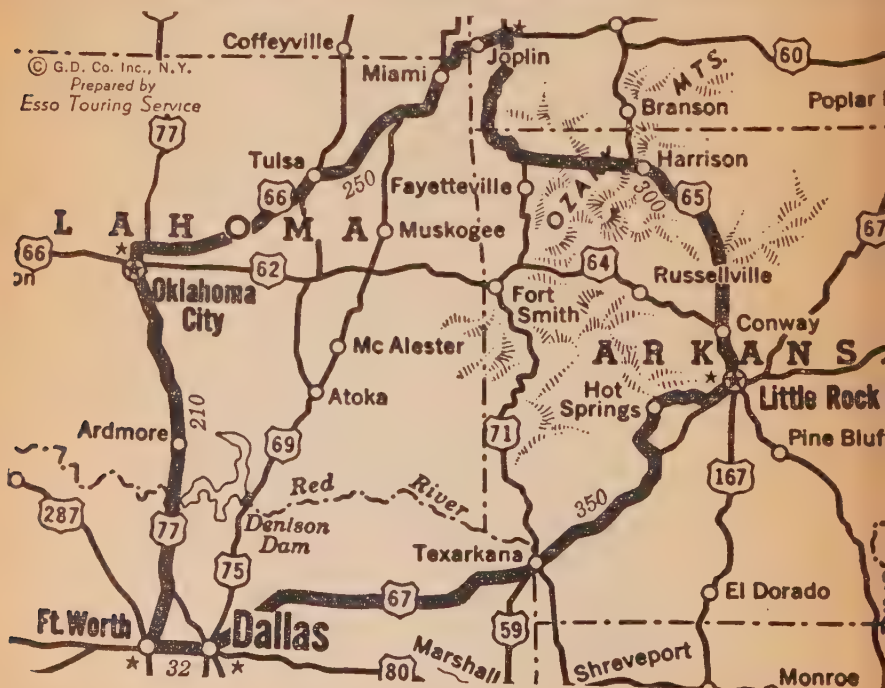


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TOUR 3 (above) Length: 1,200 miles. Time: one week. Major points of interest: Atlantic City; Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Turnpike (A); Presque Isle at Erie; Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania, 15 miles west of Mansfield (B); Delaware Water Gap (C).

TOUR 4 (below) Length: 1,150 miles. Time: six days. Major points of interest: Hot Springs; Ozark Mountains in Arkansas and Missouri; oil fields in Oklahoma.



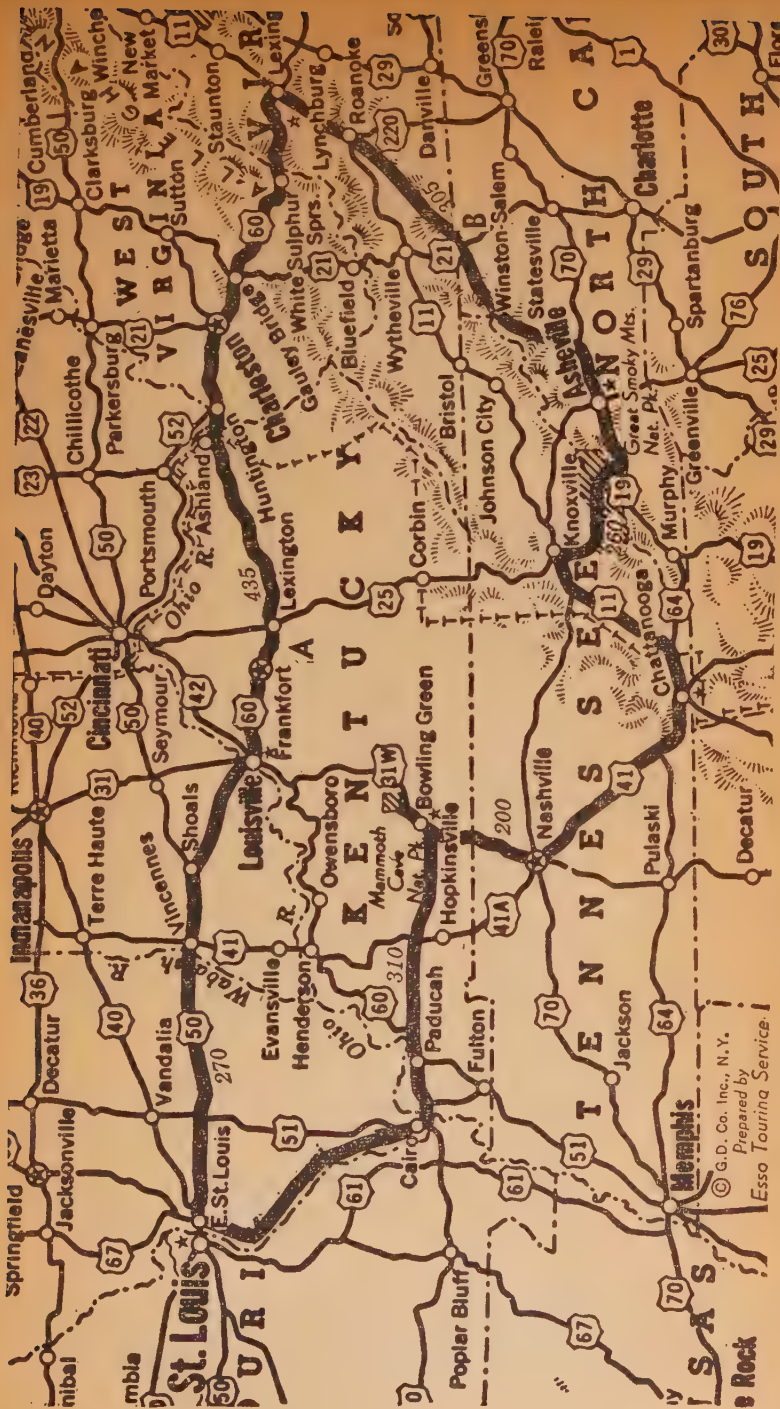


TOUR 5 Length: 1,850 miles. **Time:** ten days. **Major points of interest:** Skyline Drive (A); White Sulphur Springs; Blue Grass region of Kentucky (B); Mammoth Cave; Great Smoky Mountains; Blue Ridge Parkway (C); Williamsburg (D).

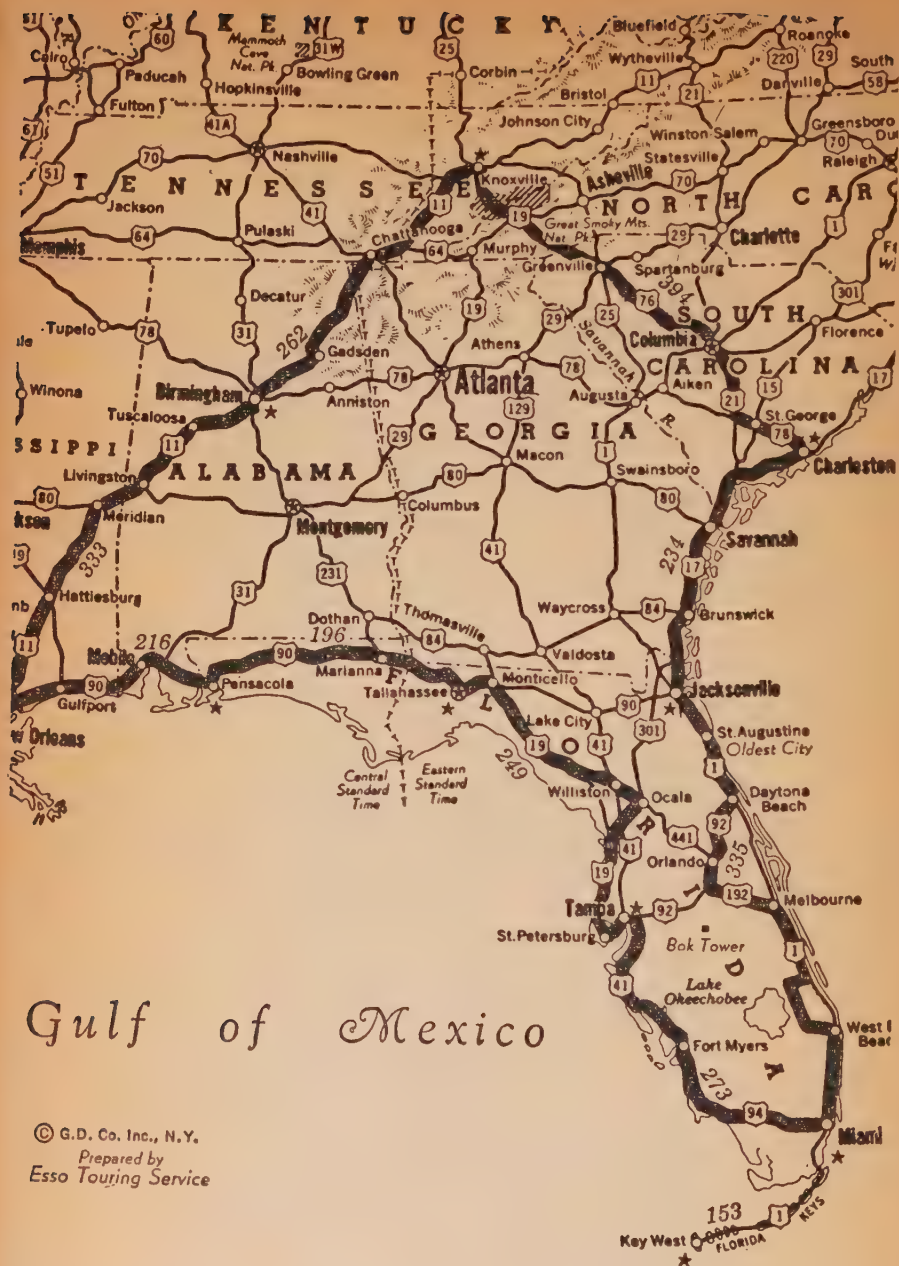
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TOUR 6 Length: 1,730 miles. Time: ten days. Major points of interest: White Mountains (A); Quebec; Gaspé Peninsula (B); Reversing Falls at St. John's (N. B.; Bar Harbor (C); Maine coast,

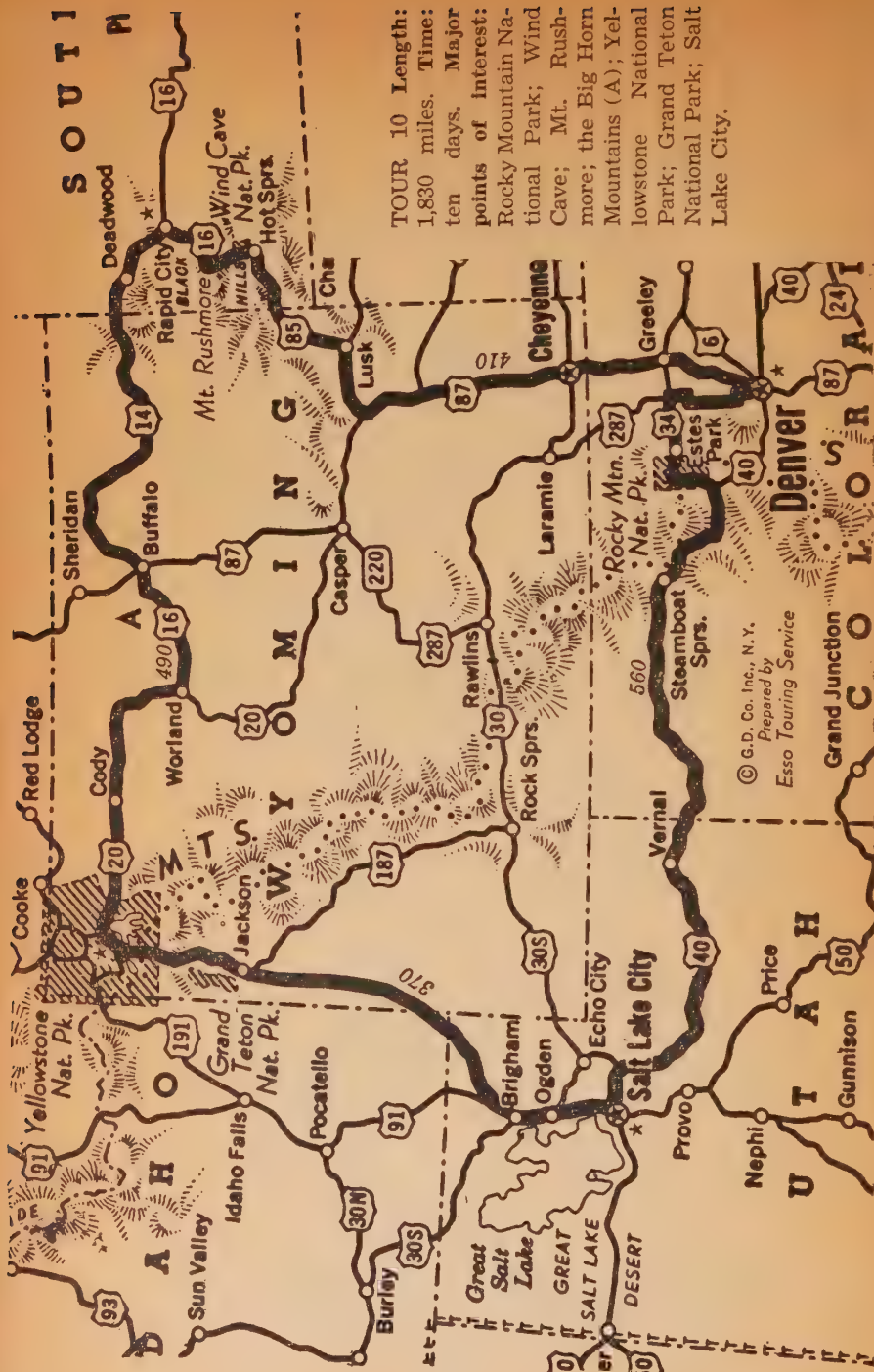


TOUR 7 Length: 1,680 miles. Time: nine days. Major points of interest: Blue Grass region of Kentucky (A); White Sulphur Springs; Blue Ridge Parkway (B); Great Smoky Mountains; Lookout Mountain at Chattanooga; Mammoth Cave.



TOUR 8 Length: 2,550 miles. Time: two weeks. Major points of interest: Look-out Mountain at Chattanooga; Charleston; St. Augustine; Miami; Key West; deep-sea fishing; Bok Tower; Silver Springs at Ocala.







UR 11 Length: 2,055 miles. Time: two weeks. Major points of interest: Royal Gorge; Mesa Verde cliff dwellings; Painted Desert; Grand Canyon; Zion National Park; Bryce Canyon.



TOUR 12 Length: 2,350 miles. Time: fifteen days. Major points of interest: Canadian Rockies (A); Banff; Lake Louise; Glacier National Park; Sun Valley; Columbia River Highway (B).

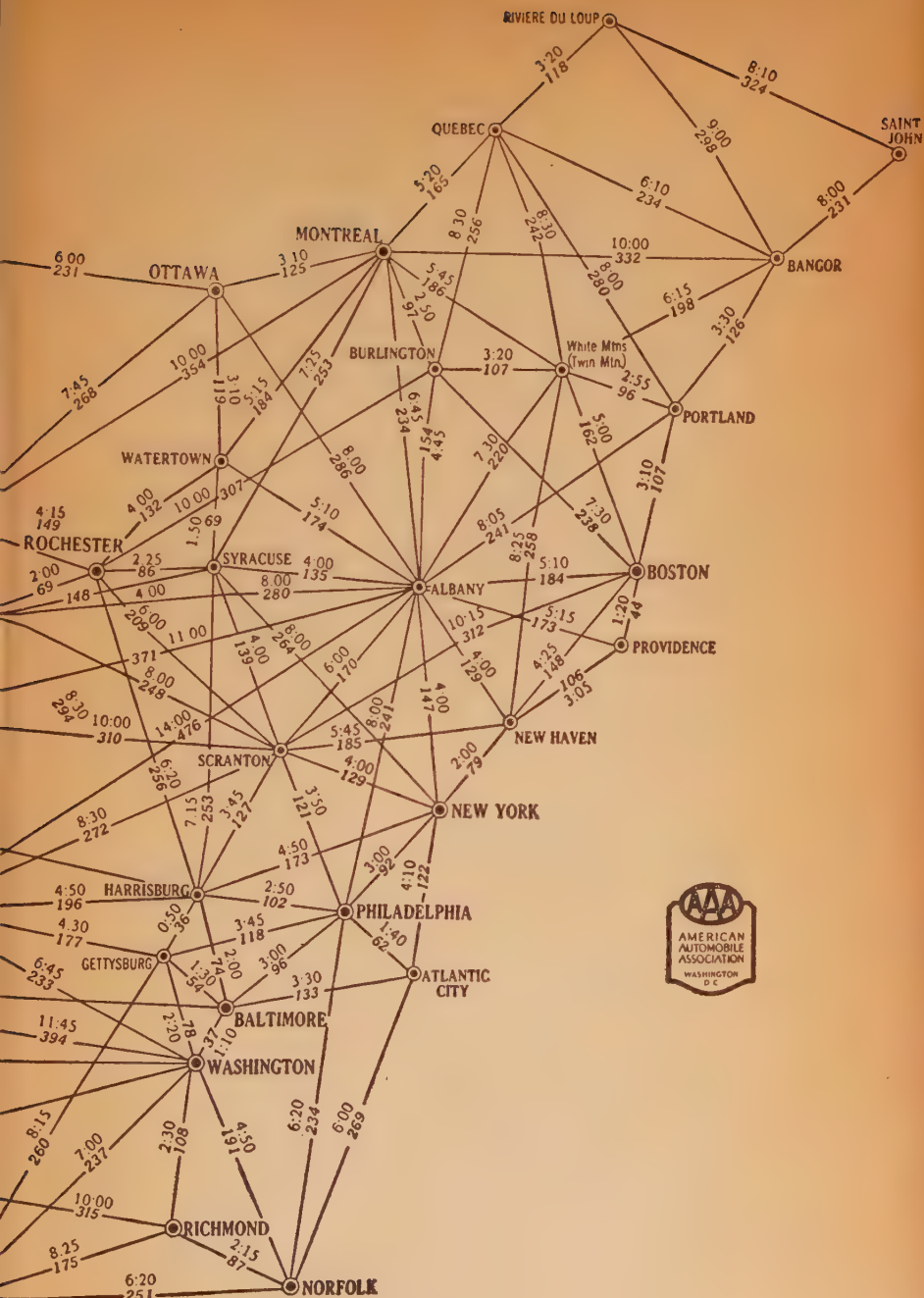


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so Touring Service

UR 13 Length: 2,115 miles. Time: two weeks. Major points of interest: mis-
s at Santa Barbara; Sequoia National Park; Yosemite; Reno; Lake Tahoe;
silver-mining region around Tonopah; Hoover Dam; Las Vegas.

Numerals set into lines indicate mileage. Numerals above or below indicate average driving time.

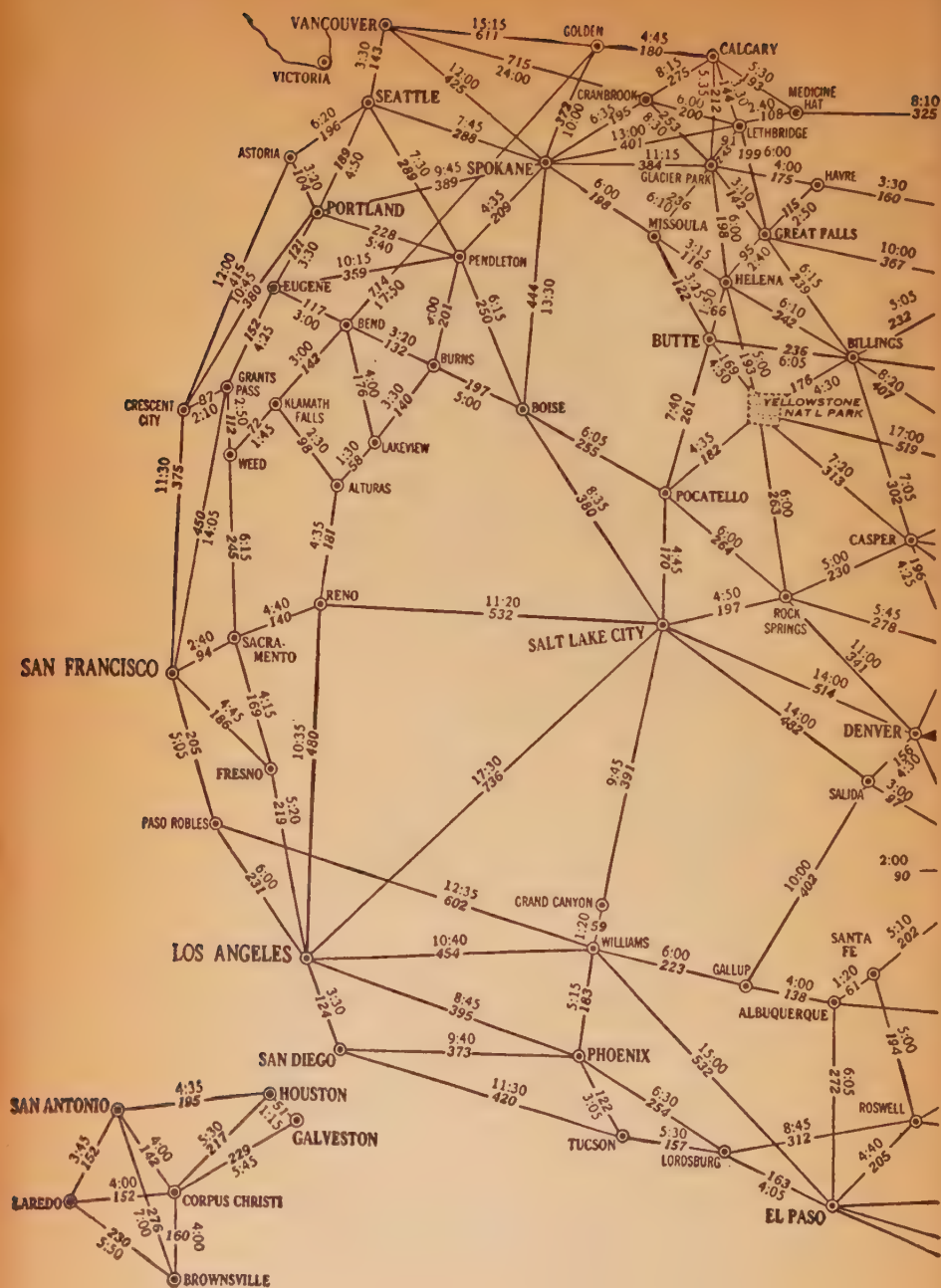




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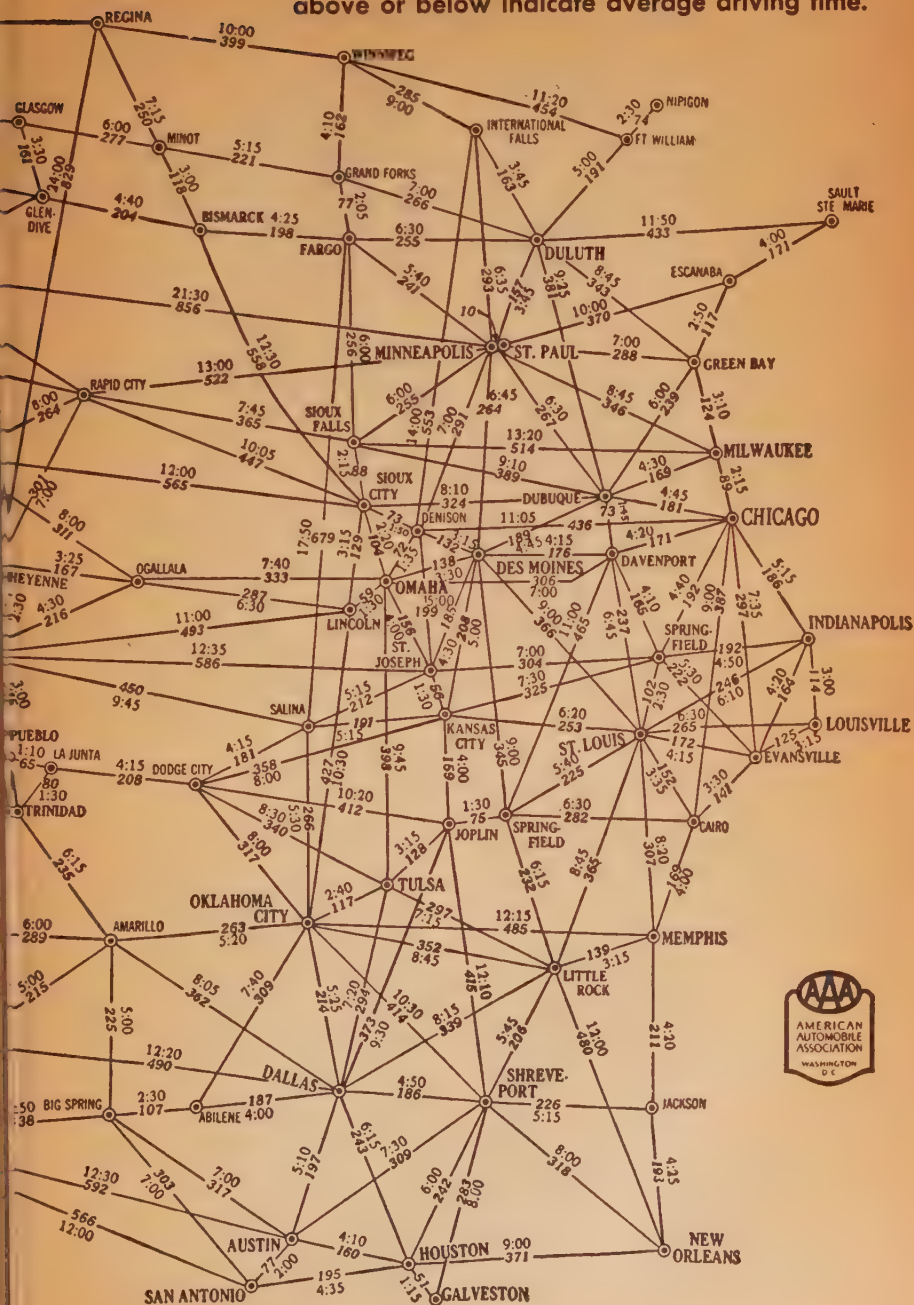
Numerals are mileages between towns.





WESTERN MILEAGE CHART

Numerals set into lines indicate mileage. Numerals above or below indicate average driving time.



NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

By the editors of *Holiday* and the American Express Company.

CANADA

Season: Best is from May to September, but the many winter resorts make year-round travel desirable in the southern areas.

MUCH OF WHAT HAS BEEN SAID of the United States can apply to Canada. The chief tourist attractions are the cities of the east, Quebec and Toronto and Montreal, the charm of a French milieu startlingly preserved in a British Commonwealth, the atmosphere of the Gaspé Peninsula, the fine skiing country in the

Laurentians. To the west, Canada specializes in wide open spaces, like much of the American northwest, of little interest to most tourists. This is by no means to scamp the breath-taking scenery of the Canadian Rockies or Canadian ranch life for those who don't need to be coddled continually while vacationing.

BANFF, ALBERTA

The scenic grandeur of the rugged Rocky Mountains surrounding Banff is so magnificent that this section was the first to be set aside as a Canadian National Park. It is a land of cascading waterfalls, deep forests, mountain lakes, snow-capped peaks, mighty glaciers and the habitat of big game. In summer, lodges offer hiking, golfing, camping, fishing, horseback riding. The winter carnival, lasting from January to March, features national and international hockey matches, skiing and tobogganing. Tours to Bow Falls, Spray Valley, Buffalo Park, Cascades of Time, Vermilion Lake, Castle Mountain and Johnson Canyon.

LAKE LOUISE, ALBERTA

Lake Louise is a mile above the sea in the Canadian Rockies, nestled in a circle of perpetually snow-capped peaks a few miles east of the Great Divide. In this region are glacial streams, wild game, protected and unafraid, myriads of wild flowers and unsurpassed mountain scenery. Pastimes include fishing, boating, mountain climbing, and all winter sports.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Montreal, largest city in the Dominion of Canada, is built around a mountain (Mount Royal) on the Island of Montreal at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Although a thousand miles from the ocean, and open to navigation only eight months of the year, Montreal is the second largest seaport on the continent. Within its area of fifty square miles the city has streets reminiscent of medieval France, and buildings two centuries old. The oldest occupied building is the seminary of the Sulpicians, adjoining Notre Dame Church. Recreation includes golf, tennis, swimming, riding, fishing, canoeing, yachting, hockey and all winter sports. Points of interest include the Chalet Lookout on Mt. Royal, University of Montreal, Cathedral of St. James,

Christ Anglican Cathedral, Chateau de Ramezay, McGill University, Municipal Art Gallery and Canadian Historical Museum. Side trips to Caughnawaga Indian Village, Lachine Rapids and Ft. Chambly Park.

American Express Co. office: Dominion Sq. Building.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

On the Canadian side, the Horseshoe Falls are 158 feet high and 2,600 feet wide; The American Falls are 167 feet high and 1,400 feet wide. Goat Island lies between the two. Because of the tremendous output of electricity generated by the falls, the city of Niagara Falls has become one of Canada's leading industrial centers. Tours include points of interest on both sides, including Goat Island, a trip to the Cave of the Winds, Whirlpool Rapids, and Three Sister Island.

QUEBEC, QUEBEC

Standing on a promontory overlooking the St. Lawrence River, Quebec is one of the oldest and most historic towns of North America. Cartier established a colony here in 1535, and the French influence lives today in the city's architecture and language. A walled fortification surrounds the old city, and a citadel stands watch from the heights of Cape Diamond. In the old sections are quaint narrow streets, fine old cathedrals and charming Old World cafés. Among the landmarks are the Plains of Abraham, scene of the British victory; the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, reputed to have miraculous powers; Montmorency Falls, Kent House, the city's oldest building; Boswell's Brewery, the first in America; Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, and the Parliament buildings. Summer sports are at nearby Gaspé Peninsula, and there are several winter-sports centers. Sports events include racing, boxing, wrestling and baseball.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Victoria is on the southern tip of Vancouver Island. Roses bloom at Christmas, but the summers are mild. Year-round activities include swimming, tennis, golf, fishing, hiking, hunting, boating. Among the points of interest are the Marine Drive, Butchart's Sunken Gardens, the great astronomical telescope at the Dominion Observatory, Stanley Park with its 1,000 acres of primitive forests, Capilano Canyon.

Festivals and events: From January to March, a winter-sports carnival at Banff. July 1, Dominion Day is observed with fireworks, parades, sports events.

In July, grand opera under starlight is staged in Montreal.

Second week in July, at Calgary, Alberta, horse races, Indian ceremonies, fireworks and North American rodeo championship events are held.

Third week in July, Banff has Indian ceremonies, Royal Mounted Police events, pageants, fireworks and rodeos.

July 26, Ste. Anne de Beaupré is honored in Quebec with religious processions.

Third week in July, Agriculture and Industry Exhibition, rodeos, held at Edmonton, Alberta.

During September, Toronto holds a National Exposition.

In November, Toronto has a Royal Winter Fair which includes an international horse show.

GUATEMALA

Season: The coolest and driest months are from November to May.

HICHCASTENANGO

Picturesque town in the heart of the Mayan country, where much of the primitive Indian culture is preserved. Thursday and Sunday markets are featured.

GUATEMALA CITY

Founded by Alvarado in 1527. At an altitude of 5,000 feet in a region of perpetual spring, with volcanoes, valleys and tablelands as a backdrop, Guatemala City has the charm of antiquity. Cobblestoned Antigua (Old Guatemala) has the ruins of

palaces and a cathedral that was built in 1534. Side trips may be made to Quiché, where stand the ruins of an Indian city destroyed by conquistadors, and to the blue volcanic lakes of Atitlán and Amatitlán.

Festivals and events: During Holy Week, fiestas are held at Cobán.

August 4, a fiesta is observed for St. Dominic.

Beginning the third Sunday in November, a one-week National Fair is held in Guatemala City which includes races at Parque Aurora.

MEXICO

Season: Year-round except in the lowlands, where the best time is from November to May.

MEXICO CITY HAS familiar Americanisms from modern department stores to cafeterias. You can visit there almost indefinitely without getting a real chance to culture anyone with your high school Spanish or you can make a little effort and fully see it as the Capital of our sister republic. There is still and for long will be a certain resentment among some Mexicans for snobbish patronization by Americans in the past, but you can make good Mexican friends if you remember that Mexico has been settled by Europeans approximately as long as the United States

and had before then a culture to be proud of.

Outside of the cities you can see centuries-old rural life moving side by side with a vast state program of re-education and modern improvement. There are Aztec ruins to be seen as impressive as any of the relics of Egypt or Greece. There are villages which seem to sink out of the 20th century world entirely, and there are neatly tailored and elegantly appointed resorts like Acapulco which are the ultimate in comfort, convenience and sometimes in expense.

ACAPULCO

Once a port of entry for Spanish galleons from the Far East and later a haven for ships fleeing pirates, Acapulco now is one of the fine Pacific Coast resorts. Deep-sea fishing, with sailfish and the giant ray, hunting for deer, wildcats and small game. Puerto del Marques a boat trip goes

through mangrove-lined canals, teeming with aquatic life. Beautiful and expansive beaches.

CUERNAVACA

Cuernavaca, 4,500 feet in altitude, is surrounded by mountains and snowy volcanoes. Silt-windowed Spanish-Moorish houses on twisting cobbled streets, walled

gardens filled with shrubs and brilliant flowers give Cuernavaca a color. The Palacio de Cortes, seat of the state legislature, is one of the oldest buildings in America, having been begun by Cortes in 1530. Its walls have murals by Diego Rivera.

GUADALAJARA

Guadalajara, nearly a mile high has been an art center for centuries, and murals by Orozco adorn the government palace, the university and the orphanage. The Teatro Degollado, where Spanish drama is presented, is one of the oldest theaters in the republic. The city is a shopping center for Mexican-Indian wares, antiques and textiles.

MEXICO CITY

Mexico's capital, surrounded by mountains, rests on the site of a town founded by the Aztecs in 1325 as a residence for their King, Montezuma. Mexico City is the oldest municipality in the Western World, and is a gay, lively metropolis with splendid boulevards, handsome homes, shops and churches. The climate is equable the year-round. The Floating Gardens of Xochimilco and Chapultepec Park are among points of interest. Nearby is San Juan Teotihuacan, site of the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, which mark the location of a buried city, estimated to have been built 3,000 years ago. Other tours include the National Palace, Chapultepec Castle, Palace of Fine Arts, Shrine of Guadalupe, Desert of the Lions, Amecameca (an ancient Aztec town), Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl volcanoes, Lake Pátzcuaro, Xanicho Island and its Tarascan village, Borda Gardens and the Church and Monastery of San Augustin Acolman (1539). Recreation includes bullfighting, horse racing, *jai alai*, baseball, concerts, opera and ballet. Many fine restaurants and night clubs.

American Express Co. representative: Wells Fargo, Avenida Madero, 14.

MONTERREY

In a valley of the Santa Catarina River, a short distance south of the Texas border. The metropolis of northern Mexico and the most important manufacturing center in the Republic. Historical buildings include the Bishop's Palace, an imposing edifice built two centuries ago, and the Cathedral on Zaragoza Plaza. Other points of interest include Government Palace, Federal Palace, Huasteca Canyon, Horsetail Falls, Estanzuela Canyon, Topo Chico Hot Springs, Garcia Caves and Chipinque Mesa.

TAXCO

This quaint old silver mining town is high in the Guerrero Mountains southeast of Mexico City. The Aztecs worked the silver mines long before the Spaniards invaded Mexico. Cortes the Conqueror was lured to this region by the tales of fabulous Indian treasure. Native Indian artisans still fashion ornaments and curios from hammered silver. The town is a writers' and artists' colony in winter.

Festivals and events: Each day in Mexico a local fiesta or celebration is being held at some town or village, usually with dances, fireworks, bullfights, cockfights, puppet shows, sports events and religious ceremonies.

January 17, León celebrates founding of the city.

February 1, Tzinzuntzan honors Our Lord of the Rescue with Tarascan dances, rodeos.

February 5, the anniversary of the constitutions of 1857 and 1917, is a national holiday.

Immediately preceding Lent, carnival week is celebrated nation-wide, notably at Huejotzingo, two hours from Mexico City, where a dawn-to-dusk drama is enacted on Shrove Tuesday.

May 1 to 8, nation celebrates 1862 victory at Acapulco.

May 3, Day of the Holy Cross, is celebrated nation-wide.

June 23 to July 7, aquatic events are held at Guanajuato.

July 17 is a national holiday in honor of Álvaro Obregón, military hero.

August 1 to 6, Saltillo holds a fair and fiesta.

September 16, a national holiday in commemoration of Hidalgo's Declaration of Independence is observed, is similar to U. S. July Fourth.

September 27 to October 14, a fiesta is held at Mérida.

November 1 and 2, All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day is celebrated throughout the nation.

December 12 to 26, fiesta honors Virgin of Guadalupe at Monterrey.

Nine nights of festivities precede Christmas throughout Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA

By the editors of Holiday and the American Express Company.

Season: Opposite of those in the Northern Hemisphere, but the general climate corresponds to that of the North American temperate and tropical zones.

YOUR MAJOR COUNTRIES are, of course, Argentina and Brazil, and the cities you will think of first are Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. Both coastal cities are modern, cosmopolitan and beautiful, and both draw an increasing number of American visitors. It is possible to visit them on a low budget, but generally speaking they are high-priced towns where your night clubbing, opera and theater going, gambling and so forth are going to make as large a dent in your wallet as in New York or Paris or Los Angeles. Both Brazil and Argentina have much more to offer than their display cities. Some of the earliest Spanish remains in the new world are to be found in Brazil, and Argentina has ranch lands and cowboys to give Texas pause, however slight. The usual reservations apply to out-of-the-way traveling in

these and other South American countries, but if you know your way around or have friends, don't spend all your time in the cities.

Each South American republic has its special *aficiones*. Lord knows the continent is large enough to have something to please every taste. In spite of last year's quake, Ecuador fans vow allegiance to their pet. Deep-sea fishermen grow ecstatic when you mention the waters of the coast of Peru. Almost everywhere near urban centers you can find some facilities, often fine ones, for swimming, riding, mountain climbing, skiing, hunting or fishing. Air routes have been developed to almost everywhere you might want to go. It's a bonanza territory for the historically minded, for the amateur anthropologist, for the just plain traveler.

ARGENTINA

Season: From September to May.

BUENOS AIRES

Cosmopolitan city, called the "Paris of the Americas." The cultural, commercial and political capital of Argentina and the largest city in South America with about 3,000,000 population. Mar del Plata, about six hours' rail journey from Buenos Aires, is becoming a rival of the French Riviera as a playground for the international set. Points of interest are the cathedral, which contains the tomb of José de San Martín, Argentina's national hero; the Pink House, office of the President; Palermo Park; Retiro Amusement Park; Avenida 9 de Julio, the widest street in the world; El Tigre, popular resort, and many museums and monuments. Numerous night clubs and

sports events, including boxing, wrestling, horse racing, rodeos and pato contests (basketball played on horseback).

American Express Co. office: Calle Peru No. 22.

Festivals and events: For three days preceding Lent, carnival is celebrated with most compelling festivities at resorts such as Mar del Plata near Buenos Aires.

About April 1, a wine festival is held at Mendoza.

May 21, the Day of Our Lady of Luján is honored at the shrine of Luján by assembly of pilgrims from all parts of Argentina.

May 25 is Independence Day, observed nation-wide.

BRAZIL

Season: From June to September.

RIO DE JANEIRO

The harbor of Brazil's capital city is one of the most beautiful in the world. Rising from the beaches are 365 mountains, dominated by the Corcovado, atop which stands a giant, granite statue of Christ the Redeemer, facing the open sea with outstretched arms. Rio de Janeiro's love of carnivals reaches its zenith in the annual spring carnival. The 18th-century Church of Our Lady of Glory is in contrast with the modern architecture in most of the city. Sight seeing tours to Sugar Loaf, a

huge stone formation in the harbor, reached by cable baskets; Jockey Club, race track; Guanabara Bay and Islands; Circuit of Gavea, scenic drive in the highlands behind the city; Tijuca forest and mountain area; National Library and Museum, and Petropolis, summer-resort center in the Tijuca Mountains.

American Express Co. office: 120 Avenida Rio Branco.

Festivals and events: For three days preceding Lent, the carnival holds sway and is a world-famed event in Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE

Season: From October to April.

SANTIAGO

The capital of Chile, in a mountain setting, is noteworthy for the Archbishop's

Palace, the National Museum, Cerro Santa Lucia Park, Club Hípico (one of the most beautiful race courses in the world), the

Palace of Fine Arts, the University of Chile, and the impressive panorama from Cerro San Cristóbal. Within easy reach of the city are both winter and summer resorts: Cartagena, a beach; Río Blanco, fishing resort; the spas of Jahuel, Colina, and Cauquenes; Portillo, winter sports center near the 23,000-foot Aconcagua Peak; La Cumbre, where stands the statue "Christ of the Andes"; the ski resorts of Farellones, Los Condes, and El Volcán.

VALPARAISO

On a large and beautiful bay, Valparaíso has many beaches and seaside resorts, such as Viña del Mar, El Recreo, Las Salinas. The city is the chief port of Chile, and its points of interest include the cathedral,

the Naval Academy, the residential district on the heights above the harbor, Bruenet Castle on Cerro del Castillo, the casino, the Catholic University of Engineering.

Festivals and Events: June 29, Day of St. Peter and St. Paul, is celebrated in all ports by religious processions and pageants.

During summer, horse racing is held at Viña del Mar.

From middle of June to November, skiing season is on. Farellones is site of international events.

September is rodeo season.

October 12, the Carnival of Spring is celebrated with floats and parades.

PERU

Season: From November to April.

LIMA

Peru's capital city, Lima lies on a coastal plain against the foothills of the mighty, snow-capped Andes. It is the gateway to the land of the Incas, the ancient Indians. Cuzco, a short distance inland, was once the capital of the Inca Empire which dominated South America before the coming of the conquistadores. Magnificent temples and fortresses, made of highly polished stones which are fitted together with a jeweler's precision, stand as one of the archeological wonders of the world. Side trips to the ruins of Cajamarquilla,

ruins of Pachácamac, the winter resort at Chosica, and Tingo Maria, a jungle resort. Recreation facilities include bullfights, horse and greyhound racing, polo, cockfights, swimming, golf, night clubs.

Festivals and events: January 6, a pear festival is held at Tiabaya, near Arequipa.

For three days preceding Lent, carnival is gaily observed in Lima.

June 24, an excellent fiesta is held on the plains of Amancaes near Lima.

Each Sunday, December to February, bullfights are held in Lima, with horse racing popular from April to December.

URUGUAY

Season: From October to May.

MONTEVIDEO

Capital of Uruguay and a busy port, Montevideo is famous for its beaches which extend for 100 miles. Many fine parks, chief of which is the Prado, containing the National Botanic Gardens. Other points of interest include the Citadel, on a hill overlooking the harbor, the Mercedes Market, the Solís Theater, the Congress building, and the casino at Miramar, where roulette and other games are played.

Festivals and events: Preceding Lent, a colorful festival takes place, particularly in Montevideo.

January 6, the Day of Kings or Children's Day, is a special festival for youngsters with colorful celebrations in Montevideo at Centennial Stadium.

In January, international sports events such as horse races, swimming meets and tennis matches are held in Montevideo.

In March, international yacht races and rodeos are held at Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

Season: From November to May.

CARACAS

Founded by the Spaniards in the 16th century, Caracas is today an important commercial center. The city is colorful, with mosaic sidewalks, a famous flower market, Tacarigua Square, where the architecture is the style of the archeological

discoveries made at Tacarigua Lake. Side trips to Valencia, Puerto Cabello, Palma Sola and the seaside resort of Marcuto.

Festivals and events: Monday and Shrove Tuesday, carnival is held.

From November to March, almost every Sunday, bullfights are held in Caracas.

WEST INDIES AND HAWAII

By the editors of Holiday and the American Express Company.

Season: Pleasant the year around with the winter months the time of lightest rainfall.

AIR TRAVEL HAS MOVED Cuba into within almost suburban reach of New York, made it in fact a vacation annex of Miami Beach. The Floridians go to Cuba for a weekend and the Cubans go to Florida and both of them seem to be happy about it. Havana maintains its noisy and night-lifey reputation with its local attractions, rum, the rhumba and good fishing, flourishing.

Bermuda still is a magnet to honeymooners and Smith girls on a vacation cruise. The slight relaxing of the ban on automobiles has done nothing to improve the island, but it will take more than an occasional exhaust fume to do real damage to its charm.

Haiti and the Virgin Islands have become increasingly aware of tourist trade and are out, particularly the latter, with

modern hotels and comparatively reasonable costs to catch it. They have not yet had time to be spoiled and should be on the itinerary of a traveler with time to spare and a sound appreciation of the *dolce far niente*. The Virgins' specialized advantage is as a divorce haven where a Federal decree may be obtained in tropical comfort.

Nassau, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, other islands all have their addicts. Of the whole Caribbean area it may be said that few places do not offer pleasant and comfortable vacation facilities. Most of the islands present a sharp caste and living standard distinction between their tourist side and their native life, but in most cases this is not so blatant as to spoil the visitor's fun.

BAHAMAS

The Gulf Stream produces a year-round June climate in the Bahamas, 700 islands that stretch over 600 miles of the Atlantic southeast of Florida. Nassau, the capital, is on New Providence Island, overlooking a long harbor where buccaneers rode at anchor in the 17th century. Along its busy wharves, native craftwork is sold. Short cruises may be made in glass-bottomed boats to view the undersea gardens of coral, sponge, conch and multicolored fish.

All summer sports, including water skiing, sailing, spearfishing, duck and pigeon shooting, polo. There is winter racing at Hobby Horse Hall.

Festivals and events: In winter, horse racing is held at Montagu Race Track.

In February, Flamingo and Star Class boat races are held.

Arrival of New Year is celebrated in Nassau by street dancing and an outdoor carnival, "Johnny Canoe," a native festival.

BERMUDA

Season: Year-round, with the warmer months (mid-March to mid-November) averaging between 75 and 80 degrees. The cooler months average about 67.

A mid-Atlantic coral island about 750 miles southeast of New York. In a sunny setting of quiet coves washed by clear turquoise water, vacationists enjoy bathing, sailing, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, dancing and cycling. Points of interest include the Crystal and Leamington Caves,

Devil's Hole, the Coral Reefs, Gibb's Hill Lighthouse, Tom Moore's Tavern, the government aquarium and museum.

Festivals and events: Throughout the year, British holidays are observed and celebrated.

CUBA

Season: December to April are the drier months.

HAVANA

Night clubs, a famous casino, yacht clubs and beaches contrast Havana's life of today with the history perpetuated in stone fortresses such as Morro Castle, La Fuerza, La Panta, built in the 16th century. Old Havana has narrow winding streets with pushcart vendors, the ancient churches of Our Lady of Mercy and Columbus Cathedral, the city market, and the presidential palace. New Havana includes the Malecón (Havana's sea-wall drive), the Prado, Uni-

versity Hill, and Fraternity Park. Recreations include *jai alai* and cockfights.

American Express Co. office: Paseo de Marti, 410.

VARADERO

Cuba's most popular seaside resort, where vacationists swim, boat and fish in the pleasant waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Festivals and events: For three days preceding Lent, a colorful carnival is held and is at its best in Havana the following four Sundays.

Easter Sunday, age-old celebrations during the Feast of Jesus are observed at Arroyo Arenas, ten miles from Havana.

February 2, processions climax pilgrimages to Ceiba Mocha for ceremonies at Candlemas.

From December to March and July to October, horse racing is popular in Havana.

At beginning of year, international yacht races are held.

Christmas Eve is widely and colorfully celebrated, especially in Havana.

CURAÇAO

Season: Best traveling months are from November to May.

A Netherlands possession, 40 miles from Venezuela, the island of Curaçao has a bland Caribbean climate. Its capital, Willemstad, is a busy harbor with Dutch-gabled roofs and gay tinted houses. Low import duties make this port a paradise for shoppers of perfumes, watches, liqueurs and other imports. Points of interest in

and about Willemstad include the pontoon bridge, Fort Amsterdam, the floating market, the old Jewish cemetery, the Piscadera Bay Club, the region of divi-divi trees, the grottoes of Hato and Boca Tabla. Recreation includes water sports, golf, tennis. Festivals and events: Same as the Netherlands.

HAITI

Season: The dry and cool months are from December to February.

The spell of the jungle still lingers about Haiti, the Black Republic, where the magic practices of African Negroes have persisted as voodooism. The mountainous island has had a stormy history, and monuments recall the days of the Emperor Christophe and Toussaint L'Ouverture, the revolutionary leader. The harbor of Port-au-Prince, the capital, is flanked by hills rich with bananas and sugar cane. Its two most notable buildings are the huge cathedral and the President's palace. The Citadel is

also of tourist interest. Recreation includes swimming, tennis, fishing, boating and cockfighting.

Festivals and events: For three days preceding Lent, the year's biggest carnival is held with colorful celebrations.

Saturdays and Sundays, most towns have cock fights, a popular sport.

1950 International Exhibition features at Port-au-Prince, particularly designed to attract tourists and to inaugurate the 200th anniversary of the capital city.

JAMAICA

A British crown colony in the Caribbean, about 100 miles south of Cuba, Jamaica has fine beaches. The interior is mountainous, in places rising to 7,000 feet. Kingston, the capital, was founded in 1693 and is the starting point for tours to the old Spanish Town, Bog Walk, Dun's River Falls, Hardwar Gap, Castleton Gardens, and other places of tropic beauty. In addition

to water sports, recreation includes golf, horse racing, tennis, polo, dancing to calypso music.

Festivals and events: On Easter, a colorful racing carnival is held at Knutsford Park.

Pre-Christmas festivities are observed colorfully.

British holidays are celebrated and observed.

TRINIDAD

A tropical island within sight of the Venezuelan coast. Its capital, Port of Spain, has a cosmopolitan population consisting of English, French, German, American, Chinese, East Indian and others. Hindu temples and Moslem mosques may be seen among the buildings of the town. The island is the home of the rhythmic calypso singers. There are drives up the mountains to Maracas Waterfall, a thousand feet above the Caribbean, and through cacao plantations and forests of giant bamboo. Other points of interest are Pitch Lake,

from which asphalt is taken in solid form, and nearby Tobago, the Robinson Crusoe island. Recreation includes deep-sea fishing.

Festivals and events: August 5, Discovery Day, is celebrated throughout the island.

Two days preceding Lent, calypso fiesta is held in Port of Spain.

May 24, Empire Day is observed, as are other British holidays.

From March to May, the Hosein Festival, a Moslem observance, is held.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Season: Year-round average temperature is 79 degrees, and rainfall is moderate. Coolest and driest months are from December to May.

Sighted by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493, the Virgin Islands came under Danish rule in 1666 and were purchased from Denmark by the United States in 1917. The Danish influence is still seen in the architecture and the street names. The islands are noted for gaudy-hued fish, and for a profusion of flowers and fruits. The harbor of St. Thomas, the submerged crater of a volcano, was the rendezvous of Captain Kidd. On two hills above the harbor

stand the castles of the pirates Bluebeard and Blackbeard. The isle of St. John, where the beaches are some of the best in the Caribbean, has no modern roads and no motor cars. The island of St. Croix, is characterized by the picturesque windmill towers of the old sugar estates. Swimming, fishing and sailing.

Festivals and events: Same as the United States.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

AMERICA'S MID-PACIFIC cluster of islands are warmed by the tropical sun, yet cooled by the ever-present trade winds. Temperatures range from about 72 degrees in January to 79 degrees in August. It's always springtime. Despite the influx of thousands of tourists, Hawaii has retained its native charm. The picturesque life of the natives keeps all its Polynesian graciousness. Native legends and traditions live in tales of strange gods and primitive

festivals. The four principal islands—Kauai, Maui, Oahu and Hawaii—are volcanic and clothed with luxuriant tropical vegetation. The unrivaled climate makes water sports and lolling on the golden sands the most favored of pastimes for vacationists. There also are tours to the wonders of nature, including an active volcano, deep lava gorges, magnificent waterfalls and impenetrable jungles. Night life is gay and luxurious.

MAUI

Dominating this island is Haleakala (The House of the Sun), the world's largest inactive volcano. A city could be lost in its huge crater. Contrasting with the majesty of Haleakala is the "Yosemite of the Pacific," heavily jungled Iao Valley. Maui is noted for motor drives past waterfalls, bamboo forests, lava flows. Second largest of the Hawaiian Islands, it is one of the leading sugar and pineapple producers.

HONOLULU, OAHU

This vital seaport and airport, linking three continents, has been called the crossroads of the Pacific. The Island of Oahu has Waikiki Beach, one of the most famed in the world, and the spectacular Diamond Head. Among other points of interest are the Punch Bowl Crater, Manoa Valley, Kapiolani Park, Koko Head Crater, Kaimanalo Plantation Village, Mt. Tanager, Kaneohe Coral Gardens, Mormon Temple, Pearl Harbor, Bishop Museum and Territorial capitol, formerly the royal Hawaiian palace. Water sports are popular, along with golf, fishing, tennis and night clubs.

HAWAII

Hawaii, the island which gives this archipelago its name, is the largest and most isolated. Within Hawaii are three famous

volcanic peaks, Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea and Kilauea, the last of whose spectacular fire pit is a never-to-be-forgotten sight. On the beaches are stone platforms which formerly supported native temples, and rock carvings made by islanders centuries ago. Among the other scenic attractions are historic Kealahou Bay, the ancient city of Refuge, the black sands of Punaluu, huge cattle ranches and coffee plantations and many historic churches.

KAUAI

Kauai was the first of the Hawaiian group to be discovered by Captain Cook. Mt. Waialeale rises 5,080 feet and dominates the jungled coastal regions. Motor excursions from Lihue follow the shore line, passing Waiole Valley, legendary birthplace of rainbows, and the Valley of Hanalei, planted with rice and taro and flanked by great cliffs with tremendous waterfalls. The scenic climax is Kalalau Lookout and Waimea Canyon. From the former, visitors look down 4,000 feet into the great coastal valleys. Waimea Canyon is a 3,000-foot-deep gorge, sculptured in delicately tinted rock strata which change color in the variable atmosphere. Other points of interest are the Spouting Horn, the Valley of the Lost Tribes and Barking Sands Beach. Vacationists can hunt mountain goats and wild boar.

EUROPE

By the editors of Holiday and the American Express Company.

AUSTRIA

Season: May to September best. There is also a winter-sport season.

PERHAPS AN EXCEPTION should be made for Austria, since political considerations should not deny the traveler to pleasures, scenic, cultural and entertaining to be had there. Vienna is a far cry from technicolor memories of Franz Josef,

and waltzy schmaltz, but it is still a sentimental shrine with its past breaking through rewardingly into its present. And the Austrian Tyrol for skiers should not be missed, nor should Salzburg for music lovers.

GRAZ

Largest city in Styria, Graz is in a scenic Alpine region. Points of interest include the Schlossberg, a clock tower on a hill in the center of the city, the Johanneum Museum, one of the finest in Austria, a 15th century cathedral, numerous old castles. Recreation includes mountain climbing, winter sports, the theater.

SALZBURG

An attractive town on the Salzach River where the Salzburg Alps and the plains meet. In a district where folk songs have been sung for centuries and where the composer Mozart was born, Salzburg has an annual music festival which is internationally famous. Salzburg also attracts mountain climbers and winter-sports enthusiasts. Nearby are the ice caverns of the Tennengebirge.

American Express Co. office: 2 Mozartplatz.

TYROL

Some of the finest scenery of the Alps with ranges capped by eternal snow, dark pine forests, picturesque villages and lakes. The valley of the Inn River has the capital, Innsbruck, containing the tomb of Maximilian I, the Gothic "Mansion with the Golden Roof"; museum of local art and history; University of Innsbruck and numerous baroque buildings. St. Anton am Arlberg is noted as a skiing resort.

VIENNA

Vienna is no longer, of course, the gay city of song that it was in the days of Johann Strauss and the Hapsburgs. But its cultural tradition still lives, and its opera, symphony orchestra and theaters are among the finest in Europe. The city is on the Danube River surrounded by the Carpathian foothills and the Vienna woods. Places of interest include the Schoenbrunn Castle, the Museum of Industrial Arts, the Old City, the Belvedere Palace, the Winter Palace, St. Stephen's Church, Burg Theater, the Votive Church, the amusement park. There are many night clubs.

American Express Co. office: Alserstrasse 9.

VORARLBERG

Famed Alpine scenery and beautiful glaciers make the Vorarlberg district a favorite mountaineering and winter-sports area.

Festivals and events: In late July and August, the Music Festival at Salzburg is an outstanding event.

In late September and early October, a Fall Sample Fair is held at Innsbruck.

In June, a Strauss Festival, in Vienna, celebrates the birthday of the waltz.

BELGIUM

Season: During the summer months, from late May to August, with July the safest month in which to avoid rainy weather.

BELGIUM is another pocket-size tour, another nation busily and aggressively rebuilding. Like Holland, Belgium can be

disposed of quickly or at leisure. For the average visitor, Brussels is its beginning and end and its most see-able town.

ANTWERP

This city on the Schelde River, a leading seaport since the 16th century and a center of the diamond-cutting industry, is dominated by the 400-foot spire of the Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame. Antwerp is the birthplace of Peter Paul Rubens, painter of historical scenes and rosy nudes. His home has been restored and is now a museum.

The cathedral and several other churches contain Rubens' paintings, as well as some by Vandyke and Jordaens. A museum also commemorates the 16th century printer, Christophe Plantin. In addition to the sightseeing afforded by the numerous art galleries and historic buildings, such as the guild halls and the town hall, Antwerp has golf and bathing facilities. An inter-

ting side trip may be made to Mechelen (Malines), famous for its lace.

American Express Co. office: 87 Place de la Gare.

RUGES

An important city even before the 9th century, peaceful Bruges is now one great museum piece. Ancient buildings (such as the old clothiers halls, the Cathedral of St. Sauveur, the 350-foot belfry), canals which are crossed by more than 50 bridges, and the works of such Flemish artists as Jan van Eyck, a resident of Bruges. Nearby is Ghent, picturesque city of flowers, towers and drawbridges.

RUSSELS

The Belgian capital, a modern city of well-stocked shops, is also reminiscent of the Middle Ages. The old guild halls, the Grand Place with magnificent Gothic buildings including the town hall, the church of Saints Gudule and Michael, the Maison du Roi, and many other medieval buildings make Brussels a city of artistic beauty. Opera House, theaters and music halls.

American Express Co. office: 51 Rue de la Monnaie.

CHATEAU D'ARDENNES

Ardenne, formerly the manor of King Leopold, consists of about 5,000 acres of forest land. Golf, tennis and riding.

NOCKE

All types of water sports at this popular seaside resort. Also a casino, three golf courses and a skeet range.

A ROCHE

Remains dating from Roman times may be seen. Points of interest include the chapel of Ste. Marguerite, Tour des Sarrasins, Hermitage of Saint Thibaut. Daily excursions by bus visit the grottoes of Han and Rochefort, the valley of the Lesse, and the Coo Waterfall.

NAMUR

On the edge of the Ardennes forest, Namur has one of the most beautiful fortresses in Europe. Other points of interest are the 7th-century castle, the old belfry, the Royal Theater, the Marie Louise Park, the open-air theater, and the famous casino.

OSTEND

Resort on the North Sea, where boats from Dover, England, arrive on a regular schedule. Recreation includes all seashore sports, roulette.

SPA

Celebrated health resort with numerous mineral springs at the entrance of the Ardennes forest. Riding, bathing, golf.

Festivals and events: Preceding Ash Wednesday for three days, carnivals are held throughout Belgium, the most picturesque being at Binche.

In late April and early May, an International Fair is held at Brussels.

First Monday after May 1, the Procession of the Holy Blood, a colorful street procession dating back to the 14th century, depicts Christ carrying the cross.

In July, the Magdalene March, a religious procession and display of old-time military costumes, occurs at Fosse, Gerpinnes and Jumet.

Last Sunday in July, the Procession of the Penitents is held at Furnes.

August 15, international boat races at Ghent on the canal to Terneuzen, the Netherlands.

In late August, Kermesses (Fairs) are held throughout Belgium, the most famous at Antwerp.

November 3, annual deer hunt at St. Hubert, with ceremonies in medieval costumes.

In November, Our Lady of the Oak Procession, a famous candle-light parade at Montalgu.

THE BRITISH ISLES

ENGLAND

Season: April through October are the best months.

GREAT BRITAIN, austere or no, continues to offer a lot to the foreign visitor. One can live quite well and spend his money sparingly on luxuries from clothing to food. London, and all of England, remains a special hunting ground for the historical and literary-minded tourist. From the Tower of London where a little imagination may envision costumed beheadings to Dr. Johnson's Cheshire Cheese to Fleet Street to Stratford-on-Avon to the Lake District to the coast from which Drake repelled the

Spanish Armada, here is the stuff of history. England has never been noted for food and its belt tightening has not improved the situation, but the American visitor won't starve and, if he has proper briefing and guidance, may even be pleasantly surprised.

Scotland has its own pilgrims, its own historical landmarks. Its cultural clamor, the Edinburgh Festival is rapidly becoming established as an important international event.

BATH

Health resort on the Avon River, set in a natural amphitheater surrounded by the Cotswold Hills. The properties of its hot mineral springs were first discovered by the Romans, and the ruins dating from that era are the most perfect examples of Roman architecture outside of Italy. Since Chaucer's time, dozens of English authors have written about Bath. Its reputation in the Restoration period for dalliance and glamour was enhanced by Beau Nash, the Sherman Billingsley of his day. It is the county seat of Somerset, where the first Christian missionaries spread the Gospel. The famous Assembly Rooms, damaged in an air raid, have been restored.

BLACKPOOL

In Lancashire on the Irish Sea. It has a splendid summer climate, fine beaches, promenades, and many places of amusement.

BOURNEMOUTH

Bournemouth has excellent beaches and facilities for all water sports. The city is in the heart of one of the most scenic areas in England. Tours are conducted to New Forest and to the Isle of Wight.

BRIGHTON

Resort on the English Channel, a haven for Londoners during the hot summer months. Its heyday began in 1782 when George IV, then Prince Regent, started the vogue of going to Brighton. The Royal Pavilion still stands as a souvenir of Brighton's "Grand Period," along with the Palace Pier and The Dome (formerly royal stables, but now an assembly room). The rougher side of its resort traffic has been chronicled by English novelist Graham Greene in *Brighton Rock*.

CAMBRIDGE

The seat of one of England's two greatest universities, Cambridge is also known for its historic buildings of several different periods of architecture. The university was founded in about the 12th century by four monks. Among the more notable exhibits are the Fitzwilliam Museum, which contains art treasures, the museum of archeological collections; and Trinity College Library, which has rare manuscripts and books and autographs of literary greats like Tennyson, Milton and Byron.

CANTERBURY

Venerable city, cradle of English Christianity and present-day ecclesiastical center of England. It is the site of Canterbury Cathedral, one of the most magnificent structures in the world, embodying the styles of many periods and the work of many designers. There is a shrine to the martyr Thomas Becket, who was murdered

in the cathedral. Stories of travelers making the pilgrimage to this shrine became the basis for Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Among the most interesting features of the cathedral are the great 15th-century central tower, 235 feet high, the long transepts, the beautiful 15th-century screen separating the raised choir from the perpendicular nave, and the tombs of Henry IV and Edward, the Black Prince. The city is also the site of St. Martin's Church, dating from the 2nd century and called the Mother Church of England; St. Augustine's College for the training of missionaries; the old city portals, including Westgate (1380); and a monument commemorating the birthplace of Christopher Marlowe.

FOLKESTONE

On the English Channel, southwest of the chalk cliffs of Dover. There is a promenade along the cliffs and an under-cliff drive. All types of water sports. There are traces of the early Roman occupation in the vicinity, and an 11th-century parish church. During World War II, Folkestone was a point of embarkation for the Allied invasion forces.

LEAMINGTON SPA

Adjoining Warwick is Leamington Spa. Known for the health-giving properties of its chalybeate and saline springs, it is also popular because of its sightseeing attractions, including Jephson Gardens, the Royal Pump Room and Gardens, and Victoria Park.

LONDON

The capital and largest city in the world-wide British Empire, London is one of the most fascinating cities in the world. Some of the most notable attractions are Trafalgar Square, St. Martins-in-the-Fields, National Gallery, Buckingham Palace, Victoria Embankment, Threadneedle Street, London Bridge, Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, Regent and Oxford Streets (shopping center), Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and Whitehall. Numerous art galleries, museums and theaters.

American Express Co. office: 6 Haymarket.

NOTTINGHAM

Nottingham is a bustling industrial city and the capital of the English lace and hosiery industries. It is set on sandstone hills that slope down to the river Trent. A restored 17th-century castle now houses a museum and art gallery containing important antiquities from the Temple of Diana at Nemi, a collection of Wedgwood ware, armor, ironwork, lace and textiles. Nearby are Sherwood Forest, home grounds of the legendary Robin Hood, and Newstead Abbey.

OXFORD

This ancient city on the Thames is renowned for its university, although it is also an important industrial town, a center of the automobile industry. Lord Nuffield, auto magnate, plows back profits from his MGs and other cars, with good works for the university. The architecture of the Oxford colleges and chapels, covering a period of over a thousand years, has made the city one of the most beautiful in the world.

SOUTHPORT

Noted for its splendid beach on the Irish Sea, Southport is one of the best equipped resorts in Lancashire. Visitors enjoy sightseeing tours of Hesketh Park, which has an observatory and botanic, winter and zoological gardens. There is a marine park. The resort has many hydro-pathic establishments for health seekers, and art lovers are attracted by the paintings in the Atkinson Art Galleries. Flower shows and sports events are held annually, also motorcar races.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON

At the northern extremity of the Cotswold Hills is Stratford-on-Avon, birthplace of Shakespeare. The house in which he was born is now a museum. The cottage where he wooed Ann Hathaway is preserved exactly as it was during his courtship days.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BELFAST

The capital of Northern Ireland is known throughout the world for shipbuilding and the manufacture of fine linens. The city is the starting point for many pleasant tours to historical sights and scenic wonders, including Carrickfergus Castle and Belfast Lough, where John Paul Jones' *Ranger* defeated the British warship *Drake* during the Revolutionary War.

Festivals and events: In March, the Grand National, top horse-racing event is run in Aintree near Liverpool.

Holy Trinity Church contains his tomb. The Shakespeare Memorial Theater is the scene of the annual Shakespeare Festival. Warwick Castle and the ruins of Kenilworth are nearby. With the exception of Windsor Castle, Warwick is the most picturesque of the ancient fortresses in England.

TORQUAY

Set amid red cliffs and wooded hills of South Devon. The seashore of the Exeter district has many resorts on both sides of Torquay. Considered the capital of the "English Riviera," Edwardian Torquay is the site of an annual regatta in August. All water sports. Tours to the inland countryside.

WINDSOR CASTLE

This magnificent castle stands on a hill overlooking the Thames valley and has been a royal residence since it was erected during the reign of William the Conqueror (1066–1087). The castle contains a superb collection of pictures, a full library and historical treasures. The state apartments are open to the public when the court is not in residence, as is St. George's Chapel. In the vaults below lie the coffins of many English kings, including Henry VIII and Charles I. Across the river is Eton College, equivalent to an American prep school, say Groton.

From April to October, the Shakespeare Festival is held at Stratford-on-Avon.

In June, horse races are held at Ascot; opening is usually attended by the Royal Family.

In June and July, international tennis matches are played at Wimbledon.

During August and September, the Edinburgh Festival, a musical event, is held at Edinburgh.

In October, the opening of Parliament in London is preceded by a traditional procession.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Grim Edinburgh Castle is the embodiment of Scotland's tumultuous, bloody history. It dates back to the 7th century and has probably seen as much fighting and as many dark deeds as any structure in the world. Edinburgh is the capital and judicial center of Scotland, and the site of Edinburgh University, founded by James VI in 1583. The city contains much of interest—Holyrood Palace, in olden days the residence of Scottish kings and still a royal residence; the National Gallery, where some of the best paintings of Jan Vermeer

of Delft are hung; the magnificent Scottish War Memorial, erected in honor of Scottish dead; and many monuments to famous Scots.

American Express Co. office: 64 Princes Street.

GLASGOW

Glasgow is the industrial center of Scotland. On the river Clyde, it has shipbuilding yards which are among the most famous in the world. It is the most important seaport in Scotland and the second largest city in the United Kingdom.

The Firth of Clyde is bounded by the Highlands, and the many inlets and lochs are suited for sightseeing excursions by steamer. Also near Glasgow is the beautiful mountain section of The Trossachs.

American Express Co. office: 109 and 115 Hope Street.

INVERNESS

Inverness is the chief town of the Scottish Highlands. It is at the mouth of the Ness on Beaully Firth in the midst of one of the wildest regions in the Highlands, where red deer abound. Museums and libraries contain collections of Highland and Jacobite relics. An ancient, restored castle houses county offices. It is reputedly built on the site of Macbeth's castle, which was

razed by Malcolm. Six miles east of the town is the scene of the Battle of Culloden Moor, where in 1746 Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Stuart pretender, suffered his final defeat.

ST. ANDREWS

This golfer's Mecca is a port, fishing center and popular resort in Fifeshire, Scotland, on St. Andrews Bay. It has several excellent golf courses and is the home of the Royal and Ancient Club founded in 1754. It is the site of the oldest university in Scotland, established in 1411. It was a focal point for religious activities beginning in the 4th century, when, according to legend, the bones of St. Andrew were brought here for burial.

IRELAND

IRELAND, proud of its independence and still carrying a slight chip on its shoulder, offers better food and worse accommodations than its British neighbors. If you have a drop of Irish blood in you, it is probably a must on your foreign itinerary.

CORK

This pleasant city is the best center for sightseeing tours through southern Ireland. It has its origin in the town which grew up around the Catholic monastery of St. Finbar in the 5th century. The Protestant cathedral contains some exquisite stained glass and mosaic work. Blarney Castle is within easy traveling distance of Cork. The county has a long, Atlantic-washed coast line dotted with many holiday resorts and fishing villages, among them Youghal, Ballycotton, Cobh, Crosshaven, Kinsale and Glandore.

DUBLIN

Dublin combines the attractions of a national metropolis with easy accessibility to mountain scenery, seaside resorts and picturesque rural countryside. Throughout the year there is an uninterrupted succession of sporting events—hurling, football, the horse show and many races. In the Louth-Meath counties are regions of historical interest, such as Monasterboice, Mellifont, the Boyne Valley and Tara. County Wicklow, with its monastic ruins at Glendalock, has mountains as well as seaside resorts. South of Dublin, the wooded dales of Kilkenny and Wexford, with their many rivers, are popular with

You will find the natives studiously unimpressed by your American success and your American standards and, except among some of the younger generation, a little dubious at anyone whose ancestors would leave the Sod.

fishermen. Dublin's landmarks include the Abbey Theater, Dublin Castle, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Patrick's Cathedral and Tyrone House.

American Express Co. office: America House, 15 Leinster Street, South.

KILLARNEY

In the county of Kerry, at the southwest tip of the Emerald Isle, are the Lakes of Killarney—immortalized in song and poetry. The town of Killarney has the facilities of a resort town, with sightseeing tours through the diversified beauty of the Kerry countryside. The three main lakes of the Killarney group occupy a broad valley, and are encircled by forested mountains. An excellent 18-hole golf course is situated on the shores of the Lower Lake, where summer races and regattas are held. Fishing, hunting and mountain climbing are available. Among the medieval ruins are Muckross Abbey (1440), Ross Castle and an abbey dating from the 6th century.

Festivals and events: In March and April, the Feis (festival) is held at Ath Cliath.

In May, the National Drama Festival is held in Dublin.

In April and May, racing (including the Irish Derby) is run at Curragh.

FRANCE

Season: The best months in northern France are from April to October. In Southern France and the Riviera, year-round.

FRANCE is what most American Travelers, ever since before the first World War, mean when they speak of European travel.

Good Americans can now go to Paris before they die and Paris is ready to welcome them with open arms and with a flavor

adjustable to whatever preconceived notions the visitor may bring with him. There are luxury hotels and modest pensions, elegant tourist-trap night clubs and bread-and-wine bistros. You can enjoy Paris without lifting anything other than your wallet finger, or scratch out a living on a GI scholarship. One thing's sure—you'll meet plenty of other Americans, of all kinds and all ages. And the timeless attractions of Paris, the Louvre and the Luxembourg and the food and the pretty girls and the total confusion of French politics and the whole indefinable spell of the city have carried on. And, of course, there is much more to France than Paris. Endless country by-ways of small towns, surprising

inns with magnificent food and never-to-be-forgotten local wines. These peculiar treasures are for you to seek out for yourself or to follow up in the recommendations of the friend who has been there. And there are other cities, each with its own character. There is the raucous and romantic and sometimes sinister seaport atmosphere of Marseilles. There is the whole Mediterranean coast of the French Riviera. There are castles and youth hostels, vineyards and a thousand thousand tiny shops for *objets d'art*, authentic or on a level with the bronze Liberty Bell you buy at a Philadelphia drugstore. France will always be an endless treasure for the traveler.

AIX-LES-BAINS

Spa in the Savoy Alps, beneficial baths, water sports. The baths are fed by alum and sulfur springs, which were popular in Roman times. Ruins from the Roman era dot the countryside, along with the Abbey of Hautecombe, famous for the Gregorian chants.

AVIGNON

The Pope's Palace, Gordes Castle and the Ornat Grottoes. Avignon is also starting point for many excursions through Roman France.

BIARRITZ

Seaside resort; starting point for tours through the Basque country and the Pyrenees mountains. Many of its luxurious hotels face the sea and have private beaches and parks. Water sports are popular, and a casino is in the city. Empress Eugénie formerly used the Hotel du Palais as a summer residence. Noteworthy buildings include the Bayonne Cathedral, Basque Church, the ancient Citadel, ruins of Gramont, and Chateau of Henry IV. Side trips may be taken to San Sebastian, Loyola and Hendaye in Spain.

BORDEAUX

Wine center of the world, Bordeaux offers many attractions to vacationists. It excels in evening entertainments with its famous theaters and music halls. In the surrounding area, the red and white wines enjoyed by gourmets throughout the world are fermented. The city also offers many wonders of old architecture, including the Church of St. Croix, founded in the 7th century, and the bell tower of San Michel.

CANNES

One of the most fashionable vacation spots for the wealthy; also has facilities for lower-income vacationists. Here Napoleon landed from his imprisonment on Elba in 1815. The Man in the Iron Mask was consigned to oblivion on the nearby island of Ste. Marguerite by Louis XIV. Landmarks include the Church of Notre

Dame de l'Esperance, and St. Honorat, site of a convent founded in A.D. 410. Side trips are conducted to Gorge du Loup and Gorge du Verdon, perfume-manufacturing centers. Horse racing, all types of water sports, large casino.

CHAMONIX

Chamonix is noted for mountain scenery and winter sports. At the foot of Mt. Blanc in southeast France. Scenic tours to La Diosaz Gorge, Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace glaciers and Montets Pass.

DEAUVILLE

Although damaged during World War II, Deauville has been rebuilt. Fronting the English Channel, it has water sports in summer, also a race track. Golf links and a casino.

ILE ROUSSE, CORSICA

Corsica is a rugged, mountainous island south of France, birthplace of Napoleon and also the ancient tradition of vendettas, or blood feuds. Swimming beaches and gambling casinos. Mountain tours are featured.

JUAN LES PINS

Year-round resort on the Riviera; all summer sports. Sunny, mild weather prevails all year. Several hotels feature private beaches and gardens. Gambling casinos.

LOURDES

Since 1858, when a peasant girl named Bernadette, synonymous to most Americans with Jennifer Jones, related she had seen a vision of the Blessed Virgin, pilgrims afflicted with all types of illnesses have converged on Lourdes from all parts of the world. Miraculous cures have been reported by those worshipping at the Shrine of Ste. Bernadette in the Grotto. A cable railway carries sightseers to Pic Beout, Pic de Gers and Pic de Pibests, three of the surrounding mountain peaks. Other attractions are Cirque de Gavarnie, with falls cascading from 1,300-foot cliffs, a fortified church, and Lake de Baube.

MARSEILLE

Marseille is the oldest city in France. About 600 B.C., Greeks from Asia Minor established a colony. Now the largest port on the Mediterranean, and one of the leading commercial centers of Europe. Its rough, tough waterfront reputation is international. Chateau d'If, a rocky islet in the harbor, figured in Dumas' novel, *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Other points of interest include the Notre Dame de la Garde Chapel, zoological park, the huge fish market and the city's old harbor.

American Express Co. office: 15 La Canebière.

MENTON

Surrounded by beautiful gardens and lemon groves, this winter resort adjoins the Franco-Italian border. In grottoes near the city, skeletons of primitive men have been unearthed. Water sports and games at the casinos.

MONTE CARLO

The most fabulous gambling casino in the world is also located in one of the show places of the French Riviera. Monte Carlo is in Monaco, an independent principality which received its gambling concession in 1861. Many luxurious hotels and long stretches of beautiful beaches. Tours include the Marine Museum, Prince's Palace, Botanical Gardens, Anthropological Museum and the Churches of St. Devote, St. Charles and Anglais. Water sports, tennis, squash and golf.

NICE

Largest city on the French Riviera was founded by the Greeks 2,000 years ago. Diversions range from night life to water sports and beach games. Excursions to the Promenade des Anglais, Church of Notre Dame, Massane Museum and to the Maritime Alps.

PARIS

One of the leading cultural and intellectual centers of the world. Among the most celebrated tourist attractions are Champs Elysées, Arc de Triomphe, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Tomb of Napoleon in the Palace of the Invalids, Notre Dame Cathedral, Palace de Chaillot, Rue de la

Paix, Place Vendôme, the Louvre, the Tuileries, Place de la Concorde, Petit Palace, Grand Palace, Eiffel Tower, Left Bank, Montmartre, Pigalle, Sacré Coeur, Luxembourg Palace and Gardens, Palace of Forest of Fontainebleau, Folles Bergères and Casino de Paris. Side trips to Versailles, Chartres and Chateau de Chantilly.

American Express Co. office: 11 Rue Scribe.

VICHY

Sport and health resort in central France, home of Vichy water. Its hot baths have been popular since Roman times. Winter sports, golf, horse racing and gambling. Tours include Mont-Dore and La Bourboule.

Festivals and events: Tuesday, preceding Ash Wednesday, Mardi Gras is celebrated joyously, particularly in southern France, with the most spectacular occurrences in Nice.

In March, a pilgrimage is made to Lourdes and dates from 1858 when Bernadette told of seeing the Virgin.

May 24-25, pilgrimage is made to Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, where prayers are held, processions put to sea, games and exhibitions are conducted ashore.

In June, the International Auto Race is held at Le Mans.

In June, the Grand Prix de Paris, most important horse race in France, is held in Paris.

June 23, in Burgundy and Brittany, a fire festival is observed.

July 14, Bastille Day, is celebrated throughout France, with festivities beginning July 13, continuing through the night of July 14.

In November, a gastronomic fair is held at Dijon.

In November, a wine auction for the benefit of the local hospital, is held at Beaune.

November 11, the Festival of St. Martin of Tours is celebrated.

In October, an auto show is held in Paris.

In October, an International Film Festival is held in Cannes, with celebrities in attendance, and prizes awarded.

ITALY

Season: Year-round; best from April to November.

ITALY is playing host to an increasing number of tourists. It is anxious for tourist trade and its historical landmarks, its Riviera, its scenic grandeurs take no second seat to any other European nation. It is having a struggle for reconstruction, it is still on a political hot seat, but it is careful to let neither of these problems obtrude upon the traveler's pleasure. The

invasion of Italy by Hollywood still seems to be going on, although at something of a relaxed pace, so you needn't be surprised to see some of your favorite stars dining in Rome or Naples or keeping up their west coast tans along the beaches of the Riviera. It should be unnecessary to add that there is the best of food and drink in Italy and that sports range from swimming to skiing.

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO

Winter and summer resort in the Dolomites, mountains formed from masses of pinkish gray limestone, changing color from dawn to sunset. Points of interest are the Belvedere Tunnel, the Tofana Rock Wall, Lake Misurina, Cristallo Glacier, Pieve di Cadore (Titian's birthplace), the peak of Marmolada (in the Dolomites), 10,964 feet high, and Col di Lana. Recreation includes winter and summer sports.

FLORENCE

Ancient city of flowers on the river Arno, center of Renaissance art and culture. Among places of historic and artistic renown are the great domed Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, the Baptistery, Giotto's tower, the Medici Chapels, the Basilica of San Lorenzo, Pitti Palace, the Galleries and Royal apartments, Uffizi Galleries, the Palazzo Vecchio, the Church of Santa Croce, the Academy of Fine Arts. Excursions may be made from Florence to Siena, to see the famed art treasures and cathedral and to Pisa to see the Leaning Tower. Florentine recreations include night clubs, theaters, concerts.

American Express Co. office: Lungarno Corsini, 8r.

GENOA

Genoa is the foremost seaport of Italy. Many sections of ancient walls and towers and several gates remain. Stairs lead to many sections of the city inaccessible to vehicles. Points of interest include the Cathedral of San Lorenzo (which contains the chalice claimed to be the Holy Grail), the Ducal Palace, the house of Columbus, the Municipal Palace (which contains Paganini's violin and letters of Columbus), the Red and White Palace. Recreation includes fishing, boating, theater.

American Express Co. office: Hotel Savoia & Londres Buildings.

ITALIAN RIVIERA

Highly popular resort area on the Mediterranean. Recreation includes bathing, gambling, golf, tennis, dancing.

LAKE COMO REGION

The lake district includes many points of interest, such as Villa Carlotta with its gardens and marble works which include Canova's masterpiece *Cupid and Psyche*, the beautiful gardens and villas of Bellagio, including the historic Villa Serbelloni and Villa Melzi with its collections of period furniture, the waterfall of Orrido de Bellano, and the 16th-century cathedral. Side trips may be made to Lugano, St. Moritz, Bernina Pass, Lake Lecco, Bergamo. Recreation includes golf, tennis, fishing, sailing, bathing, dancing.

MILAN

Largest city in northern Italy, Milan is rich in architectural treasures, chief of which is the white marble cathedral with its thousand spires. Here also is La Scala, the famous opera house. Other points of interest include the Victor Emmanuel Gallery, the Santa Maria della Grazie Church, where one may see what remains of the *Last Supper* by Da Vinci, and St. Ambrose Church. Trips may be made to such places as Stresa, the Como region, the Carthusian Abbey of Pavia, Bergamo, Lake Maggiore. Recreation includes theater, opera, horse racing.

American Express Co. office: Via Manzoni, 30.

NAPLES

The blue bay with Mt. Vesuvius in the background makes the harbor of Naples the most beautiful in Italy. There are remains of ancient walls, old gates and castles. The Gothic cathedral is of particular note. Other points to be visited are the Posillipo hills, the National Museum, the San Carlos Theater (largest in Italy), the University of Naples, and Virgil's Tomb. Side trips to the ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, to the scene of the World War-II Battle of Cassino, to the isle of Capri (including the garden of Augustus and the Blue Grotto), to Sorrento, to the Capuchin Monastery at Amalfi.

American Express Co. office: 23 Piazza dei Martiri.

ROME

"Mother City of Christendom," the seat of the Popes. Points of interest include St. Peter's Church (which now records the name of New York's St. Patrick's on its floor), the Roman Forum, the Pantheon, the Colosseum, Appian Way, the Vatican and Museum, the Catacombs, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Borghese Gallery, the Capitoline Museum, the excavations of Ostia, Villa d'Este and Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli.

American Express Co. office: 38 Piazza di Spagna.

STRESA

Popular resort on Lake Maggiore. Recreation includes bathing, boating, golf, tennis, dancing.

TAORMINA, SICILY

Quiet resort with beautiful view of Mt. Etna and Ionian Sea. Also notable as being mentioned in Cole Porter's lines for *Kiss Me Kate*. In April and May, Greek plays are given in the ancient Greek theater.

VENICE

"Queen of the Adriatic," this 1,100-year-old city is built on 120 small islands con-

nected by 400 bridges. The most prominent features of Venice are the Grand Canal, the Bridge of Sighs, San Marco Square, Lido Beach across the bay. Other points of interest include the Church of San Marco, the Doge's Palace, the Dungeons, the glass factory, the lace factories, the Rialto. Recreation includes bathing, polo, tennis, night clubs, golf. Many gondolas have been unromantically motorized.

American Express Co. office: 71 Piazza San Marco.

Festivals and events: January 17 to Ash Wednesday, carnivals are held throughout Italy.

April 30, Modena celebrates annual festival, Maytime of Maidens.

In May, a drama festival is held at Syracuse.

July 2, the festival of the Palio in Siena includes a picturesque horse race with medieval costumes, banners, processions.

July 16, the festival of the Madonna of Carmine is celebrated with dances, fireworks, revelry, particularly at Naples.

In August, an International Film Festival is held at Venice.

In September, there is a song festival, with torchlight procession in the Bay of Naples.

December 8 is the Festival of the Immaculate Conception, celebrated in small villages, the most elaborate being at Baginoli Iripino.

In December, the winter opera season opens: Milan, La Scala; Naples, San Carlo; Rome, Teatro della Opera.

LUXEMBURG

Season: Because of the cold winter, the best traveling time is from May to September, although this is also the season of light rains.

THIS POSTAGE STAMP size Grand Duchy crashed the news last year when Perle Mesta was appointed minister. En route, she had a hard time finding her destination and arrived first in Belgium by mis-

take. The better-guided tourist may reach Luxembourg on the first try and find it an enjoyable experience, a miniature to add to his store of travel memories.

ECHTERNACH

Ancient town on the Sauer River near the German border. It is famous for a colorful ceremony and procession dating from the 13th century and held annually on Whit-Tuesday.

LUXEMBURG

Capital of the Grand Duchy is on rocky heights, bordered on three sides by precipitous cliffs, which in ancient days were

the natural bulwarks of a strongly-fortified castle. Clervaux is a resort in the Ardennes mountains. The total area of the Grand Duchy is 999 square miles, roughly twice the area of Los Angeles.

Festivals and events: January 23, the celebration of the birthday of the Grand Duchess is observed nation-wide.

In February, a nation-wide three-day carnival season is held with parades, fireworks, processions by torchlight.

THE NETHERLANDS

Season: Mild summers make the months from May to September the most suitable. Winters are usually cold.

THE NETHERLANDS, undergoing still the work of reconstruction from war damage, is more than ready and able to welcome tourists. The atmosphere in some towns may seem a little too patly modeled after Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates, but that's what you came for, isn't it? A

clean, busy and sharply commercial country, generally hospitable, small enough to be seen quickly by the busy tourist, pleasant enough to invite a longer stay, troubled, under its placid exterior by reconciling a reputation for freedom with its attempt to keep its Pacific holdings.

AMSTERDAM

Commercial and financial center. Canals from all parts of the country divide the city into scores of islands, connected by more than 350 bridges. Built on piles, Amsterdam combines modern buildings with old houses dating back to the 16th century. Among the attractions are the Willet Museum, a good specimen of an old patrician dwelling, the Municipal Museum,

an art gallery with many rooms furnished in 17th- and 18th-century styles, and Rembrandt's home and studio. Sightseeing tours are made via boat on the canals and side trips are taken to the island of Marken and to Volendam. One of the interesting tours is through the workshops of the diamond-cutting industry.

American Express Co. office: Warmoesstraat, 197-199 Damsquare.

ARNHEM

Arnhem is located in Gelderland Province. Scene of the epic Battle of Arnhem in World War II. Although the center of Arnhem was reduced to rubble by bombing raids, most of the city's museums, ancient buildings and beautiful landscaping escaped or have been restored. On the banks of the Rhine River, and a short distance from the Open Air Museum, featuring old Dutch farmhouses, mills.

THE HAGUE

The royal residence and the seat of the government. It is renowned for the stately beauty of its buildings, which date back to the Gothic and Renaissance periods. Tramways connect it with its seaside suburb, Scheveningen, which offers all types of water sports, racing and many resort hotels. Among the points of interest are the Peace Palace; the Ridderzaal (Hall of Knights), one of the oldest historical buildings in The Netherlands; the Municipal Museum; the Royal Library and private museums.

American Express Co. office: Plaats 31.

LEEUWARDEN

This prosperous town, the center of a rich cattle-breeding and agricultural region is dominated by the massive Oldehoeve Tower. Also has fine architectural specimens like the Chancellery, Weigh-house and town hall. Art treasures may be seen in the Frisian Museum, Indian Museum and others.

MAASTRICHT

Maastricht, oldest fortified town in The Netherlands, lies on the river Maas. Capital and leading city of Limburg Province, which is famed in Holland as the only area where rocks may be found. Here, too, are the hills, none higher than 1,000 feet, which Hollanders in the flat plains of the North proudly refer to as "mountains." Maastricht has old Roman churches, also St. Servatius, a carefully-restored 16th-century cathedral. Numerous charming little towns of characteristic Dutch flavor are along the winding banks of the river Maas, within easy traveling distance of Maastricht. Among the points of interest are the old fortifications with bastions and forts, built from the 13th to 19th centuries, Neder-Canne Castle, and the town

hall. Valkenburg, seven miles east of Maastricht, is an idyllic resort in the valley of the river Geul, with many resort hotels.

ROTTERDAM

One of the leading ports on the continent. It has a direct water route to the North Sea—an 18-mile artificial waterway. Rotterdam suffered intensive bombing raids during World War II but is now on the way to complete restoration. It lies on both sides of the Maas River and is linked by many bridges which join at Noordereiland, a large, man-made island midway in the river. Rotterdam is the point of departure for excursions by steamer, bus and train to the Hook of Holland, Dordrecht, Gorkum. Rotterdam has museums, libraries, parks.

American Express Co. office: 120 Meent.

UTRECHT

An ancient city standing on the foundations of a Roman fort. There are specimens of old architecture, typical of which is the cathedral, a masterpiece of the Gothic period, with its 332-foot tower, the highest point in The Netherlands. The city's museum contains relics of Utrecht's rich, historic past. Other points of interest include Botanic Gardens, Museum of Modern Religious Art, Geerte Church and churchyard, Cloisters and the new Municipal Theater.

Festivals and events: Queen Juliana's birthday on the 30th of April.

Her Royal Highness Princess Wilhelmina's birthday, August 31.

His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard's birthday, June 29.

During April and May, the Tulip Festival is held in Amsterdam and The Hague.

From May to September, each Friday, the Cheese Market is held at Alkmaar.

In June, a diamond-trade exhibit is held in Amsterdam.

In August, about 120 contestants in traditional costumes compete in the great tilting competition in Middelburg.

In September, the opening of Parliament is held at The Hague with the Queen presiding.

On Sundays, natives dress in costumes at the fishing village of Marken on the Zuider Zee.

SCANDINAVIA

THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS seem to have a certain affinity for the solid American citizen. Norway, Denmark and Sweden all have an atmosphere of hard work, cold showers and cleanliness. Most of the cities are well up to American standards of serv-

ice and sanitation and a large percentage of the population speaks English. Food is good (sea foods particularly so), sports plentiful and the girls, according to enthusiastic reports received from travelers, are beautiful.

DENMARK

Season: The best time for traveling is during the summer months, from May through September, when the climate is mild.

COPENHAGEN

The large capital of a small country, Copenhagen has a history that goes back to 1167 when the first stronghold for the defense of the entrance to the Baltic was built. Remains of this fort may still be seen. Copenhagen has been called the "City of Beautiful Towers" because of the spires on such buildings as Christiansborg Castle, the Round Tower, the Church of Our Lady and the Church of Our Savior. It is a gay city with theaters, opera, ballet, concerts and cafés. The Tivoli Amusement Park and the Dyrehave (Deer Park) are places to be included in any tour. Other points of interest are the Thorvaldsen Museum, the Exchange, the Parliament building, the fish market, the Aquarium, the Royal Library, Federsborg Castle and Park, the Lange Linie seaside promenade.

There is swimming, boating, golf, fishing, tennis, horse racing.

American Express Co. office: Oestergarde 32.

Festivals and events: On Monday, preceding Ash Wednesday, in seaport towns, the *Fastelavn* boat is drawn through the streets.

June 23, Midsummer Night is celebrated with bonfires throughout Denmark.

July 4, American Independence Day, is celebrated at Aalborg in Rebild Park.

In July, a tilting tournament is held at Sønderborg.

In July and August, a medieval pageant that re-enacts a 14th-century historical drama, is held at Nyborg.

In October, an international-industries fair is held in Copenhagen.

NORWAY

Season: Best time is from May through September. Many hotels and resorts are open in the winter for winter sports.

BERGEN

Gateway to the fjords, Bergen is at the foot of seven mountains. Buildings date from the Middle Ages, when the city was an important link in the Hanseatic League. Of interest are the Fantoft Church, King Haakon's banqueting hall, the Tower of Walkendorf, the German quay, the Hanseatic Museum, the Bergen Theater, the Geophysical Institute, the Floyen Funicular, the fish market. Excursions by boat, rail or car to view fjords, mountains and waterfalls—some of the most spectacular scenery in the world.

LILLEHAMMER

Winter resort.

OSLO

Capital and largest city of Norway, Oslo is on a fiord and surrounded by garden suburbs. Of interest are the Houses of Parliament, the Royal Palace, the University, museums with Viking relics, the Viking Ship, the polar ship *Fram*, the 12th-century Akers Church, the National Art Gallery, and the Whaling Museum.

Excursions to the Islands of Hovedø (site of the ruins of a 12th-century monastery) and Bygdø (site of the royal summer residence), the Norwegian National Museum, and Open Air Museum). Holmenkollen hill has annual ski exhibitions and there is a ski museum.

Festivals and events: In February, national winter-sports events are held near Oslo.

Easter is a five-day national holiday, most people going to the mountains for skiing, sledding, outdoor church services.

Last weeks in May, the return of the whaling fleet is celebrated in Norwegian whaling centers of Sandefjord, Tønsberg and Larvik with pageants, dances, festivities.

When sun first appears after winter darkness, sun festivals are held in northern Norway. Valley villages farther south, such as Rjukan, Odda and Høyanger, hold special celebrations at these times.

June 23, St. John's Eve, is celebrated with festivities, bonfires and folk dances.

During the summers, an international regatta is held at Hankø.

SWEDEN

Season: Best traveling time is from May to September.

GÖTEBORG (GOTHENBURG)

A shipping center founded in 1619, Göteborg contains unique museums. Nearby at

Kungälv are the ruins of the 600-year-old Fortress of Bohus. A colorful fair is held annually.

MALMÖ

A seaport with a large modern harbor, Malmö is of interest for its canals, industrial museums, the 16th-century town hall, and the 14th-century Gothic church. Side trips to the Skane Castles and to the Ystad and Ängelholm bathing beaches.

RATTVIK

Winter-sports area on the shore of Lake Siljan. Summer recreation includes swimming, tennis, boating.

STOCKHOLM

Its waterways, its architecture and its beautiful surroundings make Stockholm one of the finest European cities. Points of interest include the town hall, the Riddarholm Church, the National Museum, the Thiel Art Gallery, the Open Air Museum, the Royal Palace, Drottningholm Theater, Drottningholm Palace, Gripsholm Castle, Engelbrekt Church. Side trips to the Cathedral and University of Uppsala, the Castle of Sigtuna, the Castle of Skokloster. Recreation includes night clubs, theater, opera, winter sports.

American Express Co. office: 11 Sma-landsgaten.

Festivals and events: In May, Swedish Theatre League Festival is held at Djurgården Fair in Stockholm.

In May, Swedish Industries Fair is held at Göteborg.

June 23, a midsummer festival of folk dancing, Maypoles, etc. is observed nationwide.

April 30, the Feast of St. Walpurgis (its night is sacred to witches and warlocks) symbolizes the end of winter, and students in old university centers such as Stockholm, Uppsala and Lund celebrate with lighted bonfires, dancing in the streets; merrymaking continues until May 1, a holiday.

June 6, Swedish Flag Day, is observed with patriotic rallies in the Stockholm stadium, where the King presents flags to various groups.

In September, an International Industrial Fair is held in Stockholm.

In November, a Christmas Fair at Stockholm presents spinning competitions.

December 13, St. Lucia's Day, marks beginning of Christmas season. Local governments sponsor night pageants through the streets, followed by charity balls.

SPAIN

Season: While many resorts on the coasts and lowlands are open year-round, the best months to visit Spain are from May to September.

SPAIN HISTORICALLY CAN be a special delight to the visitor for it retains impressive architectural evidence of the days when it was as much a Moslem nation as a European one. But you don't have to have half-memories of the Cid or even of

Carmen in your mind to enjoy yourself. The climate is usually good and the country's appeals may be gauged by the fact that it has been a favorite of such unusually-coupled personages as Somerset Maugham and the late W. C. Fields.

BARCELONA

Spain's second largest city and best natural Mediterranean harbor. The International Fair dominates the city's festivities every June. Points of interest are the medieval cathedral, Chamber of Provincial Deputies, Holy Family Church, Roman ruins, and the fine arts museum. Side trips to Montserrat Monastery and the Sitges beach resort. Recreations include bullfights, water sports.

EL ESCORIAL

Village in the environs of Madrid and site of the palace and monastery of San Lorenzo del Escorial (1563). Also the Pantheon of Kings, Philip II's private apartments and library.

GIBRALTAR

Strongly-fortified 1,400-foot crag commands the entrance to the Mediterranean and is one of the legendary Pillars of Hercules. Of solid Jurassic limestone, the

rock is honeycombed with caves, in some of which valuable archeological discoveries have been made. Endless and only partially explored caves running through the rock, are home to countless monkeys, subject of numerous legends. Sightseers may combine a tour of the rock and its fortifications with a visit to Algeciras, a nearby Spanish coastal city.

GRANADA

Empress Eugénie, famed for her original hats, was born in this ancient Spanish city high in the Sierra Nevada. Conducted tours to the surrounding mountains are offered. Within the city, once the scene of Moorish pageants and tournaments, are the Alhambra and a profusely ornamented cathedral, one of whose chapels (the *Capilla Real*) contains the tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella. Washington Irving's 19th century writings are still a better preparation for the region than most guide books. Recreation includes bullfights.

MADRID

During the spring, festivals and pageants lend the city a carnivalesque atmosphere. The horse races, golf, polo, swimming, football and tennis matches add to the enjoyment. The Prado Museum, an important picture gallery, has the works of Velázquez, Goya, El Greco, Morales, Murillo and Juanes. Points of interest are the House of the Tower, the Buenavista Palace, the Church of the Incarnation. Bullfights, pre-Lenten carnival and street parades.

MÁLAGA

Mild year-round climate and sunshine, unrivaled by those of any other resort in Spain. The cathedral is a superb Renaissance building in Greco-Roman style. There are also ruins of buildings erected during the Greek and Phoenician eras, and beautiful municipal gardens. Bullfighting, yachting, swimming and tennis are the favorite sports.

PALMA, MAJORCA (MALLORCA)

On the island of Mallorca in the Mediterranean, Palma has mild weather both winter and summer. Famous writers and musicians, including Rubén Darío, George Sand and Chopin, have lived in Mallorca. The cathedral is a splendid edifice begun in 1230 and completed in the 17th century. Other historical buildings include the Episcopal Palace in the style of the second Renaissance, and La Lonja. Side excursions are taken to the stalactite grottoes of the Cave of the Dragon.

SAN SEBASTIAN

In the heart of the Basque country near the French frontier. Tramways and motor-buses make excursions to the many quaint

villages nearby. Within the city the Abbey of San Telmo is the most striking example of medieval architecture. Recreation includes horse racing, yacht racing, motor trials, cycle racing, bullfighting, pelota.

SEVILLE

The archeological and artistic wealth of Seville is notable. On the left bank of the Guadalquivir, the city is representative of the various civilizations which have left their traces in Andalusia through the centuries. Among the most celebrated points of interest are the Alcazar, of Moorish design, the cathedral, and the Treasury, storing place for the precious stones and ornaments used in pageants.

Festivals and events: Preceding Ash Wednesday, for three days, carnival is celebrated.

Thursday after Trinity Sunday, Corpus Christi is celebrated throughout Spain, one of the most impressive religious events of the year.

June 23, St. John's Eve is celebrated with bonfires.

Beginning Easter Sunday, bullfights are held in most towns with the best in spring and autumn in Madrid, Seville during festivities, Valencia, Salamanca during festivities, and Zaragoza. In summer, bullfights are outstanding at San Sebastian and Bilbao.

Ash Wednesday, Burial of the Sardine is observed in Seville.

January 17, Day of St. Anthony celebrated in Madrid.

March 19, the Feast of St. Joseph is celebrated in Valencia.

May 15, the Day of St. Isidore the Ploughman is observed in Madrid.

SWITZERLAND

Season: Year-round.

SWITZERLAND is another stop in the quick trip picture postcard route for most tourists. Watches, chamois, chalets, and sanitoria are the trademarks. Your main sport: mountain climbing and skiing, of

course. An attractive Christmas tree ornament of a nation where you may spend as little or as long as you like and still have more than an ample feeling of having "done" it.

DAVOS PLATZ

Health resort in the dry, sunny valley of Davos. All winter sports are available.

GENEVA

Intellectual and cultural center on Lake Geneva, an intensely blue body of water which is subject to sudden changes of level known as *seiches*. Of interest are the League of Nations buildings, the Cathedral of St. Pierre, the town hall, museums of history and art, the Municipal Theater. Geneva is the center of the Swiss watch industry. Mont Blanc is nearby. All types of winter and summer recreations.

GSTAAD

Popular resort in a beautiful Alpine setting. Recreation includes all winter sports, tennis, swimming.

INTERLAKEN

This oldest and most famous tourist center of the Bernese Alps is between Lakes Thun and Brienz. The Jungfrau (13,667 ft.) is near Interlaken and also Trummelbach Falls, the Rhône Glacier, Furka Pass, and Mürren, the highest village in the Bernese Alps. Recreation includes swimming, sailing, tennis.

American Express Co. office: Hohenweg 95.

LAUSANNE

Resort on Lake Geneva with many internationally known private schools for boys and girls. Points of interest include the 13th-century cathedral, the old Episcopal Palace, and the university. Swimming, tennis, sailing, golf.

LOCARNO

Winter resort on Lake Maggiore. Site of seven-nation pact, which in 1925, guaranteed world peace.

LUCERNE

Medieval town on Lake Lucerne, is famous for its picturesque wooden bridges, ancient town hall, and the Lion of Lucerne. Side trips may be made to the Benedictine monasteries at Engelberg and Einsiedeln, the William Tell country, the Rhine Falls, the Steine Glacier, the Gorge of Schoellenen. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, casino.

American Express Co. office: Schweizerhofqual 4.

LUGANO

On Lake Lugano. Points of interest include the Church of San Lorenzo, Franciscan Church with 15th-century frescoes. Side trips may be made to surrounding passes and to points in Italy. Swimming, golf, tennis, yachting, gambling.

American Express Co. office: Riva Caccia (Park Hotel).

MONTREUX

On the east end of Lake Geneva, a popular year-round resort. Nearby are Chillon, site of the historic castle; the St. Bernard Monastery, whence the grog-bearing dogs, Gruyères, site of a 13th-century castle and a noted cheese factory. A funicular railway connects the town with the winter-sports area in the mountains.

American Express Co. office: Avenue du Kursaal 15.

ST. MORITZ

Winter and summer resort and site of the 1948 Winter Olympics. Altitude: 6,123 feet. Points of interest include the Segantini Museum and the Engadine Museum, and trips may be made to the Zernez National Park, the Roseggtal Valley of the Chamols, and the Fextal Valley of the Edelweiss. Recreation includes skiing, skating, tennis, golf, mineral baths, sleighing, mountain climbing, fishing, riding.

ZERMATT

At the foot of the Matterhorn, Zermatt is particularly popular with mountain climbers. Noted for majestic scenery and a full winter-sports program.

Festivals and events: At end of February and beginning of March, a three-day Carnival is held in Basel.

In April, the Swiss Sample Fair is held at Basel.

In April, the *Sechselauten*, spring festival, is held in Zürich.

At some time before Lent, all cantons hold a carnival.

On the Friday after Ascension, the people of Uri, near Lucerne, make a pilgrimage to William Tell's shrine at nearby Tellsplatte on Lake Lucerne's southern shore.

In May, the Swiss Industries Fair is held at Basel.

In June, a summer festival is held at Zürich.

In June, yodeling contests are conducted at Bern.

August 1, Independence (or Confederation) Day, is celebrated with nation-wide festivities.

In September, a rifle shoot, traditional contest for boys, is held at Zürich.

In October, at Thun, an annual shooting festival is conducted in medieval costumes.

December 6, in some cantons, Christmas is observed.

The following table is a mileage approximation between various points listed on the tour maps beginning on page 81.

AUSTRIA

	Miles
Innsbruck to Zell am See	96
Zell am See to Lienz	60
Lienz to Velden	75
Velden to Graz	108
Graz to Bad Aussee	121
Bad Aussee to Salzburg	57

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG

	Miles
Antwerp to Brussels	35
Brussels to Ghent	36
Ghent to Bruges	29
Bruges to Ostend	23
Ostend to Namur	151
Namur to Bouillon	74
Bouillon to Luxembourg	57
Luxembourg to Liège	139
Liège to Brussels	68

FRANCE

	Miles
Paris to Tours	147
Tours to Angoulême	180
Angoulême to Cahors	179
Cahors to Bordeaux	131
Bordeaux to Biarritz	114
Biarritz to Pau	101
Pau to Bagnères de Luchon	81
Bagnères de Luchon to Carcassonne	133
Carcassonne to Aurillac	171
Aurillac to Le Puy	195
Le Puy to Nîmes	230
Nîmes to Hyères	138
Hyères to Cannes	87
Cannes to Digne	84
Digne to Grenoble	177
Grenoble to Chamonix	119
Chamonix to Annecy	60
Annecy to Les Trois Épis	251
Les Trois Épis to Verdun	211
Verdun to Paris	175

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

Southampton to Bournemouth	60
Bournemouth to Torquay	100
Torquay to St. Ives	125
Torquay to Newquay	146
St. Ives to Lynmouth	140
Newquay to Lynmouth	109
Lynmouth to Bath	106
Bath to Shrewsbury	126
Shrewsbury to Chester	150
Chester to Keswick	150
Keswick to Ayr	125
Ayr to Oban	140
Oban to Inverness	149
Inverness to Aberdeen	119
Aberdeen to The Trossachs	185
The Trossachs to Edinburgh	61
Edinburgh to Harrogate	183
Harrogate to Lincoln	98
Lincoln to Cambridge	104
Cambridge to Stratford	112
Stratford to London	120

IRELAND

Dublin to Cork	167
Cork to Killarney	163
Killarney to Galway	143
Galway to Leenane	77
Leenane to Bundoran	111
Bundoran to Rosapenna	117
Rosapenna to Portrush	86
Portrush to Belfast	88

ITALY

Naples to Sorrento	31
Naples to Rome	147
Rome to Perugia	118
Perugia to Siena	88
Siena to Florence	68
Florence to Bologna	63
Bologna to Venice	104
Venice to Lake Garda	142
Lake Garda to Lake Como	140
Lake Como to Lake Maggiore	77
Lake Maggiore to Milan	75
Milan to Genoa	98

THE NETHERLANDS

	Miles
Rotterdam to Middelburg	88
Rotterdam to The Hague	15
The Hague to Amsterdam	41
Amsterdam to Leeuwarden	130
Leeuwarden to Groningen	36
Groningen to Zwolle	90
Zwolle to Arnhem	90
Arnhem to Amsterdam	103

SCANDINAVIA

NORWAY

Oslo to Hønefoss & Haugastol	170
Haugastol to Eldfjord & Kinsarvik	61
Kvanndal to Bergen	81
Bergen to Odda	85
Odda to Seljord	148
Seljord to Oslo	116
Bergen to Vadheim	213
Vadheim to Olden	89
Olden to Grjøtli	53
Lillehammer to Grjøtli	144
Grjøtli to Dombas (plus ferry)	104

SWEDEN

Malmö to Halmstad	155
Halmstad to Granna	124
Granna to Norrköping	99
Norrköping to Stockholm	143
Stockholm to Västerås	137
Västerås to Falun	186
Falun to Sundsvall	193
Sundsvall to Fjällnäs	205

DENMARK

Hälsingborg to Copenhagen	37
Copenhagen to Aarhus	176
Aarhus to Aalborg	67
Aalborg to Skagen (and return)	152
Aalborg to Viborg	51
Viborg to Ribe	120

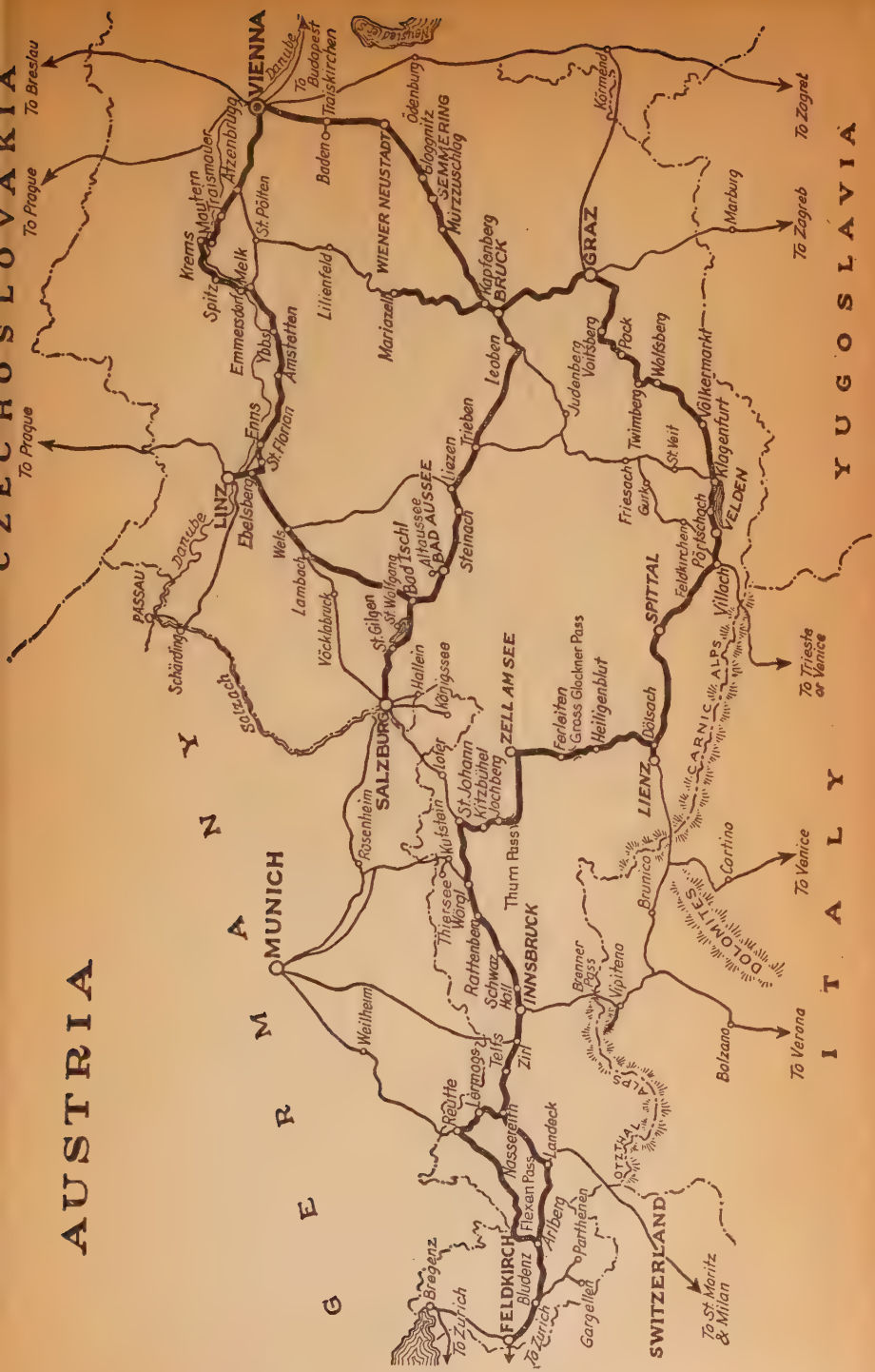
SPAIN

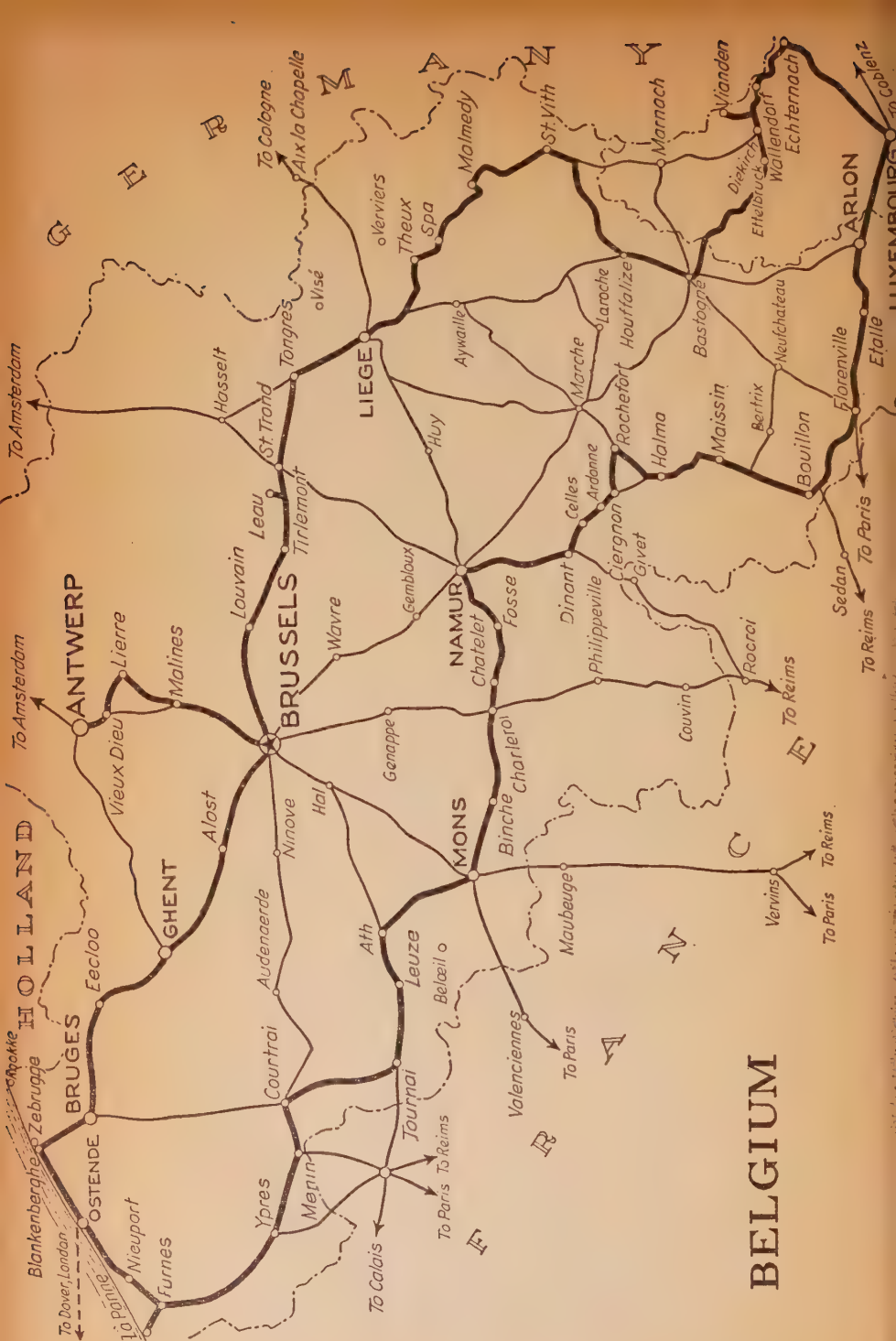
Hendaye (France) to San Sebastian	11
San Sebastian to Burgos	140
Burgos to Madrid	147
Madrid to Zaragoza	199
Zaragoza to Barcelona	188
Bilbao to Burgos	97
Burgos to Madrid	146
Madrid to Valencia	217
Valencia to Barcelona	224
Barcelona to La Junquera	130

SWITZERLAND

Geneva to Montreux	55
Montreux to Interlaken	78
Interlaken to Flims	109
Flims to Arosa	33
Arosa to St. Moritz	68
St. Moritz to Davos	61
Davos to Zurich	96
Zurich to Lucerne	73
Lucerne to Bern	60
Bern to Geneva	115

AUSTRIA

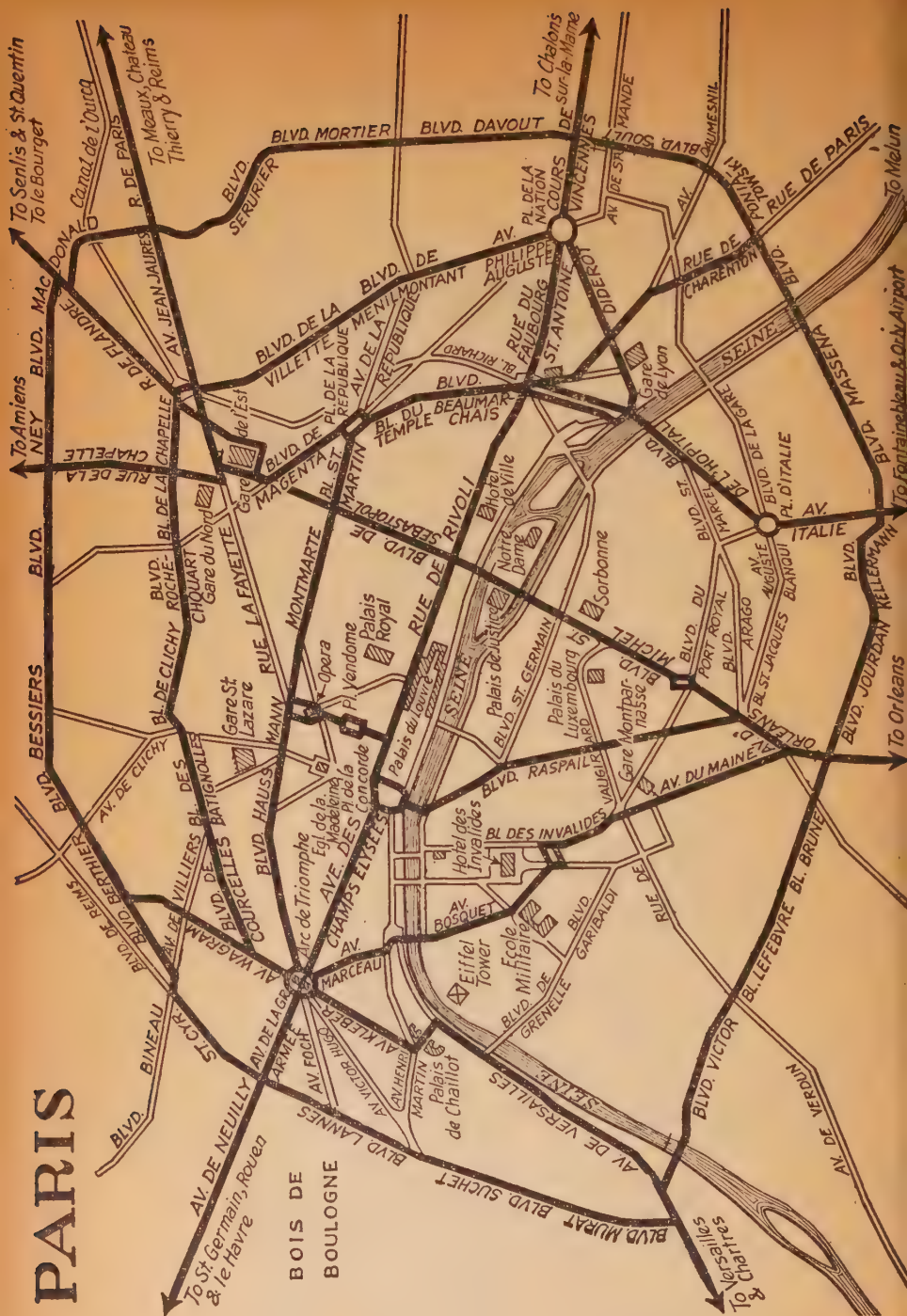




BELGIUM

This is a detailed historical map of France, illustrating its extensive railway network. The map is oriented with North at the top. Major cities are marked with dots and labeled in bold capital letters, including Paris, Reims, Metz, Nancy, Besançon, Dijon, Lyon, Grenoble, Annecy, Chambéry, Valence, Le Puy, Aurillac, Cahors, Toulouse, Nîmes, Montpellier, Carcassonne, Perpignan, and Marseille. Smaller towns and stations are indicated by smaller dots and labeled in regular capital letters. The map shows the English Channel to the northwest, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the borders of neighboring countries: England, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain. The railway lines are depicted as a network of solid and dashed lines, connecting the major cities and towns across the country. The map also shows the Alps and other geographical features.

PARIS





LONDON





NORTH

SEA



Holland

PAIN

AY OF BISCAY

SAN SEBASTIAN

NTANDER

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manca

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amonte

Faro

ANTIC OCEAN

To Bordeaux

FRANCE

To Marseille
Le Perthus
La Junguera

MTS.
ANDORRA

PYRENEES

Bayonne

Hendaye

Figuera
Gerona
Vich

BARCELONA
Igualada
Cervera

BILBAO

Vitoria

Pamplona

Tudela

Logroño

Burgos

ZARAGOZA

TARRAGONA

Lenda

Soria

Ateca

Calatayud

Alcañiz

Aranda de Duero

Medinaceli

Valladolid

Cerezo

Guadalajara

Cuenca

MADRID

Segovia

Adanero

Avila

Teruel

CASTELLON

Alcaniz

Vinaroz

Utiel

Chiva

Requena

Alicia

Alcov

ALICANTE

Elche

Orihuela

CARTAGENA

Pto. Lumbreras

Vélez-Rubio

Lorca

Vera

Baza

Guadix

GRANADA

Almeria

Loja

Motril

MALAGA

Marbella

Jerez

Algeciras

San Roque

Gibraltar

Tarifa

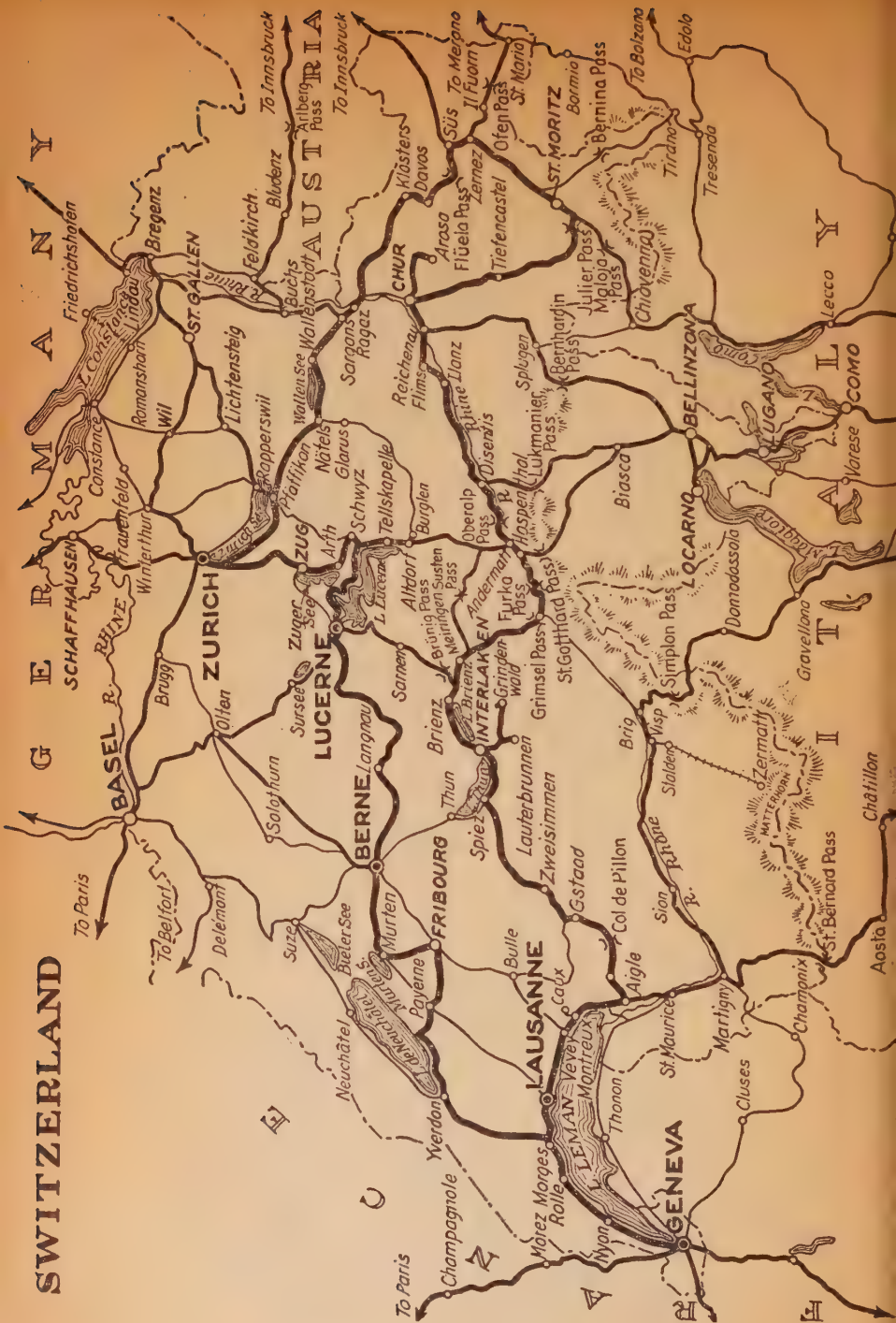
ST OF GIBRALTAR

CADIZ

SAN FERNANDO

Faro

SWITZERLAND



DEPARTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR U. S. CITIZENS

Passports

A passport is a document issued by the government permitting the traveler to leave the U. S. and identifying him as a citizen when requesting permission to enter other countries. A passport is valid for two years, unless restricted to a shorter period, and may be renewed for an additional two years.

A U. S. passport may be obtained only by persons who are citizens of the U. S. by birth, by naturalization, or, in the case of a foreign woman, by marriage to a U. S. citizen prior to Sept. 22, 1922. A new passport is required when a citizen has never previously had a passport or when his previous passport is more than four years old.

An applicant must apply in person to either:

1. U. S. Passport Agency in New York City (Rockefeller Center or Subtreasury Bldg.), Miami, or San Francisco (100 McAllister St.); or to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

2. Outside of these cities, to a Federal court.

He must produce:

1. Proof of citizenship. If native-born, old passport or birth certificate; if not born in U. S., naturalization papers.

2. Identifying witness (U. S. citizen, unrelated, who has known him over two years).

3. Two photographs (3" by 3" fullface prints).

4. Letter of intent. If traveling on business, letter from his firm to Secretary of State, outlining purpose, destinations, and duration of trip; if traveling as a tourist, it is advisable to have proof of return transportation.

The fee for a passport is \$10; for renewal, \$5.

Visas

A visa is a stamp of approval on a page of a passport by an official of the country to be visited, indicating that the holder has received approval to enter the country in question. Visas are obtained from the local consular representatives in this country. Many countries do not require a visa of temporary visitors (*see table of International Travel Requirements*).

CUSTOMS HINTS

AS A RETURNING RESIDENT, you must declare in writing anything acquired abroad which (1) you are bringing in for someone else at that person's request; (2) you intend to sell or use in business; (3) you are bringing home for personal or household use.

Furthermore, you must declare in writing any articles which do not accompany you. Ship and plane passengers fill out their declarations in advance of arrival.

The value for customs purposes is based upon fair market value. Tell the customs officer how much you paid for your articles.

Exemptions

You are entitled to free entry of articles, subject to the limitations on liquors and cigars up to \$200, \$400 or even \$500 depending upon the circumstances. If, however, you ordered the articles before you left the U. S., the exemptions do not apply. They do not apply to gifts you send from abroad to your friends or relatives. *The exemptions are lost on any article which you fail to declare.* Members of a family traveling together may combine their exemptions and apply the total exemptions to all the articles acquired. One member may declare for all.

The \$200 exemption usually doesn't apply unless you have been outside the country for at least 48 hours.

You can get the \$400 or \$500 exemption only if you have been abroad at least 12 days and have not claimed it within 6 months prior to your return from this trip.

The \$200 exemption will always be applied before the \$400 exemption, but you may obtain both exemptions if you meet the conditions on which each exemption depends.

Liquor and Cigars

Liquors and cigars cannot be included under the \$400 exemption. Under the \$200 exemption, not more than one wine gallon of alcoholic beverages nor more than 100 cigars can be included.

Other Exemptions

If you take abroad an automobile or other vehicle, airplane, or boat for non-commercial use, you may bring it back duty-free by proving to the customs officer that it was taken out of the U. S.

Miscellaneous

Before you reach the port of entry, make a list of the articles acquired on your trip. Retain the sales slips and purchase orders covering these articles.

Pack your baggage in a manner that will make inspection easy. Pack separately the articles you have acquired beyond U. S. borders.

PASSPORT AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Country	Passport	Visa ¹	Health document	No. of photos	Other requirements ²	Tobacco limit ³	Currency limit ³
Argentina.....	yes	yes	(⁵)	2	PC	250 grams or 100 cigarettes or 25 cigars.	No limit.
Austria.....	yes	no	(⁴)	...	MP	150 grams or 150 cigarettes or 30 cigars.	100 schillings (in less than 100-s. denomination). No limit U. S. currency.
Bahamas.....	no	no	...	...	(⁶)	Reasonable amount.	£5 sterling. No limit U. S. currency.
Belgium.....	yes	no	(⁷)	2	...	250 grams or 100 cigarettes or 50 cigars.	No limit.
Bermuda.....	no	no	...	...	(⁶)	Reasonable amount.	£5 sterling. No limit U. S. currency.
Brazil.....	yes	yes	(⁵)	4	...	Reasonable amount.	No limit.
Canada.....	no	no	...	...	...	2 lb. or 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars.	No limit.
Chile.....	yes	yes	(⁵)	...	PC	Small amount, but subject to internal-revenue tax.	No limit.
Cuba.....	no	no	...	...	...	400 cigarettes or equivalent cigars or tobacco.	\$250 value in any currency. ⁸
Curaçao.....	no	no	(⁵)	...	...	Reasonable amount.	50 guilders. No limit U. S. currency.
Denmark.....	yes	no	(⁷)	...	...	Small amount.	100 kroner. No limit U. S. currency.
France.....	yes	no	(⁴)	...	...	2,000 grams or 1,000 cigarettes or 250 cigars.	60,000 francs (children under 16, 10,000 fr.). No limit U. S. currency.
Great Britain.....	yes	no	(⁷)	...	...	1 lb. or 400 cigarettes or 50 cigars.	£5 sterling. No limit U. S. currency.
Guatemala.....	no	no	(⁵)	...	TC	250 grams.	No limit.
Haiti.....	no	no	(⁵)	...	...	2 lb. or 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars.	No limit.
Hawaii.....	no	no	...	...	...	No limit.	No limit.
Ireland.....	yes	no	(⁴)	...	...	2¼ lb. or 1,000 cigarettes.	£5 sterling. No limit U. S. or Irish currency.
Italy.....	yes	no	(⁵)	...	...	500 grams or equivalent cigars or 400 cigarettes.	10,000 lire (in denominations under 1,000 lire). No limit U. S. currency.
Jamaica.....	no	no	(⁵)	...	...	Reasonable amount.	£5 sterling. No limit U. S. currency.
Luxemburg.....	yes	no	(⁷)	...	...	200 cigarettes.	No limit.
Mexico.....	no	no	(⁵)	...	TC	400 cigarettes or 1 box cigars.	No limit.
Netherlands.....	yes	no	(⁷)	3	...	½ lb. or 100 cigarettes or 50 cigars.	30 guilders. No limit U. S. currency.
Norway.....	yes	no	(⁷)	...	...	Reasonable amount.	50 kroner. No limit U. S. currency.
Peru.....	yes	yes	(⁵)	...	PC	½ lb. or 400 cigarettes or 25 cigars.	No limit.
Spain.....	yes	yes	(⁷)	3	...	200 cigarettes.	No pesetas. No limit U. S. currency.
Sweden.....	yes	no	(⁷)	...	...	200 grams or 200 cigarettes or 40 cigars.	99 kroner. No limit U. S. currency.
Switzerland.....	yes	no	(⁷)	...	...	100 grams or 100 cigarettes or 20 cigars.	No restriction, except for German marks.
Trinidad.....	no	no	(⁵)	...	...	Reasonable amount.	£5 sterling. No limit U. S. currency.
Uruguay.....	no	no	...	...	TC	Reasonable amount.	No limit.
Venezuela.....	no	no	...	...	TC	Reasonable amount.	No limit.
Virgin Islands.....	no	no	...	...	...	No limit.	No limit.

Footnotes are on facing page.

AIR SERVICES IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Destination	1-way fare	Time	Destination	1-way fare	Time
FROM NEW YORK TO			FROM MIAMI TO (Cont.)		
ermuda.....	\$ 70.00	3 hr.	Port-au-Prince, Haiti.....	75.00	7 hr.
aracas, Venezuela.....	192.00	13 hr.	Havana, Cuba.....	20.00	1 hr.
exico City ¹	143.90	9 hr.	Kingston, Jamaica.....	62.00	4 hr.
iami.....	75.70	4 hr.	Lima, Peru.....	319.00	19 hr.
ontreal.....	21.30	2 hr.	Mexico City.....	100.00	7 hr.
uebec ²	35.65	3 hr.	Montevideo, Uruguay.....	507.00	23 hr.
FROM MIAMI TO			Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	425.00	30 hr.
ahamas.....	20.00	55 min.	Santiago, Chile.....	484.00	20 hr.
uracao.....	\$128.00	8 hr.	Port of Spain, Trinidad.....	160.00	10 hr.
uatemala City.....	102.00	5 hr.	St. Thomas, Virgin Is.....	72.00	8 hr.

¹ Via Houston. ² 2-3 hr. lay-over in Montreal. ³ Via Havana.

AIR SERVICES BETWEEN MAJOR EUROPEAN CITIES AND FROM NEW YORK

Approximate one-way fares are shown above the diagonal line. Round-trip fares are twice this amount, less 10 per cent. During November-April, lower off-season rates generally apply for round trips. Elapsed time of transit in hours is shown below the diagonal line. Fares and schedules are subject to change.

	Amsterdam	Athens	Brussels	Copenhagen	Geneva	Lisbon	London	Madrid	New York	Oslo	Paris	Rome	Stockholm	Zurich
Amsterdam.....	/	\$190	\$11	\$59	\$55	\$143	\$32	\$105	\$381	\$72	\$26	\$108	\$86	\$49
Athens.....	13	/	\$182	\$242	\$146	\$212	\$210	\$176	\$524	\$263	\$171	\$86	\$269	\$157
Brussels.....	1	9	/	\$71	\$43	\$114	\$29	\$96	\$374	\$85	\$16	\$101	\$99	\$39
Copenhagen.....	2	*	4	/	\$93	\$182	\$88	\$179	\$406	\$27	\$86	\$156	\$27	\$84
Geneva.....	2½	7	6	6	/	\$125	\$60	\$93	\$398	\$32	\$33	\$65	\$120	\$12
Lisbon.....	9	12	6	10	6	/	\$117	\$36	\$356	\$195	\$97	\$136	\$210	\$133
London.....	1	27	1	3	2	7	/	\$102	\$350	\$96	\$32	\$118	\$109	\$65
Madrid.....	8	9	4	8	5	3	6	/	\$390	\$191	\$118	\$115	\$206	\$112
New York.....	23	36	20	21	27	21	20	27	/	\$406	\$370	\$449	\$427	\$403
Oslo.....	4½	*	3½	3	5	*	4	*	20	/	\$99	\$180	\$27	\$112
Paris.....	2	10	1	3½	1	4	1	4	20	*	/	\$61	\$112	\$36
Rome.....	5½	4	6	8	2½	8	7	4	25	*	3½	/	\$182	\$75
Stockholm.....	4	*	6	2	8	14	6	*	31	2½	6	10	/	\$112
Zurich.....	2	7	2	4	1	9	3	5	27	9	2	5	7	/

* Via an indirect routing.

For temporary visitors. ² PC—police certificate; MP—military permit; TC—tourist card. ³ Amount that may be brought in duty-free. ⁴ Certified smallpox-vaccination certificate showing reaction. ⁵ Certified good-health and allpox-vaccination certificates. ⁶ Persons traveling from or through Central or South America, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Dominican Republic or Cuba, via continental U. S., must be in possession of health certificates if their departure from any of the foregoing countries was within 7 days prior to departure from continental U. S., and they have remained in any of the foregoing countries was within 7 days prior to departure from continental U. S., and they have remained in continental U. S. less than 48 hours. ⁷ Certified smallpox-vaccination certificate is NOT required for entry to country of citizenship and documents required to re-enter U. S. or to enter country of destination. ⁸ Up to \$1,000 in traveler's checks. Bank drafts and larger amounts of traveler's checks should be submitted to office of Exchange Control for approval.

PASSENGER LINERS IN TRANSATLANTIC SERVICES

Ship	Gross tonnage	Time (days to farthest port)	Total passenger capacity	Lines	Service (including ports of call)	Minimum one-way fare (to last port of call listed)	First Cabin	Tourist
AMERICA.....	26,454	7	1046	United States Lines	New York-Cobh-Havre-Southampton	\$235	\$210	\$160
ASCANIA.....	14,013	7	794	Cunard White Star	Montreal-Liverpool	210	...	140
AQUITANIA.....	45,647	5	1400	Cunard White Star	Halifax-Southampton	...	...	160
BATORY.....	14,287	11	832	Gdynia America	New York-Southampton-Copenhagen-Gdynia	227	...	185
BRITANNIC.....	27,000	8	993	Cunard White Star	New York-Cobh-Liverpool	280	...	160
CARONIA.....	34,000	6	1000	Cunard White Star	New York-Chebourg-Southampton	330	210	...
CONTINENTAL.....	10,000	10	300	Arnold Bernstein	New York-Plymouth-Rotterdam-Antwerp	225	...	...
EMPRESS OF CANADA.....	20,000	7	700	Canadian Pacific	Liverpool-Montreal	240	...	152
EMPRESS OF FRANCE.....	20,000	7	700	Canadian Pacific	Liverpool-Montreal	240	...	152
DE GRASSE.....	18,435	9	711	French Line	New York-Southampton-Havre	265	180	...
GRIPSHOLM.....	18,000	9	1400	Swedish American	New York-Göteborg	285	220	180
ILE DE FRANCE.....	43,000	6	1300	French Line	New York-Southampton-Havre	...	...	...
MAGALLANES.....	16,000	11	550	Spanish Line	New York-Spain	539	...	226
MARQUIS DE COMILLAS.....	16,000	11	550	Spanish Line	New York-Spain	539	...	226
MAURETANIA.....	35,677	7	1157	Cunard White Star	New York-Cobh-Chebourg-Southampton	325	210	160
MEDIA.....	14,000	7	250	Cunard White Star	New York-Liverpool	...	260	...
NEA HELLAS.....	17,000	16	1460	Greek Line	New York-Lisbon-Genoa-Naples-Piraeus	425	315	215
NIEUW AMSTERDAM.....	36,667	6	1228	Holland-America	New York-Southampton-Havre-Rotterdam	340	220	167
PARTHIA.....	13,700	7	250	Cunard White Star	New York-Liverpool	...	260	...
QUEEN ELIZABETH.....	83,673	5	2176	Cunard White Star	New York-Southampton	365	225	165
QUEEN MARY.....	81,273	5	1928	Cunard White Star	New York-Southampton	365	225	165
SATURNIA.....	24,500	11	1600	American Export	New York-Gibraltar-Naples-Genoa	385*	...	260
SOBIESKI.....	11,000	12	750	Gdynia America	New York-Gibraltar-Cannes-Genoa-Naples	415*	285	215
STAVANGERFJORD.....	13,573	10	740	Norwegian America	New York-Bergen-Stavanger-Kristiansand-Oslo	275	220	180
STOCKHOLM.....	11,000	8	395	Swedish American	New York-Göteborg-Copenhagen	285	...	190
VEENDAM.....	15,625	10	552	Holland-America	New York-Southampton-Rotterdam	260	...	160
VULCANIA.....	24,500	11	1600	American Export	New York-Gibraltar-Naples-Genoa	385*	310	260
WASHINGTON.....	22,846	7	1108	United States Lines	New York-Cobh-Southampton-Havre	...	185	...

(Port taxes additional to fare quoted)

* Lower rate for off-season travel. NOTE: Passenger ships with accommodations for over 250 passengers are those listed. Other vessels with a smaller total passenger capacity are also in operation. Some ships operating on an austerity basis have been omitted.

About thirty million people in the United States are paid for vacation time and some sixty million people take vacation trips. Altogether they probably spend about twelve to fifteen billion dollars and go to all parts of the world.

With most of the tourists, the prospects for a good time are a gamble. The people in the tourist business who get part of the fifteen billion dollars can do a lot to reduce the gamble of "having a wonderful time."

The majority of individuals and organizations engaged in serving the vacationist do an excellent job but a few in the industry unfortunately subject the vacationist to various forms of profiteering and discrimination. These few are hurting a big industry. The time is now coming when the person who succeeds in the travel business is the person who welcomes and is considerate of all customers.

Dan Golenpaul

WORLD-WIDE HOTELS

Space doesn't permit us to list all hotels. We can only try to include a limited number. Hotels listed here were our own selections from the Accommodations Directory of the American Automobile Association in the U. S. and other countries. We have also obtained hotel listings from the various tourist agencies of foreign countries. There are undoubtedly many desirable hotels that we could not list. Our desire has been to give a representative selection within the limitations of our space. All rates listed here are naturally subject to change since they were supplied to the AAA and us at the time we went to press. Allowances must also be made for the constant fluctuations in the monetary exchanges of foreign countries. The editor of this section is the only person responsible for selections or omissions in all listings.

Note: (A) denotes that the hotel operates under the American Plan.

THE UNITED STATES

ARIZONA

GRAND CANYON

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Bright Angel Lodge.....	98	69	\$3.00 & up	\$4.00 & up
El Tovar.....	81	60	3.50 & up	4.50 & up
Grand Canyon Lodge.....	256	56	\$2.50 \$6.50	\$4.00 \$8.00

PHOENIX

Adams.....	350	320	4.50 10.00	6.00 20.00
Arizona Biltmore (A).....	235	235	30.00	45.00
Camelback Inn (A).....	90	90	20.00 & up	28.00 & up
Paradise Inn (A).....	100	100	20.00 34.00	36.00 40.00
San Carlos.....	175	175	5.00 8.00	6.00 10.00
Westward Ho.....	500	500	6.00 12.00	8.00 15.00
El Rancho (Motel).....	75	75	5.00	5.00 15.00

TUCSON

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Arizona Inn (A).....	80	80	14.00 28.00	32.00 40.00
El Conquistador (A).....	68	68	20.00 30.00	22.00 37.00
Pioneer.....	213	213	10.00 18.00	10.00 18.00
Santa Rita.....	212	212	7.00 11.00	8.00 16.00
DeLuxe Motel.....	17	17	....	5.00 8.00

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS

Arlington.....	560	310	\$3.00 \$10.00	\$5.00 \$15.00
De Soto.....	120	70	5.00 8.00	7.00 12.00
Park.....	100	100	6.00 & up	8.00 & up
Burch Court (Motel).....	42	42	3.00 —	4.00 6.00

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Colonial Terrace.....	22	22	\$ 7.00	\$10.00
La Playa (A).....	75	75	\$8.00	\$12.00
La Ribera.....	28	19	3.50	5.50

CATALINA ISLAND

Atwater.....	106	28	\$7.00	\$10.00
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LAKE ARROWHEAD

Lake Arrowhead Lodge (A).....	175	75	\$18.50 & up	\$24.00 & up
North Shore Tavern (A).....	30	30	13.00 & up	26.00 & up

LAKE TAHOE

Brockway (A).....	112	101	\$13.00	\$18.00
Camp Richardson.....	102	50	3.00	4.00
Chambers Lodge (A).....	100	100	10.00	15.00
Glenbrooke Inn & Ranch (A).....	55	55	12.00	16.00
Tahoe Tavern (A).....	225	150	12.00	22.00

LOS ANGELES & HOLLYWOOD*

MONTEREY

Casa Munras.....	50	50	\$5.00	\$8.00
Kimball.....	70	32	2.50	4.00
San Carlos.....	150	150	5.00	7.00
David Ave. (Motel).....	16	16	....	....

PALM SPRINGS

Casitas del Monte.....	45	45	\$6.50 & up	\$8.50 & up
Desert Inn (A).....	100	100	17.00	30.00
Desert Retreat.....	36	36	12.50	35.00
Normandy Village Inn.....	20	20	....	....
Palm Springs Biltmore (A).....	50	50	....	....
Rossmore.....	50	50	15.00	22.00
Tahquitz Vista.....	24	24	....	....

PEBBLE BEACH

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Del Monte Lodge (A).....	50	50	\$14.00	\$22.00

SAN FRANCISCO*

SANTA BARBARA

Barbara.....	100	65	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00
El Encanto (A).....	65	65	10.00	20.00
El Mirasol (A).....	66	66	14.00	20.00
Mar Motel.....	100	100	6.50 & up	9.50 & up
Santa Barbara Biltmore.....	200	200	6.00	12.00
El Patio Del Mar Motel.....	21	21	4.00 & up	5.00

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Ahwahnee (A).....	114	114	\$14.00	\$16.00
Camp Curry (A).....	180	100	7.00	9.00
Wawona (A).....	99	43	8.75	9.50
Yosemite Lodge.....	296	214	2.75	4.50

COLORADO

ASPEN

Jerome (A).....	66	27	\$8.00	\$16.50
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COLORADO SPRINGS

Acacia.....	140	100	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.00
Antlers.....	249	249	7.00	10.00
Broadmoor (A).....	425	425	10.00	17.00
Cheyenne.....	45	16	3.00	5.00

DENVER*

*Every type of accommodation is available.

Tropical.....	50	50	4.00 & up	7.00	10.00
Kissimmee Motor Court.....	19	19	.....	3.50	4.00

MIAMI*

MIAMI BEACH*

ORLANDO

Angebillt.....	250	250	\$4 50	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$12.00
Orange Court.....	282	282	8.00 & up	.....	10.00 & up	.....
San Juan.....	250	250	4.00	8.00	7.00	10.00
Wigwam Village (Motel).....	31	31	.....	.....	5.00	8.00

ORMOND BEACH

Coquina (A).....	120	120	14.00	19.00	24.00	38.00
Ormond (A).....	350	300	16.00	22.00	28.00	44.00

PALM BEACH

Breakers.....	450	450	On request	On request	On request	On request
Mayflower.....	250	250	15.00	25.00	16.00	26.00
Palm Beach Biltmore (A).....	550	550	26.00	31.00	33.00	48.00
Whitehall (A).....	300	300	20.00	26.00	40.00	50.00

PIRATE'S COVE

Pirate's Cove Fishing Camp (A).....	45	36	8.00	15.00	16.00	30.00
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ST. AUGUSTINE

Bennett.....	100	90	3.00	8.00	4.00	12.00
Marion.....	71	58	3.50	5.00	5.50	10.00
Ponce de Leon.....	300	300	6.00	12.00	6.00	20.00
Courtesy Court (Motel).....	32	32	.....	.....	6.00	8.00

ST. PETERSBURG

Albemarle.....	100	100	3.00	8.00	5.00	10.00
Pennsylvania.....	140	140	5.00	10.00	8.00	12.00
Princess Martha.....	250	250	6.00 & up	.....	8.00 & up	.....
Soreno.....	300	300	7.00	10.00	13.00 & up	.....
Sunset (A).....	70	70	14.00 & up	.....	22.00 & up	.....
Tides Hotel & Bath Club.....	105	105	10.00	15.00	12.00	18.00
Vinoy Park (A).....	375	375	15.00 & up	.....	22.00 & up	.....
El Rancho (Motel).....	40	40	.....	.....	5.00	12.00

Bear Lake Lodge (A).....	40	20	\$6.85	\$10.10	\$12.20	\$16.70
Brinwood Ranch (A).....	50	15	6.50	10.00	12.00	20.00
Craggs Lodge (A).....	75	56	7.50	10.00	13.00	16.00
Fall River Lodge (A).....	36	19	8.50	10.00	14.50	16.50
Longs Peak Inn (A).....	42	28	7.00	11.50	14.00	23.00
Sprague's Lodge (A).....	42	28	7.00	8.50	11.50	15.50
Stanley (A).....	146	127	6.00	18.00	8.00	20.00
Kinnikinnik Motel.....	17	17	9.00	10.00

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

Spruce Tree Lodge.....	71	29	\$2.00	\$5.25	\$3.00	\$7.70
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Dixie Grande.....	175	175	\$3.50	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.50	\$ 8.00
Manatee River.....	168	168	7.00	10.00	10.00	16.00

CLEARWATER

Coronado.....	50	50	5.00	7.00	7.50	9.50
Fort Harrison.....	255	255	5.00	8.00	8.00	12.00

DAYTONA BEACH

Princess Isseena (A).....	204	135	12.00	16.00	20.00	28.00
Sheraton Plaza (A).....	160	156	13.00	17.00	28.00	34.00
Palmer Court (Motel).....	16	16	7.00	14.00

DUNEDIN

The Fenway (A).....	100	100	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00
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KEY WEST

Casa Marina.....	150	150	14.00	18.00	16.00	24.00
La Concha.....	127	80	8.00	15.00
Cactus Terrace.....	20	20	6.00	8.00

*Every type of accommodation is available.

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Mayfair Inn.....	150	150	.....	8.00 14.00

SARASOTA

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
John Ringling.....	150	150	On request	On request
Mira-Mar.....	90	75	7.00 & up	10.00 16.00
Orange Blossom.....	125	125	10.00 14.00	14.00 18.00
Ritz Motor Court.....	18	16	.....	7.00 8.00

TAMPA

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Casa del Sol.....	107	107	2.50 9.00	3.50 9.00
Floridan.....	400	400	3.50 6.00	6.00 12.00
Hillsboro.....	325	325	3.00 6.00	7.00 12.00
Tampa Terrace.....	200	200	3.50 6.00	6.00 10.00
Comfort Motor Court.....	23	21	.....	4.00 6.00

WEST PALM BEACH

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
George Washington.....	200	200	6.00 12.00	8.00 16.00
Pennsylvania.....	225	225	8.00 20.00	12.00 24.00
Mount Vernon Motor Lodge.....	44	44	3.00 4.00	6.00 7.00

WINTER PARK

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Alabama (A).....	80	80	10.00 20.00	20.00 25.00
Seminole (A).....	82	59	10.00 16.00	18.00 24.00
Lake Shore Motor Court.....	14	14	.....	5.50 7.50

GEORGIA

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Richmond.....	300	300	\$3.00 \$5.00	\$5.00 \$ 9.00
Sheraton Bon Air.....	400	350	4.00 8.00	7.00 11.00

AUGUSTA

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Richmond.....	300	300	\$3.00 \$5.00	\$5.00 \$ 9.00
Sheraton Bon Air.....	400	350	4.00 8.00	7.00 11.00

IDAHO

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Sun Valley Lodge.....	144	118	\$7.00 \$24.00	\$16.00 \$44.00
The Challenger Inn.....	174	105	6.00 10.00	10.00 14.00

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO*

INDIANA

FRENCH LICK

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
French Lick Springs (A).....	600	400	\$10.00 \$24.00	\$18.00 \$38.00

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Brown.....	520	520	\$3.50 \$7.00	\$5.50 \$10.00
Kentucky.....	400	400	3.50 8.00	5.00 10.00
Seelbach.....	500	400	2.75 6.00	4.50 9.00
Brown's Tourist Cottages (Motel)...	19	19	.....	3.50 5.00

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS*

MAINE

BAR HARBOR

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Hinckley's Dreamwood Cottages.....	17	17	.....	\$ 6.00
Hutchins Mountain View Cabin Court	10	10	.....	3.00 4.00

KENNEBUNKPORT

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Arlington (A).....	50	26	6.00 8.00	11.00 16.00
The Colony (A).....	113	53	10.00 22.00	16.00 28.00

NORTHEAST HARBOR

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Asticou Inn (A).....	45	45	11.00 16.00	22.00 32.00
Kimball House (A).....	227	110	11.00 15.00	22.00 30.00

PORTLAND

	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Columbia.....	104	80	2.50 5.00	4.00 8.00
Eastland.....	742	600	2.25 6.00	3.50 8.00
Lafayette.....	196	160	2.75 4.00	4.50 8.00

* See type of accommodation in available

Claremont (A).....	63	32	6.00	7.00	12.00	14.00
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MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON*

CHATHAM

Chatham Bars Inn (A).....	105	89	\$19.00	\$20.00	\$30.00	\$34.00
Queen Anne Inn (A).....	35	18	8.00	10.00	16.00	20.00
Pilgrim Village (Motel).....	20	20	....	....	4.00	4.50

GREAT BARRINGTON

Berkshire Inn (A).....	100	100	On request	On request	On request	On request
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HYANNIS

Hyannis Inn.....	35	15	3.50	4.50	5.00	7.00
Sundital Village.....	40	40	8.00	13.00

LENOX

Curtis (A).....	85	85	13.50	16.00	24.00	30.00
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MARTHA'S VINEYARD

Harborside Inn.....	85	76	9.00	20.00	18.00	32.00
Harbor View (A).....	100	60	9.00	14.00	17.00	26.00
Ocean View (A).....	75	55	10.00	14.00	18.00	25.00

NANTUCKET ISLAND

Gordon Folger (A).....	50	30	9.00	12.00	18.00	24.00
Harbour House (A).....	39	37	12.00	17.00	24.00	32.00
Ocean House (A).....	60	30	10.00	15.00	20.00	24.00
Sea Cliff Inn (A).....	150	100	11.00	15.00	22.00	30.00

PITTSFIELD

Sheraton.....	283	140	3.00	5.00	5.50	8.80
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* Every type of accommodation is available

Colonial Inn (A).....	25	16	9.00	16.50	17.00	24.00
Provincetown Inn.....	50	50	On request	On request	On request	On request
Delft Haven*.....	13	13	8.00	15.00	....	....

* Prices are quoted per cottage.

STOCKBRIDGE

Hedton Hall (A).....	80	60	10.00	14.00	20.00	28.00
Red Lion Inn (A).....	135	100	10.00	14.00	18.00	26.00

MICHIGAN

BENTON HARBOR

Vincent.....	150	100	\$2.25	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$12.00
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CHARLEVOIX

Belvidere.....	89	74	\$4.00	\$9.00	\$7.00	\$15.00
Hallett.....	23	14	4.00	6.00	6.00	10.00

ISLE ROYALE

Rock Harbor Lodge (A).....	Accom.	125	\$7.15	\$8.55	\$13.30	\$15.40
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MACKINAC ISLAND

Lake View.....	50	25	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.50
Grand (A).....	500	425	22.00	40.00

MONTANA

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Glacier Park (A).....	161	113	\$9.50	\$13.00	\$17.00	\$24.00
Many Glacier (A).....	220	192	9.75 & up	....	17.50 & up	....
Mountain Pine Motel.....	10	10	....	....	5.00	6.00

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Asbury-Carlton.....	100	55	\$ 8.00	\$12.00
Berkeley-Carteret (A).....	400	400	14.00	24.00

ATLANTIC CITY*

NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE

Bishop's Lodge (A).....	55	50	\$10.00	\$16.00	\$18.00	\$30.00
La Fonda.....	147	130	4.00	8.00	6.50	12.50
Adobe Motel.....	24	24	....	....	5.00	6.50

TAOS

Sagebrush Inn.....	13	13	4.00	8.00	6.00	12.00
El Taoseno.....	15	15	....	....	4.00	7.00

NEW YORK

ALEXANDRIA BAY

Edgewood.....	47	20	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Monticello.....	43	26	3.00	5.00	5.00	7.00

FLEISCHMANN'S

Takanassee Hotel & Country Club (A)	102	44	14.00	18.00	28.00	36.00
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GROSSINGER

Grossinger's (A).....	425	325	16.00	27.00	32.00	54.00
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LAKE GEORGE

Fort William Henry (A).....	75	50	11.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
Lake George.....	75	25	5.00	14.00
Lake George Lodge (Motel).....	17	17	....	....	5.00	7.00

* Every type of accommodation is available.

NEVADA

LAS VEGAS

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Apache.....	60	60	\$4.00	\$ 7.00
El Cortez.....	112	112	5.00	12.00
Elwell.....	77	77	5.00	6.00
El Rancho Vegas.....	178	158	7.00 & up	8.00 & up
Flamingo.....	124	124	5.00	7.00
Last Frontier.....	182	182	5.00	14.00
Thunderbird.....	71	71	6.00	12.00
Franklin Motel.....	43	43	4.50	5.00

RENO

El Cortez.....	125	125	\$4.00	\$ 6.00	\$5.50	\$ 8.00
Golden.....	250	180	3.00	5.00	4.00	7.00
Mapes.....	300	300	5.00	10.00	7.00	12.00
Riverside.....	103	103	4.00	6.00	6.00	10.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONWAY

Presidential Inn (A).....	46	18	\$ 7.00	\$ 9.00	\$14.00	\$18.00
Birch Hill Cabins.....	9	9	3.00	4.00

DIXVILLE NOTCH

The Balsams (A).....	390	365	15.00	23.00	30.00	46.00
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FRANCONIA

Forest Hills (A).....	133	111	On request	On request	16.00	24.00
McKenzie's (A).....	45	40	8.00	12.00

GORHAM

Glen House (A).....	26	4	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00
Hornstead Cabins.....	9	9	....	....	4.00	5.00

SUGAR HILL

Hornstead (A).....	18	4	7.00	8.00	14.00	16.00
Lookoff (A).....	100	40	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00

Highland Pines Inn (A).....	110	90	5.50	10.50	11.00	21.00
Hollywood (A).....	70	65	9.00	13.00	14.00	24.00
Mid Pines (A).....	64	64	18.00	...	30.00	...
Southeast (A).....	75	50	6.00	10.00	12.00	14.00

OREGON

HOOD RIVER

Columbia Gorge.....	50	50	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$9.00
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PENNSYLVANIA

BUCK HILL FALLS

The Inn (A).....	301	150	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$17.00	\$28.00
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CRESCO

Pocono Mountain Inn (A).....	50	22	8.00	12.00	15.00	23.00
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MT. POCONO

St. Patrick Inn (A).....	100	60	8.00	12.00	15.00	21.00
Sky Line Inn (A).....	100	60	8.00	12.00	15.00	21.00
Strickland's Mountain Inn (A).....	50	40	7.00	10.00	14.00	20.00

POCONO MANOR

Pocono Manor Inn (A).....	220	122	8.50 & up	16.00 & up		
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WHITE HAVEN

Split Rock Lodge (A).....	Acc. 240	7.50	13.00	16.00	26.00	
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SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN

Commercial.....	52	42	\$2.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00
Henderson.....	50	32	2.50	5.00	5.00	7.00

Alpine Lodge (A).....	32	18	10.00	15.00	16.00	24.00
Grand View (A).....	132	120	12.00	25.00	24.00	40.00
Lake Placid Inn (A).....	23	12	9.00	10.00	16.00	20.00
Leahy's Lakeside Inn (A).....	50	45	9.00	14.00	16.00	24.00
Marcy (A).....	116	100	12.00 & up	24.00 & up		
Mirror Lake Inn (A).....	50	50	9.00	15.00	18.00	30.00
St. Moritz (A).....	80	80	10.00	15.00	18.00	30.00
Whitewater Inn (A).....	136	130	13.00 & up	24.00 & up		

NEW YORK CITY*

NIAGARA FALLS

Converse.....	97	85	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.00
Niagara.....	300	300	4.00	6.00	7.00	11.00
Red Coach Inn.....	54	54	4.00	6.00	6.00	10.00

OLD FORGE

Bald Mountain House (A).....	62	34	10.00	12.00	17.00	22.00
Hollywood Hills (A).....	72	67	10.00	16.00	20.00	32.00
Mohawk (A).....	75	60	8.00	13.00	16.00	26.00
Middle Moose Cabins.....	18	18	....	....	5.00 & up	

SARANAC LAKE

Bartlett Carry Club (A).....	37	18	9.00	12.00	18.00	24.00
Saranac.....	100	100	3.50	5.00	6.00	8.00
Keough's Motor Court.....	18	18	....	....	5.00	8.00

STAMFORD

Cold Spring Farm Inn (A).....	80	30	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00
Rexmere (A).....	99	95	10.00	15.00	20.00	28.00

NORTH CAROLINA

PINEHURST

Carolina (A).....	262	262	\$12.00	\$28.00	\$24.00	\$32.00
Holly Inn (A).....	90	90	10.00	13.00	20.00	26.00
Roberts Pine Crest Inn (A).....	42	30	8.00	11.00	16.00	20.00

*Every type of accommodation is available.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(Cont.)

CHARLESTON

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Fort Sumter.....	175	175	6.00 11.00	12.00 16.00
Francis Marion.....	300	300	3.50 6.00	5.00 12.00

SOUTH DAKOTA

CUSTER

Legion Lake Resort.....	25	25	\$3.00	\$4.50
State Game Lodge.....	77	20	3.00 \$4.50	4.00 \$6.00

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

Newhouse.....	400	400	\$3.00 \$6.00	\$4.00 \$9.00
Temple Square.....	200	200	3.00 5.00	4.50 7.50
Utah.....	500	450	3.30 & up	4.40 & up
Covey's New America Motor Lodge.....	225	225	3.50 & up	4.00 5.50
Utah Motor Park.....	125	125	.... ..	3.00 5.00

VERMONT

MANCHESTER

Equinox House (A).....	150	75	\$15.00	\$24.00 \$28.00
Macnaughtans (A).....	29	11	8.00 \$10.00	15.00 18.00
Orvis Inn (A).....	32	22	9.00 12.00	24.00 26.00

STOWE

Green Mountain Inn (A).....	20	15	6.00 7.00	12.00 15.00
The Lodge at Smugglers Notch (A).....	68	39	8.00 20.00	16.00 40.00

WOODSTOCK

White Cupboard Inn (A).....	20	20	8.00 10.00	16.00 18.00
Woodstock Inn (A).....	82	65	8.00 12.00	16.00 28.00

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA BEACH

Hotel	No. of rooms	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Cavalier.....	200	200	On request	On request
Gay Manor (A).....	78	78	\$12.00	\$20.00
Jefferson (A).....	66	58	12.50 \$16.00	16.00 \$26.00
The Marshalls (A).....	20	20	10.00 15.00	19.00 30.00
Pinewood (A).....	75	55	9.00 10.00	14.00 20.00
Shoreham (A).....	27	22	6.00 9.00	10.00 12.00
Warner (A).....	50	50	18.00 24.00	24.00 32.00

WILLIAMSBURG

Brick House Tavern.....	16	16	3.50 4.00	5.00 6.00
Williamsburg Inn.....	61	61	7.00 12.00	10.00 16.00
Williamsburg Lodge.....	200	175	4.00 6.00	6.00 8.00
Princess Ann Motor Lodge.....	32	32	4.00 5.00	5.00 8.00

WASHINGTON
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Paradise Inn (A).....	138	96	\$9.50 \$10.50	\$17.00 \$19.00
Paradise Lodge.....	30	9	4.00 5.00	6.00 7.00

WEST VIRGINIA
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Greenbrier (A).....	600	500	\$17.00 \$21.00	\$32.00 \$45.00
Hart.....	24	21	2.50 3.50	3.50 7.50

WISCONSIN

BARABOO

Davi-Bara Resort Hotel (A).....	Accom. 100		\$10.00 \$14.00	\$18.00 \$20.00
Davi-Dells Court.....	23 23		.... ..	4.00 5.00

EAGLE RIVER

Eagle Waters Resort (A).....	16	16	\$15.00 13.00	\$30.00 26.00
Everett Resort (A).....	32	32		

Berkeley.....	81	81	\$3.50 & up	\$6.00 & up
Laurentian.....	1100	1100	3.50 5.50	6.00 9.00
Mount Royal.....	1100	1100	4.50 8.00	7.00 12.00
Queens.....	350	250	2.50 4.00	4.50 8.00
Ritz-Carlton.....	220	220	7.00 10.00	9.00 12.00
Windsor.....	600	600	5.00 & up	8.00 & up

NIAGARA FALLS

General Brock.....	285	285	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$5.50	\$15.00
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OTTAWA

Chateau Laurier.....	540	440	\$4.00	\$9.00	\$7.00	\$13.50
Lord Elgin.....	400	375	3.00 & up	4.50 & up	4.50 & up	6.50
Alexandra.....	125	75	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.50

QUEBEC

Chateau Frontenac.....	723	576	\$7.00	\$9.50	\$11.00	\$18.00
Clarendon.....	150	150	4.00 & up	5.00	5.00	9.00
Kent House.....	Acc. 150	150	4.00 & up	8.00 & up	8.00 & up	10.00
St. Louis.....	200	200	4.00 & up	7.00	7.00	10.00

VICTORIA

Empress.....	573	487	\$5.00	\$10.50	\$7.50	\$15.00
Oak Bay Beach.....	50	50	6.00	15.00

DIGBY, N. S.

Digby Pines (A).....	189	125	\$13.00	\$24.00
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INGONISH BEACH, N. S.

Keltic Lodge (A).....	56	56	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$18.00	\$22.00
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YARMOUTH, N. S.

Lakeside Inn (A).....	68	58	\$12.00	\$22.00
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Geneva.....	70	50	\$6.00 & up	\$6.00 & up
Luzern.....	30	28	4.00 8.00	6.00 10.00

WYOMING YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Canyon Lodge (A).....	377	160	\$8.75	\$11.00	\$16.00	\$20.00
Lake Lodge.....	173	...	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00
Old Faithful Inn (A).....	363	150	8.75	11.00	16.00	20.00
Old Faithful Lodge.....	288	...	2.25	....	3.75	4.00

—NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA—

CANADA

(Prices are given in Canadian dollars;
\$.9090 U. S. = 1 Canadian dollar)

BANFF

Banff Springs (A).....	593	543	\$9.00	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$17.00
Mount Royal.....	115	43	3.00	6.00	4.00	9.00
Homestead.....	80	...	2.50 & up	....	....	....

HALIFAX

Nova Scotian.....	156	156	\$5.50 & up	\$9.00 & up
Lord Nelson.....	186	186	5.00 6.00	8.00 10.00
Sword & Anchor Inn.....	28	12	2.50 & up	5.00 & up w/bkfst
Cornwallis.....	50	...	2.50	3.50

JASPER PARK

Athabaska.....	50	25	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00
Jasper Park Lodge (A).....	350	285	12.00 & up	22.00 & up	22.00 & up	22.00 & up

LAKE LOUISE

Chateau Lake Louise (A).....	386	342	\$9.00	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$17.00
Deer Lodge.....	100	50	3.00	6.00	5.00	8.50
Lake Louise Ski Lodge.....	22	15	4.00	6.50	7.00	9.00

TAXCO

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
De la Borda (A).....	65	65	40 60	70 90
Rancho Telva (A).....	45	45	40	70 90
Victoria (A).....	48	48	45 85	70 & up

MEXICO CITY

Del Prado.....	600	600	25 45	35 55
Geneva.....	450	450	12 36	20 42
Maria Cristina.....	75	75	18 30	22 50
Reforma.....	250	250	25 50	45 55
Ritz.....	150	150	14 24	24 34

MONTERREY

Colonial.....	...	...	12	16
Gran Hotel Ancira.....	140	140	9 20	13 34
International.....	...	...	9	14
Monterrey.....	150	150	12 20	15 35

MÉRIDA

Grand.....	...	...	15	25
Mérida.....	...	...	20	30

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

(Prices are given in pesos; \$1.125 U. S. = 1 peso)

BUENOS AIRES

Alvear Palace.....	...	...	34	63
City.....	...	...	24 26	32 44
Claridge.....	...	...	30	60
Continental.....	...	...	20 32	30 54
Lancaster.....	...	...	20 32	36 60
Plaza.....	...	...	40	50

CANADA—(Cont.)

ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA, N. B.

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Algonquin (A).....	230	111	\$10.00 \$17.00	\$18.00 \$30.00

GUATEMALA

(Prices are given in quetzales; \$1.00 U. S. = 1 quetzal)

CHICHICASTENANGO

Mayan Inn (A).....	10.00 16.00	20.00 32.00
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GUATEMALA CITY

Palace (A).....	10.00 16.00	20.00 32.00
San Carlos Gran (A).....	10.00 16.00	20.00 32.00

MEXICO

(Prices are given in pesos; \$1.160 U. S. = 1 peso)

ACAPULCO

Bahia (A).....	50	50	35 40	70 80
Reforma Casablanca (A).....	115	115	65 & up	100 & up
De Las Americas (A).....	104	104	45 90	80 & up
Los Flamings (A).....	30	30	45 94	85 & up

CUERNAVACA

Chula Vista (A).....	150	150	30 55	55 85
Mandel.....	38	38	18 35	25 50
Papagayo (A).....	100	100	35 45	60 65

GUADALAJARA

Del Parque.....	62	62	12	18 25
Morales.....	80	80	10 15	15 23
Roma.....	60	60	10 14	15 24

(Prices are given in pesos; \$.39 U. S. = 1 peso)

MONTEVIDEO

Carrasco (A).....	177	177	17	20	33	40
Casino Miramar (A).....	247	200	15	17	29	35
Nogaro.....	135	135	11	13	18	20
Parque Casino (A).....	120	120	17	18	32	36
Rambla.....	160	160	6	12	10	17

PUNTA DEL ESTE

Casino Nogaro (A).....	250	232	20	40	32	50
Miguez Casino (A).....	107	107	16	35	30	50

VENEZUELA

(Prices are given in bolívars; \$.30 U. S. = 1 bolívar)

CARACAS

Avila.....	...	...	60	....	110	....
El Condé.....	...	...	60	....	110	....
Nacional.....	...	...	45	....	100	....

—WEST INDIES AND HAWAII—

BAHAMAS

(See British Isles for price equivalents)

NASSAU

British Colonial.....	300	300	£56/- & up	£59/- & up
Carlton House.....	46	46	1/5 & up	2/10 & up
Fort Montagu Beach.....	190	180	2/10	4/10
Prince George.....	32	30	1/5 & up	11/5
Royal Victoria.....	90	61	2/10 & up	4/10 & up
Windsor.....	29	29	1/5 & up	2/10 & up

BERMUDA

(Prices are given in U. S. dollars)

CITY OF HAMILTON

New Windsor (A).....	Acc. 80	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$14.00	\$20.00
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(Prices are given in cruzeiros; \$.0550 U. S. = 1 cruzeiro)

RIO DE JANEIRO

Copacabana Palace.....	250	...	130.00	200.00	220.00	530.00
Gloria.....	250	220	130.00	200.00	260.00	290.00
Palace.....	200	200	60.00	80.00	110.00	160.00
Regente.....	...	...	120.00	...	220.00	250.00
Serrador.....	...	...	110.00	220.00	200.00	240.00
Vogue.....	...	...	180.00	200.00	240.00	280.00

CHILE

(Prices are given in pesos; \$.0235 U. S. = 1 peso)

SANTIAGO

Carrera.....	400	400	190	260	330	405
Crillon.....	150	150	125	275	235	360
Ritz.....	63	63	135	170	230	280

VALPARAISO

Astur.....	120	120	110	145	175	210
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VIÑA DEL MAR

Miramar.....	100	100	250	350	310	410
O'Higgins.....	250	250	210	330	380	450

PERU

(Prices are given in soles; \$.0520 U. S. = 1 sol)

LIMA

Bolivar.....	288	288	...	35	...	56
Crillon.....	175	175	...	34	...	56
Lima Country Club.....	100	100	...	14	...	24

VARADERO BEACH

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices		Double-room prices	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Beli-Ona.....	14	14	\$5.00 & up		\$10.00 & up	
Casa la Rosa (A).....	20	20	10.00	13.75	16.00	27.50
Club Kawana.....	40	40	On request		On request	
Miramar.....	27	16	3.00 & up		4.00 & up	
Varadero.....	40	40	6.00 & up		8.00 & up	

CURAÇAO

(Prices are given in guilders; \$.5325 U. S. = 1 guilder)

WILLEMSTAD

Americano (A).....	45	45	12	....	18.50	24
KLM.....	20	20	6	....	9.00	....

HAITI

(Prices are given in U. S. dollars)

PORT-AU-PRINCE

La Citadelle (A).....	35	35	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$30.00
Sans Souci (A).....	21	21	9.00	12.00	....	....
Splendide (A).....	40	40	8.00	14.00	....	....

JAMAICA

(Prices are given in U. S. dollars)

KINGSTON

Myrtlebank.....	114	...	\$7.00	\$11.00	\$18.00	\$20.00
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MANDEVILLE

Manchester.....	27	...	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$20.00
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BERMUDA—(Cont.)
HAMILTON PARISH

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices		Double-room prices	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Harrington House (A).....	Acc. 50		\$8.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$28.00

PAGET PARISH

Elbow Beach Surf Club (A).....	Acc. 400		\$12.00	\$28.00	\$24.00	\$46.00
Harmony Hall (A).....	Acc. 75		14.00	18.00	24.00	32.00
Newstead (A).....	Acc. 50		10.00	12.00	20.00	32.00

PEMBROKE PARISH

Eagle's Nest (A).....	Acc. 44		\$10.00	\$14.00	\$18.00	\$28.00
Princess (A).....	Acc. 350		14.00	18.00	26.00	48.00

SOMERSET (SANDY'S PARISH)

Cambridge Beach (A).....	Acc. 70		\$12.00	\$20.00	\$26.00	\$44.00
Summerside (A).....	Acc. 24		8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00

ST. GEORGE

St. George (A).....	Acc. 200		12.00	16.00	22.00	34.00
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SOUTHAMPTON

Reefs Beach Club (A).....	Acc. 50		\$20.00	\$30.00
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WARWICK

Belmont Manor (A).....	Acc. 200		\$12.00	\$22.00	\$22.00	\$36.00
Smithfield Manor (A).....	Acc. 20		10.00	12.00	20.00	28.00

CUBA

(Prices are given in U. S. dollars)

HAVANA

Inglatera.....	100	100	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$12.00
Nacional.....	549	549	6.00	18.00	10.00	30.00
Presidente.....	150	150	5.00	12.00	7.00	20.00
Plaza.....	300	300	4.00	6.70	6.00	10.00
Royal Palm.....	200	200	4.00	10.00	6.50	14.00
Sevilla Biltmore.....	350	350	4.00	18.00	5.00	18.00

ST. JOHN

Caneel Bay Plantation Guest Houses.	7	7	\$75 weekly	\$175 weekly		
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS						
HONOLULU						
Alexander Young.....	250	...	\$4.00	\$12.00	\$7.00	\$15.00
Blaisdell.....	52	...	2.00	4.00	4.00	6.00
Halekulani.....	110	...	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$6.00	22.00
Moana.....	318	...	6.00	10.00	8.00	12.00
Niimalu.....	138	...	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00
Royal Hawaiian (A).....	400	400	16.00	26.00	26.00	36.00

HAWAII

Hilo.....	61	...	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00
Kona Inn (A).....	94	...	16.50	21.00	22.00	28.00
Naniloa.....	75	...	5.00	8.00	8.00	20.00
Volcano House (A).....	112	...	8.00	12.00	14.00	20.00
(Hawaii National Park)						

KAUAI

Kauai Inn (A).....	\$10.00 & up	\$18.00 & up
Valley House.....	27	...	4.00	6.00
			9.00	14.00

MAUI

Hana-Maui (A).....	20.00	...	30.00	...
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—EUROPE—

AUSTRIA

(Prices are given in schillings; \$1.025 U. S. = 1 schilling)

GRAZ

Hotel	No. rooms or units*	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Parkhotel.....	90	...	44	...
Stierhof.....	90	...	47	...
Schimmel.....	96	...	...	...

MONTEGO BAY

Beachview.....	30	...	\$12.00	\$20.00	...	...
Casablanca.....	50	...	6.00	24.00	...	...
Chatham.....	60	...	5.00	13.00	...	...
Coral Cliff.....	21	...	8.00	14.00	...	...
Fairfield.....	24	...	8.00	11.00	\$16.00	\$28.00
Richmond Hill Inn.....	20	...	9.00	16.00
Sunset Lodge.....	40	30.00	...	37.50

OCHO RÍOS

Shaw Park.....	27	...	\$5.00	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$36.00
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ST. MARY

Tower Isle.....	80	...	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$18.00	\$45.00
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TRINIDAD

(Prices are given in U. S. dollars)

PORT OF SPAIN

Queen's Park.....	140	120	\$7.50	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$22.00
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VIRGIN ISLANDS

(Prices are given in U. S. dollars)

ST. THOMAS

Charlotte Amalie

Bluebeard's Castle (A).....	30	23	\$12.00 & up	\$24.00 & up		
Grand (A).....	24	15	7.50	15.00	15.00	30.00
Smith's Fancy (A).....	...	...	12.00	....	24.00	....
1829 (A).....	...	...	9.00	10.00	18.00	20.00

ST. CROIX

Christiansted

Hamilton House (A).....	...	...	\$8.00 & up	\$14.00 & up
Buccaneer (A).....	40	...	11.00 & up	22.00 & up
Hotel-on-the-Quay (A).....	...	...	11.00 & up	22.00 & up

AUSTRIA—(Cont.)
INNSBRUCK

Hotel	No. rooms or units	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Goldener Stern.....	100	39.50	....
Maria Theresia.....	30	88†	....

KITZBUEHEL

Grandhotel.....	60	70†	....
Weisses Roessl.....	50	40†	50

LECH

Krone.....	70	35†	42†
Schneider.....	35	33†	35
Tannberghof.....	60	36	....

OBERLECH

Goldener Berg.....	35	35	42
Hohe Welt.....	45	35

SALZBURG

Germania.....	100	53	67
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VIENNA

Ambassador.....	118	24.30	48.45†
Astoria.....	176	22†	33†
Erzherzog Rainer.....	160	18	34
Kaiserin Elisabeth.....	110	9.50	20†

* No. of beds. † Extra charge for private bathroom. ‡ With private bath.

BELGIUM

(Prices are given in francs; \$.0205 U. S. = 1 franc)

ANTWERP

Century.....	220	220	145	275	225	375
Excelsior.....	150	...	75	175†	100	250†
Tourist*.....	145	145	90	135	135	225

BRUGES

Hotel	No. rooms or units	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Sablon*.....	50	60	120†

BRUSSELS

Atlanta*.....	200	160	200†
Albert ler Terminus.....	300	100	200†
Astoria*.....	200	110	200†
Metropole.....	500	136	351†
Palace.....	500	140	350
Plaza.....	230	160	300

KNOCKE

Claridge's*.....	80	150	270†
St. George's Palace*.....	70	100	220†

OSTEND

Palais des Thermes*.....	109	140	280
Wellington*.....	112	100	220†

* American plan also available. † With bath.

BRITISH ISLES—ENGLAND

(Rates are given in shillings and pence; \$.14 U. S. = 1 shilling.
Twelve pence = 1 shilling)

BATH

Lansdowne Grove.....	46	18/6*	37/-*
Spa.....	140	18/-	30/-

BLACKPOOL

Imperial.....	250
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BOURNEMOUTH

Branksome Tower.....	150	25/-	48/6
Carlton.....	130	18/-	25/-

Century.....	220	220	145	275	225	375
Excelsior.....	150	...	75	175†	100	250†
Tourist*.....	145	145	90	135	135	225

OXFORD

Randolph.....	66	2	15/6	18/6	30/-	37/-
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SOUTHPORT

Palace.....	114	...	20/-	25/-	40/-	50/-
Prince of Wales.....	130	...	22/6	32/6†	40/-	60/-†

STRATFORD

Shakespeare.....	43	...	15/6	18/6	30/-	37/-
Swans Nest.....	37	...	17/6	...	35/-	...
White Swan.....	60	...	15/6	...	30/-	31/-

TORQUAY

Imperial.....	120	...	25/-	40/-	50/-	70/-
Osborne.....	120	...	15/-	17/6	30/-	35/-

WINDSOR

Old House.....	35	...	15/6*	25/-*	31/-*	52/6*
White Hart.....	50	...	15/-	...	30/-	...

* With breakfast. † With bath.

BRITISH ISLES—IRELAND

CORK

Metropole.....	88	15	17	...	16/6	...
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DUBLIN

Gresham.....	101	17	18/6	22/6	18/6	22/6
Royal Hibernian.....	96	18	18/6	22/6	18/6	...
Russell.....	44	7	22/6	...	22/6	...
Shelbourne.....	135	29	20/	22/6	20/6	...

KILLARNEY

Great Southern.....	75	2	20	...	20	...
Lake.....	64	10	18	...	18	...

BRIGHTON

Grand.....	250	...	21/-*	30/-*	42/-*	60/-*
Metropole.....	288	...	22/6	27/6	45/-	55/-

CAMBRIDGE

Garden House.....	80	...	12/6*	15/-*	25/-*	37/6*
University Arms.....	82	...	17/6	22/6	35/-	42/6

CANTERBURY

Abbot's Barton.....	26	...	13/6	18/6	27/-	37/-
The County.....	34	...	12/6	...	25/-	...

FOLKESTONE

Grand.....	150	...	24/-	50/-	48/-	75/-
Majestic.....	120	...	17/6*	21/-*	35/-*	42/-*
Metropole.....	165	...	25/-	30/-	50/-	60/-

LEAMINGTON SPA

Regent.....	100	20	18/6	24/6	37/-	48/-
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LONDON

Athenaeum Court.....	150	150	35/-	40/-	42/-	50/-
Brown's.....	130	...	21/-	27/6	50/-	50/-
Claridges.....	250	250	45/-†	55/-†	65/-†	65/-†
Cumberland.....	900	900	70/-	...	29/-	...
Dorchester.....	350	350	55/-	...	65/-	...
Grosvenor House.....	504	504	45/-	52/6	52/-	63/-
Hyde Park.....	220	...	25/-	30/-	50/-†	60/-†
May Fair.....	299	299	35/-†	40/-†	...	...
Ritz.....	120	120	45/-	60/-	52/6	90/-
Savoy.....	500	500	50/-	...	65/-	90/-
					63/-	...

NOTTINGHAM

Victoria Station.....	128	8	16/6	35/-	33/-	44/-
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BIARRITZ

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Carlton.....	233	190	..... 2800	..... 3800
Palais.....	243	186	..... 2800	..... 3800

BORDEAUX

Royal Gascogne.....	95	50	..... 930	..... 1550
Splendide.....	115	70	..... 2800	..... 3800

CANNES

Carlton.....	220	125	..... 2800	..... 3800
Grand.....	135	70	..... 2800	..... 3800
Majestic.....	320	240	..... 2800	..... 3800
Martinez.....	529	401 2800 3800
Méditerranée.....	125	100 950 1550

CHAMONIX

Majestic.....	180	107 2800 3800
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DEAUVILLE

Golf.....	204	150 2800 3800
Normand.....	423	344 2800 3800

JUAN LES PINS

Les Ambassadeurs.....	64	32 1090 1710
Belles-Rives.....	48	25	..... 1090	..... 1710
Provencal.....	243	172	..... 2800	..... 3800

LOURDES

Grand de la Grotte.....	105	35 850 1400
Imperial.....	120	45 850 1400

MARSEILLE

L'Arbols.....	135	120 2800 3800
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BRITISH ISLES—N. IRELAND

BELFAST

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Grand Central.....	200	...	16/6* 18/6*	31/6* 33/6*

* With breakfast.

BRITISH ISLES—SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Caledonian.....	169	50	23/6 38/6	42/6 67/6
North British Station.....	201	31	14/6 28/6	28/6 39/6
Royal.....	113	11	19/6 39/6	39/6 67/6

GLASGOW

Beresford.....	200	12	18/- 36/-	36/- 63/-
Central.....	239	66	21/6 37/6	41/6 63/-
Mores.....	64	...	12/6 25/-	25/- 50/-
St. Enoch.....	117	3	18/- 32/6	32/6 50/-

INVERNESS

Caledonian.....	70	10	15/6 31/-	31/- 55/-
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ST. ANDREWS

Grand.....	90	6	15/- 25/-	25/- 55/-
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FRANCE

(Prices are given in francs; \$.0030 U. S. = 1 franc)

AIX-LES-BAINS

Regina Bernascon.....	198	92 2800 3800
Splendide Royal.....	231	128 2800 3800

AVIGNON

Crillon.....	82	29 930 1550
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MENTON

Venise & Continental.....	125	63	2800	3800
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MONTE CARLO

De Paris.....	300	300	2800	3800
Hermitage.....	50	2800	3800
Metropole.....	2800	3800
Monte Carlo Palace.....	...	...	....	1550	....	2330

NICE

Angleterre & Grande Bretagne.....	170	104	....	1090	....	1710
Continental.....	182	100	....	930	....	1550
Négresco.....	400	380	....	2800	....	3800
Plaza et France.....	150	105	....	1090	....	1710
Royal.....	150	110	....	930	....	1550
Ruhlet des Anglais.....	300	200	....	2800	....	3800
Splendide.....	110	63	....	850	....	1400

PARIS

Ambassador.....	523	497	....	930	....	1550
Bristol.....	198	114	....	2800	....	3800
California.....	176	160	....	1550	....	2330
Clairidge.....	280	230	....	2800	....	3800
Crillon.....	201	153	....	2800	....	3800
George V.....	313	277	....	2800	....	3800
Grand.....	563	382	....	2800	....	3800
Lotti.....	135	72	....	2800	....	3800
Meurice.....	250	190	....	2800	....	3800
Plaza Athenée.....	202	156	....	2800	....	3800
Prince de Galles.....	199	145	....	2800	....	3800
Ritz.....	292	152	....	2800	....	3800
Royal Monceau.....	259	198	....	2800	....	3800
Scribe.....	225	175	....	2800	....	3800

VICHY

Albert 1 ^{er}	150	75	....	850	....	1440
Carlton.....	200	50	....	930	....	1550
Majestic.....	100	85	....	1550	....	2330

ITALY

(Prices are given in lire; \$.0018 U. S. = 1 lira)

FLORENCE

Anglo Americano.....	132	60	990	1320	1980	2320
Baglioni & Palace.....	150	90	1210	1540	1980	2540
Excelsior.....	200	168	1100	1650	1980	2760
Grand.....	170	105	990	1540	1980	2650
Majestic.....	120	60	930	1420	1870	2210

GENOA

Bristol & Palazzo.....	86	36	880	1650	1540	2750
Colombia.....	250	175	1100	1925	1760	3520

ITALIAN RIVIERA

San Remo

Royal.....	146	99	1210	2200	2200	3830
Savoy.....	173	127	1100	1980	1760	2750

Rapallo

Bristol.....	65	25	1100	1430	1980	2420
Excelsior Palace.....	145	100	880	1320	1540	2750

Santa Margherita

Imperiale.....	100	37	1100	1540	2200	2640
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LAKE COMO REGION

Bellagio

Villa Serbelloni.....	150	80	880	1540	1650	2420
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Cernobbio

Villa d'Este.....	190	125	990	1540	1980	2420
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Menaggio

Victoria.....	110	50	770	1210	1320	2200
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VENICE

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
De Londres & Beau Rivage.....	72	62	1540* 2400*	1760 2860
Europa Britannia.....	164	112	990 1650	1760 2860
Grand.....	89	77	1320 2200	3300
Griffi Palace.....	75	50	1320 1980	2200 3300
Royal Danieli.....	260	208	1320 1980	2200 3300

Lido

Des Bains.....	311	144	1100 2200	1760 3520
Excelsior Palace.....	380	262	1650 3300	2750 5500

* With bath; no double rooms without bath.

NAPLES

De Londres.....	131	41	1430 1430	2640 2640
Excelsior.....	180	135	1210 1760	2200 3300

Capri

Quisisana.....	124	60	1210 1760	2200 3300
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Sorrento

Excelsior Grand Vittoria.....	110	52	1045 1430	1760 2640
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ROME

Excelsior.....	400	346	1100 1980	3080* 5544*
Grand.....	200	185	1100 1650	1980 2640
Grand Flora.....	220	200	880 1580	1540 2772
Mediterraneo.....	220	206	1100 1980	1980 3564
Palace Ambassador.....	140	119	1100 1980	1980 3564
Quirinale.....	230	119	880 1580	1540 2772

TAORMINA (Sicily)

San Domenico.....	150	150	1320 1650	2640 3300
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LUXEMBURG

(Prices are given in francs; \$.0205 U. S. = 1 franc)

LUXEMBURG

Alfa.....	200	(*)	90 120	165 210
Brasseur.....	105	(*)	90 140	165 250

* Private baths available.

THE NETHERLANDS

(Prices are given in guilders; \$.2640 U. S. = 1 guilder)

AMSTERDAM

Amstel.....	160	...	4 9	8 18
American.....	170	...	4 9	8 18
de l'Europe.....	120	...	4 9	8 18
Krasnopolsky.....	150	...	4 9	8 18
Victoria.....	230	...	4 9	8 18

THE HAGUE

Des Indes.....	120	...	4 9	8 18
Grand Central.....	200	...	4 9	8 18
Grand Terminus.....	180	...	3.75 14	7.50 18
Wittebrug.....	200	...	6 12	12 24

ITALY—(Cont.)

Tremezzo

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Grand Hotel Tremezzo.....	105	72	770 1210	1430 2200

MILAN

Commercio.....	120	24	880 990	1430 1650
Continental.....	180	110	1320 1870	1980 3190
Excelsior Gallia.....	170	112	1320 1870	1980 3080
Principe & Savola.....	168	115	1320 1870	1980 3190
Turing.....	225	99	990 1100	1430 1980

ROTTERDAM

Atlanta.....	100	...	3.75	7	7.50	14
Central.....	100	...	3.50	5	7	10

SCANDINAVIA—DENMARK

(Prices are given in kroner; \$.1450 U. S. = 1 krone)

COPENHAGEN

D'Angleterre.....	150	(*)	9.00	...	23.25	...
Palace.....	165	...	11.00	22.50†	19.00	37.50†

* Private bath available. † With private bath.

SCANDINAVIA—NORWAY

(Prices are given in kroner; \$.1405 U. S. = 1 krone)

OSLO

Bristol.....	100	50	...	17.50	...	30.00
Continental.....	105	77	...	16.00	...	22.50
Grand.....	200	105	...	18.50	...	34.50

BERGEN

Norge.....	88	27	...	18.75	...	25.00
Terminus.....	125	56	...	22.50	...	30.00

TRONDHEIM

Britannia.....	80	26	...	16.00	...	22.00
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STAVANGER

Victoria.....	60	5	...	9.00	...	15.00
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HARDANGER FIORD

Sandven Tourist Norheimsund.....	52	14	19.00
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SCANDINAVIA—SWEDEN

(Prices are given in kronor; \$.1935 U. S. = 1 krona)

GÖTEBORG

Grand Haglund.....	160	22	6.60	23.10	11.00	33.00
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MALMÖ

Kramer.....	100	33	7.50	17.50	15.50	24.00
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STOCKHOLM

Carlton.....	150	56	6.60	12.10	12.10	30.00
Continental.....	200	...	5.00	13.00	10.00	20.00
Grand.....	210	115	8.00	22.00	14.00	42.00

SPAIN

(Prices are given in pesetas; \$.0402 U. S. = 1 peseta)

BARCELONA

Majestic.....	118	...	25	35
Oriente.....	151	...	20	35
Ritz.....	212	...	50	60

GIBRALTAR

Reina Cristina.....	120	...	15	35
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GRANADA

Alhambra Palace.....	120	...	20	35
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MADRID

Emperador.....	250	...	35	60
Florida.....	156	...	20	110
Gran Via.....	185	...	20	35
Nacional.....	217	...	30	43
Palace.....	517	...	55	525	...	...
Ritz.....	197	...	45	400	...	...

SPAIN—(Cont.)

MÁLAGA

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Miramar.....	189	...	20 40

PALMA (MAJORCA)

Mediterráneo.....	91	...	20 35
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SWITZERLAND

(Prices are given in U. S. dollars)

GENEVA

Bsau-Rivage.....	180	...	\$10.00 \$30.00
de la Paix.....	125	...	8.00 23.00	....
des Bergues.....	110	...	10.00 24.00	....
Richemond.....	132	...	8.00 23.00	....

INTERLAKEN

Beaurivage-Grand.....	150	...	\$7.00 \$27.00	....
Royal St. Georges.....	150	...	6.50 23.00	....
Schweizerhof.....	150	...	6.50 23.00	....
Victoria-Jungfrau.....	425	...	8.00 32.00	....

LAUSANNE

Beau Rivage Palace.....	250	...	\$9.00 \$30.00	....
Lausanne Palace.....	220	...	9.00 30.00	....
Mirabeau.....	100	...	7.00 22.00	....

LOCARNO

Park.....	125	...	\$7.00 \$20.00	....
Reber au Lac.....	110	...	6.50 15.00	....

LUCERNE

Hotel	No. rooms or units	With bath	Single-room prices Min. Max.	Double-room prices Min. Max.
Grand Europe.....	250	...	\$7.00 \$18.00	....
Grand National.....	320	...	9.00 30.00	....
Palace.....	300	...	9.00 30.00	....
St. Gotthard.....	150	...	7.00 18.00	....
Schweizerhof.....	300	...	9.00 30.00	....

LUGANO

Europa.....	120	...	\$7.00 \$24.00	....
Majestic.....	130	...	8.00 22.00	....
Park.....	130	...	9.00 30.00	....
Splendide.....	125	...	9.00 30.00	....

MONTREUX

Excelsior.....	130	...	\$8.00 \$20.00	....
Montreux Palace.....	320	...	9.00 28.00	....

ST. MORITZ

Albana.....	100	...	\$ 6.00 \$18.00	....
Belvédère.....	100	...	7.00 20.00	....
La Margna.....	100	...	6.00 18.00	....
Neues Posthotel.....	100	...	6.00 18.00	....
Palace.....	300	...	12.00 50.00	....

ZERMATT

Grand Zermatterhof.....	150	...	\$6.50 \$24.00	....
Seller's Rifflalp.....	160	...	7.00 26.00	....

NOTE: Most Swiss hotels are operated under American plan.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

*The unanimous DECLARATION of the thirteen united STATES OF
AMERICA.*

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned

to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

WE, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies, are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as *free and independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett,
Wm. Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Rhode Island.

Step. Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman,
Sam'l Huntington,
Wm. Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York.

Wm. Floyd,
Phil. Livingston,
Frans. Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.

Richd. Stockton,
Jno. Witherspoon,
Fras. Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania.

Robt. Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benja. Franklin,
John Morton,
Geo. Clymer,
Jas. Smith,
Geo. Taylor,
James Willson,
Geo. Ross.

Massachusetts-Bay.

Saml. Adams,
John Adams,
Robt. Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Delaware.

Caesar Rodney,
Geo. Read,
Tho. M'Kean.

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,
Wm. Paca,
Thos. Stone,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Th. Jefferson,
Benja. Harrison,
Ths. Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.

Wm. Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,
Thos. Heyward, Junr.,
Thomas Lynch, Junr.,
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
Geo. Walton.

IN CONGRESS

JANUARY, 18, 1777. }

Ordered:

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON, A true copy.

Secy.

JOHN HANCOCK,

Presidt.

JOHN HANCOCK,

President.

As early as April 12, 1776, the legislature of North Carolina authorized its delegates to the Continental Congress to join with others in a declaration of separation from Great Britain; the first colony to instruct its delegates to take the actual initiative was Virginia on May 15. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered a resolution to the Congress to the effect "that these United Colonies are, and of right, ought to be, free and independent States. . . ." A committee, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston and Roger

Sherman was organized to "prepare a declaration to the effect of the said first resolution." The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776.

Most delegates signed the Declaration August 2, but George Wythe (Va.) signed August 27; Richard Henry Lee (Va.), Elbridge Gerry (Mass.) and Oliver Wolcott (Conn.) in September; Matthew Thornton (N. H.), not a delegate until September, in November; and Thomas McKean (Del.), although present on July 4, not until 1781 by special permission, having served in the army in the interim.

THE RISE OF THE UNITED STATES

by ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, SR.

1. Under the English Flag

The land now comprehended within the United States once belonged to Spain, France, England, Holland and Sweden. Spain, colonizing from Mexico in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, expanded over most of the Gulf Coast, Texas and the border zone westward through California. France, moving down from Canada in the eighteenth century, annexed the Mississippi Valley from the Appalachians to the Rockies. Meanwhile, in the seventeenth century, the English began peopling the Atlantic shore, and finding the Dutch already established in the present New York and the Swedes in Delaware, seized their possessions. The so-called first Americans, the Indians, resisted these encroachments at their peril.

Notwithstanding this varied international background, United States history has been largely the product of influences emanating from the seaboard communities. Unlike the Spanish and French, the English regarded their colonies as genuine extensions of the homeland, and the settlers sowed English customs, institutions and speech so thoroughly that they eventually spread everywhere. True, the transplanted ways underwent modification, but this arose from necessities imposed by a wilderness existence and, as time went on, from a growing sense of self-sufficiency.

Organized settlement began in 1607 at Jamestown, where the first representative assembly was set up in 1619. The Pilgrims followed at Plymouth in 1620, spearheading a much larger migration of Puritans into New England. Later in the century the Quakers occupied a midway region owned by William Penn, making Philadelphia their headquarters and fanning out in every direction. By 1700 all the thirteen colonies existed but the southernmost, Georgia, which came into being in 1733. The settlers crossed the ocean to escape economic, religious and political oppression and to start anew in a land of greater opportunity.

In time, other strains reinforced the original English population: French Huguenots, Scotch Irish, Germans and minor groups, including the Dutch and Swedes already on hand. African slaves, first introduced at Jamestown in 1619, were welcomed in all the colonies, though the economic need for them was greater in the South, and the system took deeper root there than elsewhere. The people in the North engaged mainly in small farming, fishing and commerce, the Southerners largely in plantation production. Everywhere the colonists practiced self-government. When they clashed with the English-

appointed governors, they usually won out by withholding appropriations.

As the population penetrated farther inland, the settlers encountered the French guarding Canada and the eastern fringes of the Mississippi Valley. In a succession of wars (1689-1763), paralleling greater struggles between the parent nations abroad, France was finally ejected from North America and Britain's dominion extended to the Mississippi. Spain fell heir to the country west of the river, though some years later Napoleon was temporarily to reclaim it for France.

2. Birth of the Nation

With the removal of the Gallic menace the colonists felt less dependent upon the mother country militarily, and England's change from her former policy of "salutary neglect" aroused active resentment. A series of revenue measures, starting with the Sugar Act of 1764, provoked meetings of protest, nonimportation pacts and mob demonstrations in America. Colonial home rule was at stake, also freedom of trade, and the provincials appealed to the principle: "No taxation without representation." Parliament's action in 1774 penalizing all Massachusetts for the deed of a few in dumping duties tea into Boston Harbor led to the first armed clash at Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775; but a year and more passed before the patriots resolved upon the hazardous step of independence. The famous Declaration of July 4, 1776, penned by Thomas Jefferson for the Second Continental Congress, justified revolution as the only means to guarantee the "unalienable Rights" of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." Under George Washington as commander in chief the fighting shifted from New England into the middle states and then into the south. General Gates's victory at Saratoga on October 17, 1777, brought England's ancient enemy, France, into the war; just four years later the British yielded to the Allies at Yorktown. The Peace Treaty in 1783 recognized the United States as stretching to the Mississippi.

The infant, though born and baptized, had yet to be weaned. The league of states, formed under the Articles of Confederation in 1781, proved too weak either to deal effectively with foreign countries, or to raise necessary funds, or to ensure unrestricted domestic trade. Within the states, however, Revolutionary idealism prompted action to forbid primogeniture and tax-supported religions, and the Northern commonwealths abolished slavery, a prohibition which Congress's Ordinance of 1787 extended to the territory north of the Ohio. Feebleness of government, combined

with social disturbances culminating in Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts, made sober men tremble for the sanctity of property rights and seemed to cloud the nation's future. The Federal Convention, summoned in 1787, designed a new framework after much wrangling between rival interests and sections.

The Constitution established a government of three separate and co-ordinate departments—legislative, executive and judicial—each endowed with adequate power, and each to serve as a check and balance on the others. Within its own sphere the general government was supreme, and it exerted its will not through state officials, as under the Articles of Confederation, but immediately upon individuals. Direct popular representation was limited to the House of Representatives, the Senate being chosen by the legislatures (a system which lasted till 1913), the President designated by Electors (who in practice, however, quickly lost their deliberative function), and the Supreme Court appointed by the President and Senate for life. Opposed in many states because of its centralizing and undemocratic features, the Constitution eventually won adoption on the assurance that a bill of rights would be added to preclude federal interference with civil liberties such as freedom of speech, the press and religion. The first ten amendments, in 1791, fulfilled the promise.

Perhaps no convention would have ratified the Constitution if it had been realized that an indivisible Union would ensue. The framers, engaged in the practical task of curing the defects of the Confederation government, strewed phrases through the document that had contradictory implications. On the basis of the text it was possible for equally honest men to maintain that the states were more powerful than the nation, or that the nation overtopped the states. At one time or other nearly every legislature, given what it considered sufficient provocation, asserted the right of nullification or secession. Short of such extreme doctrines, controversy began almost immediately over the question of whether the Constitution should be construed broadly to enhance the national authority or narrowly to lessen it.

Under George Washington, President from 1789 to 1797, the new government became a going concern. Congress, guided by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, buttressed the public credit by arranging to pay at par the national debt and the war-incurred state debts and by creating a United States Bank modeled upon the Bank of England. These measures, especially the last, alarmed Jefferson, veteran liberal and Washington's Secretary of State. Fearing that the legislation would build up a dangerous moneyed class, he urged a strict interpretation of the Con-

stitution in opposition to Hamilton's loose-construction views. The French Revolution widened the breach, for the Jeffersonian Democrats applauded as an upsurge of liberty what the Federalists dreaded as an irruption of chaos. But both men, knowing America's defenseless state, backed Washington's decision to maintain neutrality in France's war with England. Returned to power under John Adams, the Federalists in 1798, however, declared naval hostilities against France and passed the Alien and Sedition Acts to muzzle opposition criticism. Though Adams, defying his party, prevented a full-scale war, he lost the election of 1800 to Jefferson. The Federalists never saw office again.

3. Democracy and Nationalism

The farming interest, which Jefferson deemed the bulwark of free government, had steadily increased since the Revolution. As settlers trekked inland, new states joined the original thirteen: Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee in the 1790's, with Ohio and others shortly to follow. Western pioneer life begot an intense individualism, fostered political and economic democracy, stimulated nationalism. In the South, by contrast, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793 opened the way for plantation agriculture and Negro slavery to expand westward beyond the Mississippi. The growth of manufacturing in the Northeast introduced a third element into the scene. The rivalries of these sectional forces wove the principal strands of American history until the Civil War. Toward the mid-century the situation was further confused by the spread of manhood suffrage and a sudden mass immigration from Ireland and Germany.

Jefferson inaugurated the "Virginia Dynasty," his eight years giving way to two terms each of James Madison and James Monroe. He performed his greatest service by purchasing Louisiana from Napoleon in 1803, an act which, though violating his constitutional scruples, carried the flag to the Rockies and vastly enlarged the agricultural domain. With France and England again locked in conflict, depredations on American commerce gave constant provocation to war, but the peace-loving Jefferson applied economic sanctions in the form of an embargo keeping merchantmen at home. Such measures failed, however, and under Madison in 1812 Congress, goaded by the Warhawks, mostly Westerners, declared war on England. Unlike France, she had compounded her offenses by impressing American sailors and, moreover, lay exposed to land attack in Canada. But the assaults on Canada miscarried, and Britain's attempts at counter-invasion with veterans freed by Napoleon's defeat in 1814 fared little better. Unhappily, An-

drew Jackson's victory at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, occurred two weeks too late to affect the Peace Treaty of Ghent, which settled none of the prewar disputes.

Nevertheless the war experience greatly accelerated American nationalism. In 1816 Congress enacted the first protective tariff and chartered a new United States Bank on the model of Hamilton's. In 1819 the country acquired the Gulf region from Spain, who chose to sell rather than have it seized. In 1823 the President, prompted by successful revolutions in Latin America, proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine, warning Europe to keep hands off this new area of freedom.

Other events, however, prefigured growing sectional discord. Opposition to admitting Missouri as a slave state was ended in 1820 only by Congress's agreeing that the rest of the Louisiana Purchase north of the parallel marking her southern boundary should be free soil. Successive tariffs alienated Southerners as class legislation discriminating against their welfare. Touted by the astute South Carolinian, John C. Calhoun, they refurbished the doctrine of state rights as defensive armor. John Quincy Adams's administration (1825-1829) did nothing to improve conditions, and the advent of his successor, Jackson, precipitated a crisis.

Old Hickory, as indomitable in peace as in war, acted boldly against divisive tendencies, whether from the slavocracy or the money power. When South Carolina nullified the Tariff of 1832, he prepared for military action, whereupon the state accepted Congress's olive branch of a lower scale of duties. He smote financial privilege by destroying the Second United States Bank, which wielded monopolistic control over the nation's credit facilities. After eight years Jackson's lieutenant, Martin Van Buren, took over, but a business depression following the Panic of 1837 so discredited his administration that in 1840 the Whigs uproariously elected William Henry Harrison in the famous log-cabin campaign. He died after a month in office, however, and the Whigs fared hardly better with his unintended successor, John Tyler, whose strict-constructionist predilections foiled their plan to establish a third national bank.

Within the free states these years witnessed a ceaseless ferment of humanitarian agitation: crusades for public education, temperance, prison reform, labor's rights, women's rights. Humane people, viewing slavery as an anachronism and a sin, formed organizations to urge its abolition. The moderate-minded, content with demanding its exclusion from the territories, founded a series of unsuccessful parties, beginning with the election of 1840. The

South, frightened by these threats to its cherished institution, found little good in any of the movements and regarded the restless North with mounting apprehension.

4. Sectional Conflict

Western expansionist zeal plus the Southern desire for more slave territory elected James K. Polk over his Whig rival, Henry Clay, in 1844. When the outgoing Congress executed the Democratic pledge to annex Texas, Polk proceeded to high-pressure England into partitioning the jointly held Oregon country at the forty-ninth parallel, and in 1846, while that was still under way, contrived a war with Mexico to acquire California and the territory eastward to Texas. American forces quickly overran northern Mexico and California, but a fiercely contested march from Veracruz through the mountains to Mexico City proved necessary before Polk achieved his goal in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo early in 1848.

The conquests approximately completed the present continental boundaries. The immediate effect, however, was to arouse sectional dissension over the question of slavery in the new Southwest. Zachary Taylor, elected by the Whigs in 1848, died in office after sixteen months, leaving the crisis in the lap of Millard Fillmore. The Compromise of 1850, piloted through Congress by Henry Clay, admitted California as a free state, left slavery in Utah and New Mexico territories to future judicial determination, and disposed of other disputes. But the settlement soon turned into unsettlement, for Fillmore's Democratic successors, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, supported pro-Southern policies.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, authorizing slavery by "popular sovereignty" in the country just west of Missouri and Iowa, outraged Northerners as a base repudiation of the historic Missouri Compromise. Guerrilla warfare followed in Kansas, while in the free states the old-time antislavery elements joined with dissident Whigs and Democrats to organize the Republican party. The Republicans insisted that slavery be kept out of all federal territories. Angry contests on the floors of Congress operated like a war of nerves, convincing each side that the other was plotting its ruin. John Brown's insane attempt in 1859 to incite a servile insurrection merely poured oil on the flames. When the Republicans in 1860 elected Abraham Lincoln over a divided Democratic opposition, eleven slave states, appealing to state-rights principles, seceded and established the Confederate States of America.

For the hostilities that ensued, the North possessed the long-run advantage

of superior economic resources and man power, but before these could come into play, the South hoped to win by military prowess and perhaps by the intervention of England, which needed Southern cotton. England, however, never went quite so far, and the Southern authorities failed also to reckon with the inspired leadership of President Lincoln, who taught his people that the preservation of the Union involved not only their country's future but the democratic hope everywhere. While the North went about establishing a blockade by sea, the Confederates under Robert E. Lee brilliantly repulsed repeated land attacks on their capital, Richmond, and countered with battles on Northern soil at Antietam in 1862 and Gettysburg in 1863. But in the west they steadily lost ground until the Union forces late in 1864 swept around the southern tip of the mountains into Lee's rear and, by a pincers movement with Ulysses S. Grant before Richmond, brought final defeat the following April. As soon as military fortunes favored, Lincoln under his war powers proclaimed the emancipation of slaves in all unconquered states and districts, and the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 universalized the decree. America at long last had caught up with the preamble of the Declaration of Independence.

Even prior to his re-election in 1864, Lincoln "with malice toward none" announced a plan to ease the return of the Southern states to their former place in the Union; but before much could be accomplished, his assassination in April, 1865, brought into office Andrew Johnson, who shared his views of reconstruction without his gifts of persuasion. Over Johnson's vetoes the radical Republicans adopted a punitive program. They imposed military rule upon the South, impeached and almost ousted the President, and exacted ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments before readmitting the last states in 1870. These amendments were designed to make the freedman a full-fledged citizen and voter. Even so, federal bayonets kept Northern-controlled carpet-bag governments in power for several years more.

5. Business and Government

Already the Republicans were changing from a humanitarian party to one of conservative business. The war gave an immense stimulus to economic life, speeding the construction of railways, the exploitation of minerals and other resources, the development of large-scale manufacturing, the accumulation of wealth, and bringing to the fore great captains of industry and finance, who naturally turned for favors to the dominant party. Despite economic depressions after the Panics of 1873 and 1893, this alliance of business and politics

governed the country almost uninterrupted for the rest of the century, putting successively into office Grant (for eight years), Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur (for Garfield's unexpired term), Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley (for two terms).

In the Hayes-Tilden election of 1876, however, the Republicans nearly came to grief, partly because of revelations of widespread graft in Grant's second administration, and partly because of disputed electoral returns from the surviving carpetbag states. A special commission, created by Congress, decided for Hayes by a strictly partisan vote. The Democrats actually won eight years later, the voters preferring Grover Cleveland to James G. Blaine, whom they suspected of political corruption. Cleveland, though defeated in 1888, triumphed again in 1892 largely because the Republicans had claimed too much for the beneficence of tariff protection. The Republicans avoided other disasters by harping upon Democratic disloyalty during the Civil War ("waving the bloody shirt") and by catering to the Northern veterans' vote with generous pensions.

Conservative Republicanism met its principal difficulties in Congress, where the Western members, supported usually by Southern Democrats, uneasily resisted capitalistic domination. The Farther West, peopling rapidly after the war, gave a fresh dimension to the nation. Thanks to the attractions of precious minerals, cattle raising and free homesteads, this last frontier yielded steadily to settled communities, and between 1876 and 1896 eight additional states entered the Union. A new sectionalism emerged in politics, for Western needs and aspirations differed at many points from those of the East. The wage earners, too, feared the growing power of Big Business, but despite mounting numbers they lacked political representation and hence concentrated on trade-union methods, forming the American Federation of Labor in 1881. The two depression periods produced violent strikes and upheavals. Labor, however, prevailed upon Congress to place restraints on immigration in order to discourage competition by underpaid workers, especially from Southern and Eastern Europe.

Legislative struggles nearly always pivoted on issues affecting the new industrial order. The problem of greenback inflation, arising from the war, was finally settled to Eastern satisfaction by the Resumption Act of 1875. The drive for higher and yet higher protection succeeded with occasional reverses until the Dingley Tariff in 1897 set a record. Congress under Western pressure took ineffective steps in 1887 and 1890 to regulate railways and business combinations, and it made some early concessions also to the Western de-

mand for free silver. During the Panic of 1893, however, Cleveland induced Congress to stop the inflation; and after the silverites, capturing the Democratic convention in 1896, failed to elect their nominee, William Jennings Bryan, the Republicans reduced silver to a minor coin and committed the country to the gold standard.

Foreign relations reflected similar tendencies, for the expanding industrial system demanded new markets, openings for investment and sources of raw materials. Cleveland withstood imperialistic sentiment, and in 1898 the McKinley administration intervened in the Cuban insurrection under the whip of popular anger at Spanish methods of repression and the explosion of the battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor. Spain was quickly routed not only in the West Indies but also in her possessions off Asia. Though the "splendid little war" was prompted less by Wall Street than by a superheated sensational press, it bore fruit in the annexation of Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam, and brought businessmen further advantages through the quasi protectorate imposed on Cuba (later extended to other Caribbean countries). About the same time Hawaii and American Samoa were acquired, and Secretary of State John Hay's "open door" policy promised a growing trade with China. Theodore Roosevelt, raised to the presidency by McKinley's assassination in September, 1901, further advanced the cause by abetting a revolution against Colombia, thereby assuring the construction of the Panama Canal and much shorter distances within the colonial empire.

In domestic politics, however, Roosevelt aligned himself with the rising sentiment against business-dominated government, preaching with gusto the doctrine of the "square deal," and in his seven years breaking ground for later and more substantial advances. Despite party reactionaries he put teeth into the enforcement of the Antitrust Act of 1890, bullied Congress into tightening control over railroads and industrial monopolies, and initiated measures for conserving the nation's natural resources. William Howard Taft, his choice as successor, quietly pursued similar policies; but Taft's endorsement of the steep Payne-Aldrich Tariff together with other missteps so embittered the reformers that, failing to prevent his renomination in 1912, they organized the Progressive party to run their idol "Teddy" again. The Democrats, facing a divided opposition, elected their candidate, Woodrow Wilson.

Superbly endowed intellectually, and gifted with Jefferson's power to express democratic aspirations, Wilson proceeded with magisterial authority to climax the earlier efforts at reform. The Underwood Tariff enacted the lowest rates since the

Civil War; the Federal Reserve Act superseded an outworn national banking system; and the Clayton Act created the Federal Trade Commission to stop "unfair methods of competition." Two other measures, launched by popular demand during World War I, involved changes in the Constitution. The Eighteenth Amendment in 1920 enacted national prohibition, which ran its stormy course in thirteen years and required the Twenty-first for its undoing. The Nineteenth Amendment (1920) extended to all women the suffrage which in some states they already possessed.

6. World War and After

With America a neutral in 1914 when the European struggle began, the administration's chief energies turned to the protection of maritime rights. Wilson and his countrymen, hating war and traditionally isolationist, only gradually perceived the threat to national security if a militaristic Germany should supplant Britain as mistress of the Atlantic; but Berlin's revival of ruthless submarine operations a few months after Wilson's second election clarified men's minds. Congress, stirred by his appeal that "The world must be made safe for democracy," declared war on April 6, 1917. The government, racing against time, swiftly put the nation on a battle footing, enacting universal conscription taking over the railways, and regimenting industry, labor and agriculture. It was the country's introduction to total war. In the summer of 1918 Yankee troops under General John J. Pershing helped repulse a great German drive on the Marne and in September shared in the mighty Meuse-Argonne counteroffensive, which ended the struggle on November 11.

At the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson fought stubbornly for the democratic settlement he had earlier outlined under Fourteen Points, but gained principally his proposal of a League of Nations, which he saw as a sort of continuing peace conference. At home the Republican-controlled Senate, whipping up isolationist sentiment, completed his rout, for when Wilson spurned efforts to amend the treaty, that body under the two-thirds requirement rejected it by a minority vote. The tide was turning from wartime idealism to what Warren G. Harding, overwhelmingly elected by the Republicans in 1920, called "normalcy." Disclosures of corruption in high government circles hastened Harding's death, elevating Calvin Coolidge, who renewed his presidency by election a year later and was followed in 1929 by Herbert Hoover. All three, while keeping out of the League, nevertheless co-operated with some of its minor activities and, on their own, concluded a number of collective treaties for temporary naval disarmament and the outlawry of war.

These part-way steps were offset, however, by an upsurge of economic nationalism: a skyward trend of protective duties, a relaxing of controls over giant corporations, and a quota limitation on European immigration. "Rugged individualism" produced the dizziest prosperity the country had ever known, only to collapse in 1929 into the worst depression ever known. Hoover, striving vainly to repair the damage, met abject defeat in 1932 at the hands of the socially minded Franklin D. Roosevelt, who pledged a "new deal" by the Democrats. Under Roosevelt's thrilling leadership Congress, casting precedent to the winds, voted billions for relief, "primed the pump" of business and agriculture to hasten recovery, and inaugurated long-range reforms to increase foreign trade through reciprocal tariff reductions, reorganize banking practices, safeguard trade-union activities, guarantee minimum wages, destroy electrical holding companies, and provide for social insurance and a government-planned development of the Tennessee Valley.

7. World War Again

Toward Latin America Franklin Roosevelt adopted the "good neighbor" policy, relinquishing the Caribbean protectorates and transforming the Monroe Doctrine into a mutual nonaggression pact. As further evidence of the retreat from imperialism, Congress made provision for Philippine freedom in 1946. Relations with other parts of the world, however, posed increasing problems. As the Axis dictators and their Oriental partner, Japan, began overrunning weaker peoples, Congress under isolationist influences directed Roosevelt, against his wish, to embargo munition sales to both victim and assailant; but public opinion forced a lifting of the ban after England and France in September, 1939, took up arms against Nazi aggression. Hitler's subjugation of France the following June emboldened Roosevelt to more active steps, for crippled England now alone defended the Atlantic from totalitarian domination. Congress at his behest voted vast sums for rearmament and adopted peacetime conscription, and Roosevelt, without consulting Congress, gave England fifty destroyers in exchange for a string of naval bases off North America.

Isolationists, mostly Republicans, denounced Roosevelt's "warmongering," while he, still clinging to measures "short of war," stressed insistently the gathering dangers to the American way of life—to freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. The people responded by choosing him in 1940 as their first third-term President. In March, 1941, he secured adoption of the lend-lease plan and soon began using the navy to safeguard the supplies en route.

Before matters reached a crisis, the Japanese war lords, irked by America's stiffening attitude toward their own conquests and gambling upon an Axis victory in Europe, treacherously attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, clearing the way for the seizure of Guam, the Philippines and two of the Aleutians, as well as many Dutch and British holdings. Within four days Germany and Italy declared war against the United States.

America quickly girded herself for the mightiest struggle in history. Enlarging upon Wilson's wartime methods, the government completely reorganized the national economy for an unparalleled output of arms and food. By summer, sea, land and air forces were attacking the enemy all over the globe. In May, 1943, after bitter fighting, Anglo-American armies expelled the Axis from North Africa, then invaded southern Italy and forced the government's submission in September, though the Nazis there kept up the fight. Landing in Normandy in June, 1944, the Allies under Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme command battered their way through France and across the Rhine, while the Russians pounded the Nazis from the east. On May 7, 1945, Germany unconditionally surrendered. The Pacific war was no less desperately contested; but the Allies, based on Australia, slowly won control of the sea and, pressing onward from island to island, hastened Japan's unconditional surrender on August 14, 1945, by loosing the atomic bomb and by Soviet Russia's last-minute entry into the conflict.

World War II was at an end, but what would be the nature of the peace? The Atlantic Charter, signed in August, 1941, by Roosevelt and Churchill and later agreed to by all the Allies, pledged them against "aggrandizement, territorial or other," but subsequent conferences by the major powers—at Cairo, Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam and elsewhere—foreshadowed a different outcome. Russia in particular demanded substantial territorial advantages. In July, 1946, the Allies gathered at Paris to draw up terms for Italy and the Axis satellites: Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. Germany and Japan, under armed occupation, were reserved for later handling.

Without waiting for final military victory fifty countries, at Roosevelt's urging and with bipartisan support in America, had set up a successor to the League: the peacetime United Nations. Roosevelt, elected a fourth time in 1944, died suddenly on April 12, 1945, several weeks too soon to assist in framing the charter at San Francisco; but his achievements in peace and war had already earned him a niche alongside America's greatest Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Wilson.

The Mayflower Compact

On September 6, 1620, the *Mayflower*, a sailing vessel of about 180 tons, started her memorable voyage from Plymouth, England with 100 or 102* pilgrims aboard, bound for Virginia to establish a private permanent colony in North America. Arriving at Provincetown, Mass., on November 11 (November 21, new style calendar),

forty-one of the passengers signed the famous "Mayflower Compact" as the boat lay at anchor in that Cape Cod harbor. A small detail of the pilgrims, led by William Bradford, assigned to select a place for permanent settlement landed at what is now Plymouth, Mass., on December 21, N.S.

The text of the compact follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord, King *James*, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, King, *Defender of the Faith*, &c,

Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually in the Presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid; And by Virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the General good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

In WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at *Cape Cod* the eleventh of *November*, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, King *James of England, France and Ireland*, the eighteenth, and of *Scotland* the fifty-fourth. *Anno Domini*, 1620

John Carver
Digery Priest
William Brewster
Edmund Margesson
John Alden
George Soule
James Chilton
Francis Cooke
Josias Fletcher
John Ridgate
Christopher Martin

William Mullins
Thomas English
John Howland
Stephen Hopkins
Edward Winslow
Gilbert Winslow
Miles Standish
Richard Bitteridge
Francis Eaton
John Tilly
John Billington

Thomas Tinker
Samuel Fuller
Richard Clark
John Allerton
Richard Warren
Edward Lester
William Bradford
Thomas Williams
Isaac Allerton
Peter Brown
John Turner

Edward Tilly
John Craxton
Thomas Rogers
John Goodman
Edward Fuller
Richard Gardiner
William White
Edward Doten

* Historians differ as to whether 100, 101, or 102 passengers were aboard.

The Early Congresses

At the urging of Massachusetts and Virginia, the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, and was attended by representatives of all the colonies except Georgia. Patrick Henry of Virginia declared: "The distinctions between Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian but an American." This Congress, which adjourned October 26, 1774, passed intercolonial resolutions calling for extensive boycott by the colonies against British trade.

The following year, most of the delegates from the colonies were chosen by popular election to attend the Second Continental Congress, which assembled in Philadelphia on May 10. As war had already begun between the colonies and England, the chief problems before the Congress were the procuring of military supplies, the establishment of an army and proper defenses, the issuing of continental bills of credit, etc. On June 15, 1775, George Washington

was elected to command the Continental army. Congress adjourned Dec. 12, 1776.

Other Continental Congresses were held in Baltimore (1776-77), Philadelphia (1777), Lancaster, Pa. (1777), York, Pa. (1777-78) and Philadelphia (1778-81).

In 1781, the Articles of Confederation, although establishing a league of the thirteen states rather than a strong central government, provided for the continuance of Congress. Known thereafter as the Congress of the Confederation, it held sessions in Philadelphia (1781-83), Princeton, N. J. (1783), Annapolis, Md. (1783-84) and Trenton, N. J. (1784). Five sessions were held in New York City between the years 1785 and 1789.

The Congress of the United States, established by the ratification of the Constitution, held its first meeting on Mar. 4, 1789, in N. Y. C. Several sessions of Congress were held in Philadelphia, and the first meeting in Washington D. C., was on Nov. 17, 1800.

Presidents of the Continental Congresses

Name	Elected	Born	Died
Peyton Randolph, Va.	Sept. 5, 1774	c.1721	1775
Henry Middleton, S. C.	Oct. 22, 1774	1717	1784
Peyton Randolph, Va.	May 10, 1775	c.1721	1775
John Hancock, Mass.	May 24, 1775	1737	1793
Henry Laurens, S. C.	Nov. 1, 1777	1724	1792
John Jay, N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	1829
Samuel Huntington, Conn.	Sept. 28, 1779	1731	1796
Thomas McKean, Del.	July 10, 1781	1734	1817
John Hanson, Md.	Nov. 5, 1781	1715	1783
Elias Boudinot, N. J.	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	1821
Thomas Mifflin, Pa.	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	1800
Richard Henry Lee, Va.	Nov. 30, 1784	1732	1794
John Hancock, Mass.*	Nov. 23, 1785	1737	1793
Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.	June 6, 1786	1738	1796
Arthur St. Clair, Pa.	Feb. 2, 1787	1734	1818
Cyrus Griffin, Va.	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	1810

* Resigned May 29, 1786, never having served, because of continued illness.

The Star-Spangled Banner

Francis Scott Key, 1814

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
 What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
 And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
 Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
 O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
 What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
 In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
 'T is the star-spangled banner: O, long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
 That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
 A home and a country should leave us no more?
 Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
 No refuge could save the hireling and slave
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:
 And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when free-men shall stand
 Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation;
 Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
 Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
 And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
 And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1814, Francis Scott Key visited the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay to secure the release of Dr. William Beanes, who had been captured after the burning of Washington, D. C. The release was secured, but Key was detained on ship overnight during the shelling of Fort McHenry, one of the forts defending Baltimore. In the morning, he was so delighted to see the American flag still flying over the fort that he began a poem to commemorate the occasion. Entitled "The Star-Spangled Banner," the poem soon attained wide popularity as sung to the tune "Anacreon in Heaven." The origin of this tune is obscure, but it may have been written by John Stafford Smith, a British composer born in 1750. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was officially made the National Anthem by Congress in 1931, although already adopted as such by the Army and Navy.

HOW A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED

Selection of Delegates

NOT A WORD APPEARS IN THE CONSTITUTION about nominating a candidate for President, but hardly has one Chief Executive been inaugurated before the country begins its great national guessing game—who are likely to be the candidates by the time of the next presidential election?

Actually the eventual choice of a candidate involves ponderous machinery. First, at full dress meetings some months before, the national committees decide the time and place of the conventions. Before the conventions meet each party selects delegates from every state and territory.

The Democrats allow each state twice as many delegates as the state has senators and representatives; the party has allowed four additional delegates from each state that went Democratic in the election of 1944. The Democrats also allow six delegates each to Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone and two to the Virgin Islands.

The Republicans allot each state four delegates-at-large and two each for each Representative-at-large, as well as three additional delegates if the state went Republican in the previous presidential or senatorial election. In addition, each congressional district within the state that cast 1,000 Republican votes at the last election is permitted a delegate, with an additional delegate if that district cast 10,000 votes. The Republicans further allot two delegates to Puerto Rico and three to the District of Columbia; Alaska and Hawaii also get three delegates plus two if the territorial delegate to Congress is Republican.

Each party provides for the selection of an equal number of alternates to serve in the absence of regular delegates. Delegates are chosen differently in different states, mostly by party primary but in some cases by party conventions.

The Conventions

At each convention a temporary chairman is chosen, usually to deliver the party's keynote speech. After a credentials committee seats the various delegates, a permanent chairman is elected. The convention then votes on a platform, drawn up by the platform committee.

By the third or fourth day, presidential nominations begin. The chairman calls the roll of states alphabetically. A state may place a candidate in nomination or yield to another state.

Voting, again alphabetically by voice

vote, begins after all nominations have been made and seconded. A simple majority is required in each party, although this may require many ballots. Then, the vice presidential candidate is selected; he must come from a different state, since electors must vote for a President or a Vice President (either one) not a resident of his own state. A President and Vice President must not come from one state.

The Electoral College

The next step in the process is the nomination of electors in each state, according to its laws. These electors must not be federal office holders. In the November election, the voters cast their votes for electors, not for President. In some states the ballots include only the names of the presidential and vice presidential candidates; in others, they include only names of the electors. Nowadays, it is practically impossible for electors to be split between parties. It last occurred in West Virginia in 1916. On several occasions, the candidate with the largest popular vote nationally failed to obtain the necessary majority of the electoral vote.

Each state has as many electors as it has United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives. There are 96 Senators and 435 Representatives, a total of 531 electoral votes, of which 266 are needed to win.

On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, the electors cast their votes in their respective state capitols. Constitutionally they may vote for someone other than the party candidate, but practically they cannot since they are pledged to one party and its candidate on the ballot. Should the presidential or vice presidential candidate die during the interval between the November popular vote and the December meetings, new choices may be made to fill the tickets by the national committees or by convention called by them. The votes of the electors, certified by the states, are sent to Congress where the President of the Senate opens the certificates and has them counted in the presence of both Houses in January. The new President is inaugurated at noon on January 20.

Should no candidate receive a majority of the electoral vote for President, the House of Representatives chooses a President from among the three highest candidates, voting, not as individuals, but as states, with a majority (now 25) needed to elect. Should no vice presidential candidate obtain the majority, the Senate, voting as individuals, chooses from the highest two.

Presidential Elections, 1789 to 1948

The Constitution does not provide for the popular election of either the President or Vice President. It merely states that they shall be chosen by electors who shall be chosen in a manner prescribed by the state legislatures. No set of popular vote returns is complete or entirely significant until 1872, because that was the first election in which all electors were chosen by popular vote. By referring to the returns in 1876 and 1888, it can be seen that the candidate with the greatest popular vote is not necessarily elected.

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote
1789 ^{1,2}	George Washington	(no party)	69	1796 ¹	John Adams	Federalist	71
	John Adams	(no party)	34		Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	68
	Scattering	(no party)	35		Thomas Pinckney	Federalist	59
	Votes not cast		8		Aaron Burr	Dem.-Rep.	30
1792 ¹	George Washington	Federalist	132	1800 ^{1,3}	Scattering		48
	John Adams	Federalist	77		Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	73
	George Clinton	Anti-Federalist	50		Aaron Burr	Dem.-Rep.	73
	Thomas Jefferson	Anti-Federalist	4		John Adams	Federalist	65
	Aaron Burr	Anti-Federalist	1		Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	64
	Votes not cast		6		John Jay	Federalist	1

¹ For the original method of electing the President and the Vice President, see Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution. ² Only 10 states participated in the election. The New York legislature chose no electors, and North Carolina and Rhode Island had not yet ratified the Constitution. ³ As Jefferson and Burr were tied, the House of Representatives chose the President. In a vote by states, 10 votes were cast for Jefferson and 4 for Burr. Two votes were not cast.

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Vice-presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote
1804 ¹	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	162	George Clinton	Dem.-Rep.	162
	Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	14	Rufus King	Federalist	14
1808	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	122	George Clinton	Dem.-Rep.	113
	Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	47	Rufus King	Federalist	47
	George Clinton	Dem.-Rep.	6	John Langdon	Ind. (no party)	9
	Votes not cast		1	James Madison	Dem. (no party)	3
				James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	3
1812				Votes not cast		1
	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	128	Elbridge Gerry	Dem.-Rep.	131
	De Witt Clinton	Federalist	89	Jared Ingersoll	Federalist	85
1816	Votes not cast		1	Votes not cast		1
	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	183	Daniel D. Tompkins	Dem.-Rep.	183
	Rufus King	Federalist	34	John E. Howard	Federalist	22
	Votes not cast		4	James Ross	Ind. (no party)	5
				John Marshall	Federalist	4
1820				Robert G. Harper	Ind. (no party)	3
	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	231	Votes not cast		4
	John Quincy Adams	Ind. (no party)	1	Daniel D. Tompkins	Dem.-Rep.	218
	Votes not cast		3	Richard Stockton	Ind. (no party)	8
				Daniel Rodney	Ind. (no party)	4
				Richard Rush	Ind. (no party)	1
				Robert G. Harper	Ind. (no party)	1
1824 ²				Votes not cast		3
	John Quincy Adams	(no party)	84	John C. Calhoun	(no party)	182
	Andrew Jackson	(no party)	99	Nathan Sanford	(no party)	30
	William H. Crawford	(no party)	41	Nathaniel Macon	(no party)	24
	Henry Clay	(no party)	37	Andrew Jackson	(no party)	13
				Martin Van Buren	(no party)	9
1828				Henry Clay	(no party)	2
	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	178	Votes not cast		1
	John Quincy Adams	Natl. Rep.	83	John C. Calhoun	Democratic	171
				Richard Rush	Natl. Rep.	83
1832				William Smith	Democratic	7
	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	219	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	189
	Henry Clay	Natl. Rep.	49	John Sergeant	Natl. Rep.	49
	John Floyd	Ind. (no party)	11	Henry Lee	Ind. (no party)	11
	William Wirt ³	Antimasonic	7	Amos Ellmaker	Antimasonic	7
	Votes not cast		2	William Wilkins	Ind. (no party)	30
1836				Votes not cast		2
	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	170	Richard M. Johnson ⁴	Democratic	147
	William H. Harrison	Whig	73	Francis Granger	Whig	77
	Hugh L. White	Whig	26	John Tyler	Democratic	47
	Daniel Webster	Whig	14	William Smith	Ind. (no party)	23
	W. P. Mangum	Ind. (no party)	11			

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Vice-presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote
1840	William H. Harrison ^a	Whig	234	John Tyler	Whig	234
	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	60	Richard M. Johnson	Democratic	48
				L. W. Tazewell	Ind. (no party)	11
				James K. Polk	Democratic	1
1844	James K. Polk	Democratic	170	George M. Dallas	Democratic	170
	Henry Clay	Whig	105	Theo. Frelinghuysen	Whig	105
1848	Zachary Taylor ^a	Whig	163	Millard Fillmore	Whig	163
	Lewis Cass	Democratic	127	William O. Butler	Democratic	127
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	254	William R. King	Democratic	254
	Winfield Scott	Whig	42	William A. Graham	Whig	42
1856	James Buchanan	Democratic	174	John C. Breckinridge	Democratic	174
	John C. Frémont	Republican	114	William L. Dayton	Republican	114
	Millard Fillmore	American ⁷	8	A. J. Donelson	American ⁷	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	180	Hannibal Hamlin	Republican	180
	John C. Breckinridge	Democratic	72	Joseph Lane	Democratic	72
	John Bell	Const. Union	39	Edward Everett	Const. Union	39
	Stephen A. Douglas	Democratic	12	H. V. Johnson	Democratic	12
1864	Abraham Lincoln ^a	Republican	212	Andrew Johnson	Republican	212
	George B. McClellan	Democratic	21	G. H. Pendleton	Democratic	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	214	Schuyler Colfax	Republican	214
	Horatio Seymour	Democratic	80	Francis P. Blair, Jr.	Democratic	80
	Votes not counted ⁹		23	Votes not counted ⁹		23

¹ The first election in which the electors voted for President and Vice President on separate ballots. (See Amendment XII to the Constitution.) ² As no candidate had an electoral-vote majority, the House of Representatives chose the President from the first three. In a vote by states, 13 votes were cast for Adams, 7 for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. ³ The Antimasonic party, on Sept. 26, 1831, was the first party to hold a nominating convention to choose candidates for President and Vice President. ⁴ As Johnson did not have an electoral-vote majority, the Senate chose him 33-14 over Granger, the others being legally out of the race. ⁵ Harrison died Apr. 4, 1841, and Tyler succeeded him Apr. 6. ⁶ Taylor died July 9, 1850, and Fillmore succeeded him July 10. ⁷ Also known as the Know-Nothing party. ⁸ Lincoln died Apr. 15, 1865, and Johnson succeeded him the same day. ⁹ 23 Southern electoral votes were excluded.

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Popular vote ¹	Vice-presidential candidates and party
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	286	3,597,132	Henry Wilson—R
	Horace Greeley	Dem., Liberal Rep.	(²)	2,834,125	B. Gratz Brown—D, LR—(47)
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Democratic	42		Scattering—(19)
	B. Gratz Brown	Dem., Liberal Rep.	18		Votes not counted—(14)
	Charles J. Jenkins	Democratic	2		
	David Davis	Democratic	1		
	Votes not counted		17		
1876³	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	185	4,033,768	William A. Wheeler—R
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democratic	184	4,285,992	Thomas A. Hendricks—D
	Peter Cooper	Greenback	0	81,737	Samuel F. Cary—G
1880	James A. Garfield ⁴	Republican	214	4,449,053	Chester A. Arthur—R
	Winfield S. Hancock	Democratic	155	4,442,035	William H. English—D
	James B. Weaver	Greenback	0	308,578	B. J. Chambers—G
1884	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	219	4,911,017	Thomas A. Hendricks—D
	James G. Blaine	Republican	182	4,848,334	John A. Logan—R
	Benjamin F. Butler	Greenback	0	175,370	A. M. West—G
	John P. St. John	Prohibition	0	150,369	William Daniel—P
1888	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	233	5,440,216	Levi P. Morton—R
	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	168	5,538,233	A. G. Thurman—D
	Clinton B. Fisk	Prohibition	0	249,506	John A. Brooks—P
	Alson J. Streeter	Union Labor	0	146,935	Charles E. Cunningham—UL
1892	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	277	5,556,918	Adlai E. Stevenson—D
	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	145	5,176,108	Whitelaw Reid—R
	James B. Weaver	People's ⁵	22	1,041,028	James G. Field—Peo
	John Bidwell	Prohibition	0	264,133	James B. Cranfill—P
1896	William McKinley	Republican	271	7,035,638	Garret A. Hobart—R
	William J. Bryan	Dem., People's ⁵	176	6,467,946	Arthur Sewall—D—(149)
	John M. Palmer	Natl. Dem.	0	133,148	Thomas E. Watson—Peo—(27)
	Joshua Levering	Prohibition	0	132,007	Simon B. Buckner—ND
					Hale Johnson—P

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote ¹	Popular vote ¹	Vice-presidential candidates and party
1900	William McKinley*	Republican	292	7,219,530	Theodore Roosevelt—R
	William J. Bryan	Dem., People's*	155	6,358,071	Adlai E. Stevenson—D, Peo
	John G. Woolley	Prohibition	0	208,914	Henry B. Metcalf—P
	Eugene V. Debs	Social Democratic	0	94,768	Job Harriman—SD
1904	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	336	7,628,834	Charles W. Fairbanks—R
	Alton B. Parker	Democratic	140	5,084,491	Henry G. Davis—D
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	402,400	Benjamin Hanford—S
	Silas C. Swallow	Prohibition	0	258,536	George W. Carroll—P
	Thomas E. Watson	People's	0	117,183	Thomas H. Tibbles—Peo
1908	William H. Taft	Republican	321	7,679,006	James S. Sherman—R
	William J. Bryan	Democratic	162	6,409,106	John W. Kern—D
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	420,820	Benjamin Hanford—S
	Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	0	253,840	Aaron S. Watkins—P
	Thomas L. Hisgen	Independence	0	82,872	John T. Graves—I
1912	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	435	6,286,214	Thomas R. Marshall—D
	Theodore Roosevelt	Progressive	88	4,126,020	Hiram Johnson—Prog
	William H. Taft	Republican	8	3,483,922	Nicholas M. Butler—R ⁷
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	897,011	Emil Seidel—S
	Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	0	206,275	Aaron S. Watkins—P
1916	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	277	9,129,606	Thomas R. Marshall—D
	Charles E. Hughes	Republican	254	8,538,221	Charles W. Fairbanks—R
	A. L. Benson	Socialist	0	585,113	G. R. Kirkpatrick—S
	J. Frank Hanly	Prohibition	0	220,506	Ira Landrith—P
1920	Warren G. Harding*	Republican	404	16,152,200	Calvin Coolidge—R
	James M. Cox	Democratic	127	9,147,353	Franklin D. Roosevelt—D
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	917,799	Seymour Stedman—S
	P. P. Christensen	Farmer-Labor	0	265,411	Max S. Hayes—FL
	Aaron S. Watkins	Prohibition	0	189,408	D. Leigh Colvin—P
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	382	15,725,016	Charles G. Dawes—R
	John W. Davis	Democratic	136	8,385,586	Charles W. Bryan—D
	Robert M. LaFollette	Progressive, Socialist	13	4,822,856	Burton K. Wheeler—Prog S
1928	Herbert Hoover	Republican	444	21,392,190	Charles Curtis—R
	Alfred E. Smith	Democratic	87	15,016,443	Joseph T. Robinson—D
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	267,420	James H. Maurer—S
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	472	22,821,857	John N. Garner—D
	Herbert Hoover	Republican	59	15,761,841	Charles Curtis—R
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	884,781	James H. Maurer—S
	William Z. Foster	Communist	0	102,991	James W. Ford—C
	William D. Upshaw	Prohibition	0	81,869	Frank S. Regan—P
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	523	27,751,597	John N. Garner—D
	Alfred M. Landon	Republican	8	16,679,583	Frank Knox—R
	William Lemke	Union	0	882,479	Thomas C. O'Brien—U
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	187,720	George Nelson—S
	Earl Browder	Communist	0	80,159	James W. Ford—C
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	449	27,244,160	Henry A. Wallace—D
	Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	82	22,305,198	Charles L. McNary—R
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	100,264	Maynard C. Krueger—S
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt ⁹	Democratic	432	25,602,504	Harry S. Truman—D
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	99	22,006,285	John W. Bricker—R
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	80,426	Darlington Hoopes—S
1948	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	303	24,105,695	Alben W. Barkley—D
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	189	21,969,170	Earl Warren—R
	J. Strom Thurmond	States' Rights Dem.	39	1,169,021	Fielding L. Wright—SR
	Henry A. Wallace	Progressive	0	1,156,103	Glen Taylor—Prog
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	139,009	Tucker P. Smith—S
	Claude A. Watson	Prohibition	0	103,216	Dale Learn—Proh

¹ For those candidates receiving over 75,000 votes. ² Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872, before his 66 electors voted. In the electoral balloting for President, 63 of Greeley's votes were scattered among Hendricks, Brown, Jenkins and Davis; the other 3, included in "Votes not counted," were cast for Greeley by electors from Georgia. This was the first election in which every state chose its electors by popular vote. ³ After the voting of the electoral college, Tilden had 184 undisputed votes, and Hayes 163. However, 22 other votes were in doubt, because two sets of electoral ballots were received from South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Oregon. For each of the three Southern states, one set was completely Democratic, the other completely Republican. For Oregon, one set gave all 3 of the state's votes to Hayes, the other gave one of the votes to Tilden. To settle the dispute, Congress created an Electoral Commission on Jan. 29, 1877. This Commission, consisting of 5 Supreme Court justices, 5 senators and 5 representatives (8 Republicans and 7 Democrats), gave the 22 votes in question to Hayes. ⁴ Garfield died Sept. 19, 1881, and Arthur succeeded him Sept. 20. The members of the People's party were known as Populists. ⁵ McKinley died Sept. 14, 1901, and Roosevelt succeeded him the same day. ⁶ James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice President, died Oct. 30, 1912, and the Republican electoral votes were cast for Butler. ⁷ Harding died Aug. 2, 1923, and Coolidge succeeded him Aug. 3. Roosevelt died Apr. 12, 1945, and Truman succeeded him the same day.

Presidential Election of 1928

Source: Secretaries of State of the several states from records filed with the House of Representatives.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

Republican—Herbert Hoover, California; Charles Curtis, Kansas.

Democratic—Alfred E. Smith, New York; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.

Socialist—Norman Thomas, New York; James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania.

Socialist Labor—Verne L. Reynolds, New York; Jeremiah D. Crowley, New York.

Prohibition—William F. Varney, New York; James A. Edgerton, Virginia.

Workers—William Z. Foster, Illinois; Benjamin Gitlow, New York.

State	Total	Rep.	Dem.	Plur.	Electoral		Soc.	Soc. Lab.*	Prohib.	Others
					R	D				
Alabama.....	248,982	120,725	127,797	7 072 D	..	12	460	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	91,254	52,533	38,537	13,996 R	3	..	.....	.....	.....	184
Arkansas.....	197,693	77,751	119,196	41,445 D	..	9	429	.....	.....	31
California.....	1,796,656	1,162,323	614,365	547,958 R	13	..	19,595	.....	.....	37
Colorado.....	392,242	253,872	133,131	120,741 R	6	..	3,472	.....	.....	1,76
Connecticut.....	553,031	296,614	252,040	44,574 R	7	..	3,019	622	.....	73
Delaware.....	105,891	68,860	36,643	32,217 R	3	..	329	.....	.....	5
Florida.....	253,674	144,168	101,764	42,404 R	6	..	4,036	.....	.....	3,70
Georgia.....	229,159	63,498	129,602	66,104 D	..	14	124	.....	.....	35,93
Idaho.....	154,230	99,848	53,074	46,774 R	4	..	1,308	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	3,107,489	1,769,141	1,313,817	455,324 R	29	..	19,138	1,812	.....	3,58
Indiana.....	1,421,314	848,290	562,691	285,599 R	15	..	3,871	645	5,496	32
Iowa.....	1,009,362	623,818	378,936	244,882 R	13	..	2,960	230	.....	3,41
Kansas.....	713,200	513,672	193,003	320,669 R	10	..	6,205	.....	.....	32
Kentucky.....	940,604	558,064	381,070	176,994 R	13	..	837	340	.....	29
Louisiana.....	215,833	51,160	164,655	113,495 D	..	10	.....	.....	.....	1
Maine.....	262,171	179,923	81,179	98,744 R	6	..	1,068	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	528,348	301,479	223,626	77,853 R	8	..	1,701	906	.....	63
Massachusetts.....	1,577,827	775,566	792,758	17,192 D	..	18	6,262	773	.....	2,46
Michigan.....	1,372,082	965,396	396,762	568,634 R	15	..	3,516	799	2,728	2,88
Minnesota.....	970,976	560,977	396,451	164,526 R	12	..	6,774	1,921	.....	4,85
Mississippi.....	151,692	27,153	124,539	97,386 D	..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1,500,721	834,080	662,562	171,518 R	18	..	3,739	340	.....	.....
Montana.....	194,108	113,300	78,758	34,722 R	4	..	1,667	.....	.....	56
Nebraska.....	547,138	345,745	197,959	147,786 R	8	..	3,434	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	32,417	18,327	14,090	4,237 R	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	196,747	115,404	80,715	34,689 R	4	..	455	.....	.....	17
New Jersey.....	1,549,381	926,050	616,517	309,533 R	14	..	4,897	500	160	1,25
New Mexico.....	118,014	69,645	48,211	21,434 R	3	..	.....	.....	.....	15
New York.....	4,466,072	2,193,344	2,089,863	103,481 R	45	..	107,332	4,211	.....	71,32
North Carolina.....	636,070	348,992	287,078	61,914 R	12	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	239,867	131,441	106,648	24,793 R	5	..	842	.....	.....	93
Ohio.....	2,508,346	1,627,546	864,210	763,336 R	24	..	8,683	1,515	3,556	2,83
Oklahoma.....	618,427	394,046	219,174	174,872 R	10	..	3,924	.....	.....	1,23
Oregon.....	319,942	205,341	109,223	96,118 R	5	..	2,720	1,564	.....	1,03
Pennsylvania.....	3,150,615	2,055,382	1,067,586	987,796 R	38	..	18,647	380	3,880	4,74
Rhode Island.....	242,784	117,522	118,973	1,451 D	..	5	.....	416	.....	5,81
South Carolina.....	68,605	3 188	62,700	59,512 D	..	9	47	.....	.....	2,67
South Dakota.....	261,865	157,603	102,660	54,943 R	5	..	443	.....	.....	1,15
Tennessee.....	363,473	195,388	167,343	28,045 R	12	..	631	.....	.....	1,11
Texas.....	708,999	367,036	341,032	26,004 R	20	..	722	.....	.....	20
Utah.....	176,604	94,618	80,985	13,633 R	4	..	954	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	135,191	90,404	44,440	45,964 R	4	..	.....	.....	338	.....
Virginia.....	305,358	164,609	140,146	24,463 R	12	..	250	180	.....	1,11
Washington.....	500,840	335,844	156,772	179,072 R	7	..	2,615	4,068	.....	1,54
West Virginia.....	642,752	375,551	263,784	111,767 R	8	..	1,313	.....	1,703	4
Wisconsin.....	1,016,872	544,205	450,259	93,946 R	13	..	18,213	381	2,245	1,51
Wyoming.....	84,496	52,748	29,299	23,449 R	3	..	788	.....	.....	1,61
Total.....	36,879,414	21,392,190	15,016,443	6,375,747 R	444	87	267,420	21,603	20,106	161,61

* Labor party in Maryland; Industrial party in Minnesota; Industrialist party in Pennsylvania.

† Breakdown of other votes: Workers 48,770; Anti-Smith 38,541; Farmer-Labor 6,390; void or scattering votes 60,700; blank or defective ballots 7,251.

Presidential Election of 1932

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

Democratic—Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; John N. Garner, Texas.

Republican—Herbert Hoover, California; Charles Curtis, Kansas.

Socialist—Norman Thomas, New York; James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania.

Socialist Labor—Verne L. Reynolds, New York; John W. Aiken, Massachusetts.

Prohibition—William D. Upshaw, Georgia; Frank S. Regan, Illinois.

Communist—William Z. Foster, Illinois; James W. Ford, New York.

Liberty—W. H. Harvey, Arkansas; F. B. Hemenway, Washington.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral		Soc.	Soc. Lab.*	Prohib.	Other†
Alabama.....	245,034	207,910	34,675	173,235 D	11	..	2,030	.....	13	406
Arizona.....	118,251	79,264	36,104	43,160 D	3	..	2,618	.....	.....	265
Arkansas.....	220,562	189,602	28,467	161,135 D	9	..	1,269	.....	.....	1,224
California.....	2,266,972	1,324,157	847,902	476,252 D	22	..	63,299	.....	20,637	10,977
Colorado.....	457,696	250,877	189,617	61,260 D	6	..	13,591	427	1,928	1,256
Connecticut.....	594,207	281,632	288,420	6,788 R	..	8	20,480	2,287	.....	1,388
Delaware.....	112,901	54,319	57,073	2,754 R	..	3	1,376	.....	.....	133
Florida.....	276,252	206,307	69,170	137,137 D	7	..	775	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	255,590	234,118	19,863	214,255 D	12	..	461	.....	1,125	23
Idaho.....	186,520	109,479	71,312	38,167 D	4	..	526	.....	.....	5,203
Illinois.....	3,407,926	1,882,304	1,432,756	449,548 D	29	..	67,258	3,638	6,388	15,582
Indiana.....	1,576,927	862,054	677,184	184,870 D	14	..	21,388	2,070	10,399	3,832
Iowa.....	1,036,687	598,019	414,433	183,586 D	11	..	20,467	.....	2,111	1,657
Kansas.....	791,978	424,204	349,498	74,706 D	9	..	18,276	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	983,063	580,574	394,716	185,858 D	11	..	3,853	1,396	2,252	272
Louisiana.....	268,804	249,418	18,853	230,565 D	10	..	.....	.....	.....	533
Maine.....	298,444	128,907	166,631	37,724 R	..	5	2,489	255	.....	162
Maryland.....	511,054	314,314	184,184	130,130 D	8	..	10,489	1,036	.....	1,031
Massachusetts.....	1,580,114	800,148	736,959	63,189 D	17	..	34,305	2,668	1,142	4,892
Michigan.....	1,664,628	871,700	739,894	131,806 D	19	..	39,205	1,401	2,893	9,535
Minnesota.....	1,002,843	600,806	363,959	236,847 D	11	..	25,476	.....	.....	12,602
Mississippi.....	146,034	140,168	5,180	134,988 D	9	..	686	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1,609,894	1,025,406	564,713	460,693 D	15	..	16,374	404	2,429	568
Montana.....	216,479	127,286	78,078	49,208 D	4	..	7,891	.....	.....	3,224
Nebraska.....	570,135	359,082	201,177	157,905 D	7	..	9,876	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	41,430	28,756	12,674	16,082 D	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	205,520	100,680	103,629	2,949 R	..	4	947	.....	.....	264
New Jersey.....	1,630,063	806,630	775,684	30,946 D	16	..	42,998	1,062	774	2,915
New Mexico.....	151,606	95,089	54,217	40,872 D	3	..	1,776	.....	.....	524
New York.....	4,753,698	2,534,959	1,937,963	596,996 D	47	..	177,397	10,339	.....	93,040
North Carolina.....	711,501	497,566	208,344	289,222 D	13	..	5,591	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	256,290	178,350	71,772	106,578 D	4	..	3,521	.....	.....	2,647
Ohio.....	2,610,088	1,301,695	1,227,679	74,016 D	26	..	64,094	1,968	7,421	7,231
Oklahoma.....	704,633	516,468	188,165	328,303 D	11	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	368,751	213,871	136,019	77,852 D	5	..	15,450	1,730	.....	1,681
Pennsylvania.....	2,859,002	1,295,948	1,453,540	157,592 R	..	36	91,119	659	11,319	6,417
Rhode Island.....	266,170	146,604	115,266	31,338 D	4	..	3,138	433	183	546
South Carolina.....	104,407	102,347	1,978	100,469 D	8	..	82	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	288,438	183,515	99,212	84,303 D	4	..	1,551	.....	463	3,697
Tennessee.....	390,638	259,817	126,806	133,011 D	11	..	1,786	.....	1,995	234
Texas.....	863,426	760,348	97,959	662,389 D	23	..	4,450	.....	.....	669
Utah.....	206,579	116,750	84,795	31,955 D	4	..	4,087	.....	.....	947
Vermont.....	136,980	56,266	78,984	22,718 R	..	3	1,533	.....	.....	197
Virginia.....	297,942	203,979	89,637	114,342 D	11	..	2,382	.....	1,843	101
Washington.....	614,814	353,260	208,645	144,615 D	8	..	17,080	1,009	1,540	33,280
West Virginia.....	743,774	405,124	330,731	74,393 D	8	..	5,133	.....	2,342	444
Wisconsin.....	1,114,815	707,410	347,741	359,669 D	12	..	53,379	494	2,672	3,119
Wyoming.....	96,962	54,370	39,583	14,787 D	3	..	2,829	.....	.....	180
Totals.....	39,816,522	22,821,857	15,761,841	7,060,016 D	472	59	884,781	33,276	81,869	232,898

* Industrialist party in Pennsylvania.

† Breakdown of other votes: Communist 102,991; Liberty 53,425; Farmer-Labor 7,309; National 1,645; Industrialist (Minn.) 770; Jobless 725; Independent 533; Jacksonian 104; void or scattering 65,396.

Presidential Election of 1936

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

Democratic—Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; John N. Garner, Texas.

Republican—Alfred M. Landon, Kansas; Frank Knox, Illinois.

Socialist—Norman Thomas, New York; George Nelson, Wisconsin.

Prohibition—D. Leigh Colvin, New York; Claude A. Watson, California.

Communist—Earl Browder, Kansas; James W. Ford, New York.

Union—William Lemke, North Dakota; Thomas C. O'Brien, Massachusetts.

Socialist Labor—John W. Aiken, Massachusetts; Emil F. Teichert, New York.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral		D	R	Soc.	Prohib.	Comm.	Others*
Alabama.....	275,744	238,196	35,358	202 838 D	11	..	..	..	242	719	678	551
Arizona.....	124,163	86,722	33,433	53,289 D	3	..	..	..	317	384	....	3,307
Arkansas.....	179,423	146,765	32,039	114,726 D	9	..	..	..	446	....	169	4
California.....	2,638,882	1,766,836	836,431	930,405 D	22	..	..	..	11,331	12,917	10,877	490
Colorado.....	488,676	295,021	181,267	113,754 D	6	..	..	..	1,593	....	497	10,298
Connecticut.....	690,783	382,189	278,685	103,504 D	8	..	..	..	5,683	....	1,193	23,033
Delaware.....	127,603	69,702	54,014	15,688 D	3	..	..	..	172	....	51	3,664
Florida.....	327,365	249,117	78,248	170,869 D	7	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Georgia.....	293,178	255,364	36,942	218,422 D	12	..	..	..	68	663	....	141
Idaho.....	199,623	125,683	66,256	59,427 D	4	..	..	..	....	....	....	7,684
Illinois.....	3,956,522	2,282,999	1,570,393	712,606 D	29	..	..	..	7,530	3,439	801	91,360
Indiana.....	1,650,897	934,974	691,570	243,404 D	14	..	..	..	3,856	....	1,090	19,407
Iowa.....	1,142,733	621,756	487,977	133,779 D	11	..	..	..	1,373	1,182	506	29,939
Kansas.....	865,013	464,520	397,727	66,793 D	9	..	..	..	2,766	....	....	....
Kentucky.....	926,206	541,944	369,702	172,242 D	11	..	..	..	632	929	204	12,795
Louisiana.....	329,778	292,894	36,791	256,103 D	10	..	..	..	....	....	....	93
Maine.....	304,240	126,333	168,823	42,490 R	5	..	..	..	783	334	257	7,711
Maryland.....	624,896	389,612	231,435	158,177 D	8	..	..	..	1,629	....	915	1,305
Massachusetts.....	1,840,357	942,716	768,613	174,103 D	17	..	..	..	5,111	1,032	2,930	119,955
Michigan.....	1,805,093	1,016,794	699,733	317,061 D	19	..	..	..	8,208	579†	3,384	76,395
Minnesota.....	1,129,975	698,811	350,461	348,350 D	11	..	..	..	2,872	....	2,574	75,257
Mississippi.....	162,090	157,318	4,443	152,875 D	9	..	..	..	329	....	....	....
Missouri.....	1,828,635	1,111,043	697,891	413,152 D	15	..	..	..	3,454	908	417	14,922
Montana.....	230,512	159,690	63,598	96,092 D	4	..	..	..	1,066	224	385	5,549
Nebraska.....	608,032	347,454	247,731	100,323 D	7	..	..	..	....	....	....	12,847
Nevada.....	43,848	31,925	11,923	20,002 D	3	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire.....	218,114	108,460	104,642	3,798 D	4	..	..	..	....	....	193	4,819
New Jersey.....	1,820,437	1,083,850	720,322	363,528 D	16	..	..	..	3,931	926	1,639	9,769
New Mexico.....	168,920	105,838	61,710	44,128 D	3	..	..	..	343	62	43	924
New York.....	5,596,398	3,293,222†	2,180,670	837,628 D	47	..	..	..	86,897	....	35,609	....
North Carolina.....	839,462	616,141	223,283	392,858 D	13	..	..	..	21	....	11	6
North Dakota.....	273,716	163,148	72,751	90,397 D	4	..	..	..	552	197	360	36,708
Ohio.....	3,012,425	1,747,122	1,127,709	619,413 D	26	..	..	..	117	....	5,251	132,226
Oklahoma.....	749,740	501,069	245,122	255,947 D	11	..	..	..	2,221	1,328	....	....
Oregon.....	414,021	266,733	122,706	144,027 D	5	..	..	..	2,143	4	104	22,331
Pennsylvania.....	4,138,105	2,353,788	1,690,300	663,488 D	36	..	..	..	14,375	6,691	4,060	68,891
Rhode Island.....	311,149	165,233	125,012	40,221 D	4	..	..	..	....	....	411	20,493
South Carolina.....	115,437	113,791	1,646	112,145 D	8	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
South Dakota.....	296,452	160,137	125,977	34,160 D	4	..	..	..	....	....	....	10,388
Tennessee.....	475,531	327,083	146,516	180,567 D	11	..	..	..	685	632	319	296
Texas.....	843,482	734,485	103,874	630,611 D	23	..	..	..	1,075	514	253	3,281
Utah.....	216,677	150,246	64,555	85,691 D	4	..	..	..	432	43	280	1,121
Vermont.....	143,689	62,124	81,023	18,899 R	3	..	..	..	....	....	405	137
Virginia.....	334,590	234,980	98,336	136,644 D	11	..	..	..	313	594	98	269
Washington.....	692,338	459,579	206,892	252,687 D	8	..	..	..	3,496	1,041	1,907	19,423
West Virginia.....	830,073	502,582	325,486	177,096 D	8	..	..	..	832	1,173	....	....
Wisconsin.....	1,258,712	802,984	380,828	422,156 D	12	..	..	..	10,626	1,071	2,197	61,006
Wyoming.....	103,382	62,624	38,739	23,885 D	3	..	..	..	200	75	91	1,653
Total.....	45,647,117	27,751,597	16,679,583	10,797,090 D	523	8	187,720	37,661	80,159	910,397	....	....

* Breakdown of other votes: Union (Including Royal Oak, Independent, and Third) 882,479; Socialist Labor (Including Labor, Industrial, and Independent Labor) 12,802; National Union for Social Justice 9,407; Independent Republican 3,222; Christian 1,593; scattering 889.

† Commonwealth votes.

‡ Includes 274,924 American Labor votes.

Presidential Election of 1940

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

Democratic—Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; Henry A. Wallace, Iowa.

Republican—Wendell L. Willkie, New York; Charles L. McNary, Oregon.

Socialist—Norman Thomas, New York; Maynard C. Krueger, Illinois.

Prohibition—Roger W. Babson, Massachusetts; Edgar V. Moorman, Illinois.

Communist—Earl Browder, Kansas; James W. Ford, New York.

Socialist Labor—John W. Aiken, Massachusetts; Aaron M. Orange, New York.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral		D	R	Soc.	Prohib.	Comm.	Others*
Alabama.....	294,219	250,726	42,184	208,542	D	11	..	100	700	509	.....
Arizona.....	150,039	95,267	54,030	41,237	D	3	..	.....	742	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	201,838	158,622	42,122	116,500	D	9	..	301	793	.....	.....
California.....	3,268,791	1,877,618	1,351,419	526,199	D	22	..	.....	9,400	13,586	16,768	
Colorado.....	549,004	265,554	279,576	14,022	R	..	6	1,899	1,597	378	.....
Connecticut.....	781,502	417,621	361,819†	55,802	D	8	..	.....	1,091	971	.....
Delaware.....	136,374	74,599	61,440	13,159	D	3	..	115	220	.....	.....
Florida.....	485,492	359,334	126,158	233,176	D	7	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	312,553	265,194	23,934	241,260	D	12	..	.....	983	22,442	.....
Idaho.....	235,168	127,842	106,553	21,289	D	4	..	497	276	.....	.....
Illinois.....	4,217,935	2,149,934	2,047,240	102,694	D	29	..	10,914	9,190	657	.....
Indiana.....	1,782,747	874,063	899,466	25,403	R	..	14	2,075	6,437	706	.....
Iowa.....	1,215,430	578,800	632,370	53,570	R	..	11	.....	2,284	1,524	452	
Kansas.....	860,297	364,725	489,169	124,444	R	..	9	2,347	4,056	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	970,063	557,222	410,384	146,838	D	11	..	1,014	1,443	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	732,305	319,751	52,446	267,305	D	10	..	.....	.....	108	.....
Maine.....	320,840	156,478	163,951	7,473	R	..	5	.....	411	.....	.....
Maryland.....	660,104	384,546	269,534	115,012	D	8	..	4,093	1,274	657	.....
Massachusetts.....	2,026,993	1,076,522	939,700	136,822	D	17	..	4,091	1,370	1,504	.....
Michigan.....	2,085,929	1,032,991	1,039,917	6,926	R	..	19	7,593	1,795	2,834	799	
Minnesota.....	1,251,188	644,196	596,274	47,922	D	11	..	5,454	2,711	2,553	.....
Mississippi.....	175,824	168,267	2,814	165,453	D	9	..	193	4,550	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1,833,729	958,476	871,009	87,467	D	15	..	2,226	1,809	209	.....
Montana.....	247,873	145,698	99,579	46,119	D	4	..	1,443	664	489	.....
Nebraska.....	615,878	263,677	352,201	88,524	R	..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	53,174	31,945	21,229	10,716	D	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	235,419	125,292	110,127	15,165	D	4	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	1,974,920	1,016,442	945,478	70,964	D	16	..	2,837	872	8,836	455	
New Mexico.....	183,014	103,699	79,315	24,384	D	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	6,301,596	3,251,918†	3,027,478	224,440	D	47	..	18,950	3,250	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	822,648	609,015	213,633	395,382	D	13	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	280,775	124,036	154,590	30,554	R	..	4	1,279	325	545	.....
Ohio.....	3,319,912	1,733,139	1,586,773	146,366	D	26	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	826,212	474,313	348,872	125,441	D	11	..	.....	3,027	.....	.....
Oregon.....	481,240	258,415	219,555	38,860	D	5	..	398	154	191	2,527	
Pennsylvania.....	4,078,714	2,171,035	1,889,848	281,187	D	36	..	10,967	4,519	2,345	.....
Rhode Island.....	321,148	182,182	138,653	43,529	D	4	..	.....	74	233	.....
South Carolina.....	99,830	95,470	1,727	93,743	D	8	..	.....	.....	2,633	.....
South Dakota.....	308,427	131,362	177,065	45,703	R	..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	522,823	351,601	169,153	182,448	D	11	..	463	1,606	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,041,168	840,151	199,152	640,999	D	23	..	728	925	212	.....
Vermont.....	247,819	154,277	93,151	61,126	D	4	..	200	191	.....	.....
Virginia.....	143,062	64,269	78,371	14,102	R	..	3	.....	411	11	.....
Washington.....	346,607	235,961	109,363	126,598	D	11	..	282	882	71	48	
West Virginia.....	793,833	462,145	322,123	140,022	D	8	..	4,585	1,686	2,626	667	
Wisconsin.....	868,076	495,662	372,414	123,248	D	8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1,405,540	704,821	679,206	25,615	D	12	..	15,071	2,148	2,394	1,900	
.....	112,240	59,287	52,633	6,654	D	3	..	148	172	.....	.....
Total.....	49,820,312	27,244,160	22,305,198	4,938,962	D	449	82	100,264	58,604	43,579	63,507	

* Breakdown of other votes: Independent Democrat 22,428; Progressive 16,506; Socialist Labor 10,164; Independent Republican 4,550; Industrial 2,553; Jeffersonian Democrat 2,495; Industrial Government 1,518; Labor Party of Maryland 657; Alfred Knutson 545; Republican (Tolbert Faction) 137; scattering 1,953.

† Includes 798 Union votes.

‡ Includes 417,418 American Labor votes.

Presidential Election of 1944

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

Democratic—Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; Harry S. Truman, Missouri.

Republican—Thomas E. Dewey, New York; John W. Bricker, Ohio.

Socialist—Norman Thomas, New York; Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania.

Prohibition—Claude A. Watson, California; Andrew Johnson, Kentucky.

Socialist Labor*—Edward A. Teichert, Pennsylvania; Arla A. Albaugh, Ohio.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral		Soc.	Prohib.	Soc. Lab.	Others†
					D	R				
Alabama	244,743	198,918	44,540	154,378 D	11	..	190	1,095	..	..
Arizona	137,634	80,926	56,287	24,639 D	4	..	..	421	..	..
Arkansas	212,956	148,965	63,551	85,414 D	9	..	440	..	..	..
California	3,520,875	1,988,564	1,512,965	475,599 D	25	..	3,923	14,770	327	326
Colorado	505,039	234,331	268,731	34,400 R	..	6	1,977	..	..	..
Connecticut	831,990	435,146	390,527	44,619 D	8	..	5,097	..	1,220	..
Delaware	125,361	68,166	56,747	11,419 D	3	..	154	294	..	..
Florida	482,592	339,377	143,215	196,162 D	8	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	328,109	268,187	56,507	211,680 D	12	..	6	36	..	3,373
Idaho	208,321	107,399	100,137	7,262 D	4	..	282	503	..	..
Illinois	4,036,061	2,079,479	1,939,314	140,165 D	28	..	180	7,411	9,677	..
Indiana	1,672,091	781,403	875,891	94,488 R	..	13	2,223	12,574	..	..
Iowa	1,052,599	499,876	547,267	47,391 R	..	10	1,511	3,752	193	..
Kansas	733,776	287,458	442,096	154,638 R	..	8	1,613	2,609	..	..
Kentucky	867,921	472,589	392,448	80,141 D	11	..	535	2,023	326	..
Louisiana	349,383	281,564	67,750	213,814 D	10	..	..	..	..	69
Maine	296,400	140,631	155,434	14,803 R	..	5	..	..	335	..
Maryland	608,439	315,490	292,949	22,541 D	8	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	1,960,665	1,035,296	921,350	113,946 D	16	..	..	973	2,780	266
Michigan	2,205,223	1,106,899	1,084,423	22,476 D	19	..	4,598	6,503	1,264	1,536
Minnesota	1,125,529	589,864	527,416	62,448 D	11	..	5,073	..	3,176	..
Mississippi	180,080	158,515	3,742	154,773 D	9	..	..	..	..	17,823
Missouri	1,571,677	807,356	761,175	46,181 D	15	..	1,751	1,175	220	..
Montana	207,355	112,556	93,163	19,393 D	4	..	1,296	340	..	..
Nebraska	563,126	233,246	329,880	96,634 R	..	6	..	..	..	..
Nevada	54,234	29,623	24,611	5,012 D	3	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	229,625	119,663	109,916	9,747 D	4	..	46	..	..	..
New Jersey	1,963,761	987,874	961,335	26,539 D	16	..	3,358	4,255	6,339	..
New Mexico	152,225	81,389	70,688	10,701 D	4	..	..	148	..	..
New York	6,316,790	3,304,238†	2,987,647	316,591 D	47	..	10,553	..	14,352	..
North Carolina	790,554	527,399	263,155	264,244 D	14	..	..	..	..	..
North Dakota	220,171	100,144	118,535	18,391 R	..	4	943	549	..	..
Ohio	3,153,056	1,570,763	1,582,293	11,530 R	..	25	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	722,636	401,549	319,424	82,125 D	10	..	..	1,663	..	..
Oregon	480,147	248,635	225,365	23,270 D	6	..	3,785	2,362	..	..
Pennsylvania	3,794,793	1,940,479	1,835,054	105,425 D	35	..	11,721	5,750	1,789	..
Rhode Island	299,276	175,356	123,487	51,869 D	4	..	..	433	..	..
South Carolina	103,375	90,601	4,547	86,054 D	8	..	..	365	..	7,862
South Dakota	232,076	96,711	135,365	38,654 R	..	4	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	510,692	308,707	200,311	108,396 D	12	..	792	882	..	..
Texas	1,150,326	821,605	191,425	630,180 D	23	..	593	1,013	..	135,690
Utah	248,319	150,088	97,891	52,197 D	4	..	340	..	..	..
Vermont	125,361	53,820	71,527	17,707 R	..	3	..	..	..	14
Virginia	388,485	242,276	145,243	97,033 D	11	..	417	459	90	..
Washington	856,328	486,774	361,689	125,085 D	8	..	3,824	2,396	1,645	..
West Virginia	715,596	392,777	322,819	69,958 D	8	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	1,339,152	650,413	674,532	24,119 R	..	12	13,205	..	1,002	..
Wyoming	101,340	49,419	51,921	2,502 R	..	3	..	..	..	..
Total	47,976,263	25,602,504	22,006,285	3,596,219 D	432	99	80,426	74,754	45,335	166,951

* Industrial Government candidates in Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania.

† Breakdown of other votes: Texas Regulars 135,439; Regular Democrat 9,964; Independent Republican 7,859 Southern Democrat 7,799; Independent Democrat 3,373; America First 1,781; Republican (Tolbert Faction) 63 scattering 681.

‡ Includes 496,405 American Labor and 329,235 Liberal votes.

Presidential Election of 1948

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Democratic—Harry S. Truman, Missouri; Alben Barkley, Kentucky.

Republican—Thomas E. Dewey, New York; Earl Warren, California.

States' Rights Democratic—J. Strom Thurmond, South Carolina; Fielding L. Wright, Mississippi.

Progressive¹—Henry A. Wallace, Iowa; Glen H. Taylor, Idaho.

Socialist—Norman Thomas, New York; Tucker P. Smith, Michigan.

Prohibition—Claude A. Watson, California; Dale Learn, Pennsylvania.

Socialist Labor—Edward A. Teichert, Pennsylvania; Stephen Emery, New York.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	SR Dem.	Plur.	Electoral			Prog. ¹	Others ²
						D	R	S		
Alabama.....	214,980	(*)	40,930	171,443	130,513 S	..	..	11	1,522	1,085
Arizona.....	177,065	95,251	77,597	.....	17,654 D	4	..	..	3,310	907
Arkansas.....	242,475	149,659	50,959	40,068	98,700 D	9	..	..	751	1,038
California.....	4,021,538	1,913,134	1,895,269	1,228 ³	17,865 D	25	..	..	190,381	21,526
Colorado.....	515,237	267,288	239,714	.....	27,574 D	6	..	..	6,115	2,120
Connecticut.....	883,518	423,297	437,754	.....	14,457 R	..	8	..	13,713	8,754
Delaware.....	139,073	67,813	69,588	.....	1,775 R	..	3	..	1,050	622
Florida.....	577,643	281,988	194,280	89,755	87,708 D	8	..	..	11,620	.....
Georgia.....	418,760	254,646	76,691	85,055	169,591 D	12	..	..	1,636	732
Idaho.....	214,816	107,370	101,514	.....	5,856 D	4	..	..	4,972	960
Illinois.....	3,984,046	1,994,715	1,961,103	.....	33,612 D	28	..	..	.....	28,228
Indiana.....	1,656,214	807,833	821,079	.....	13,246 R	..	13	..	9,649	17,653
Iowa.....	1,038,264	522,380	494,018	.....	28,362 D	10	..	..	12,125	9,741
Kansas.....	788,819	351,902	423,039	.....	71,137 R	..	8	..	4,603	9,275
Kentucky.....	822,658	466,756	341,210	10,411	125,546 D	11	..	..	1,567	2,714
Louisiana.....	416,326	136,344	72,657	204,290	67,946 S	..	10	..	3,035	.....
Maine.....	264,787	111,916	150,234	.....	38,318 R	..	5	..	1,884	753
Maryland.....	596,735	286,521	294,814	2,476 ⁴	8,293 R	..	8	..	9,983	2,941
Massachusetts.....	2,155,347	1,151,788	909,370	.....	242,418 D	16	..	..	38,157	56,032
Michigan.....	2,109,609	1,003,448	1,038,595	.....	35,147 R	..	19	..	46,515	21,051
Minnesota.....	1,212,226	692,966 ⁴	483,617	.....	209,349 D	11	..	..	27,866	7,777
Mississippi.....	192,190	19,384 ⁷	5,043 ⁸	167,538 ⁹	148,154 S	..	9	..	225	.....
Missouri.....	1,578,628	917,315	655,039	.....	262,276 D	15	..	..	3,998	2,276
Montana.....	224,278	119,071	96,770	.....	22,301 D	4	..	..	7,313	1,124
Nebraska.....	488,939	224,165	264,774	.....	40,609 R	..	6	..	.....	.....
Nevada.....	62,117	31,291	29,357	.....	1,934 D	3	..	..	1,469	.....
New Hampshire.....	231,440	107,995	121,299	7	13,304 R	..	4	..	1,970	169
New Jersey.....	1,949,555	895,455	981,124	.....	85,669 R	..	16	..	42,683	30,293
New Mexico.....	185,767	105,464	80,303	.....	25,161 D	4	..	..	.....	.....
New York.....	6,274,527	2,780,204 ¹⁰	2,841,163	.....	60,959 R	..	47	..	509,559	143,601
North Carolina.....	791,209	459,070	258,572	69,652	200,498 D	14	..	..	3,915	.....
North Dakota.....	220,716	95,812	115,139	374	19,327 R	..	4	..	8,391	1,000
Ohio.....	2,936,071	1,452,791	1,445,684	.....	7,107 D	25	..	..	37,596	.....
Oklahoma.....	721,599	452,782	268,817	.....	183,965 D	10	..	..	14,978	5,051
Oregon.....	524,080	243,147	260,904	.....	17,757 R	..	6	..	55,161	25,365
Pennsylvania.....	3,735,149	1,752,426	1,902,197	.....	149,771 R	..	35	..	2,587	.....
Rhode Island.....	326,098	188,619	134,892	.....	53,727 D	4	..	..	154	1
South Carolina.....	142,571	34,423	5,385	102,607	68,184 S	..	8	..	2,801	.....
South Dakota.....	250,105	117,653	129,651	.....	11,998 R	..	4	..	1,864	1,288
Tennessee.....	550,283	270,402	202,914	73,815	67,488 D	11	..	1	3,764	3,632
Texas.....	1,147,245	750,700	282,240	106,909	468,460 D	23	..	..	2,679	73
Utah.....	276,305	149,151	124,402	.....	24,749 D	4	..	..	1,279	620
Vermont.....	123,382	45,557	75,926	.....	30,369 R	..	3	..	2,047	960
Virginia.....	419,256	200,786	172,070	43,393	28,716 D	11	..	..	31,692	10,887
Washington.....	905,059	476,165	386,315	.....	89,850 D	8	..	..	3,311	.....
West Virginia.....	748,750	429,188	316,251	.....	112,937 D	8	..	..	25,282	13,249
Wisconsin.....	1,276,800	647,310	590,959	.....	56,351 D	12	..	..	931	193
Wyoming.....	101,425	52,354	47,947	.....	4,407 D	3	..	..	.....	.....
Total.....	48,833,680	24,105,695	21,969,170	1,169,021	2,136,525 D	303	189	39	1,156,103	433,691

¹ Independent Progressive in California; Peoples in Connecticut; Independent in Kansas, Mississippi, Ohio, South Dakota; American Labor in New York; People's Progressive in Wisconsin. ² Industrial Government in Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania; Independent Socialist Labor in Wisconsin. ³ Breakdown of other votes: Socialist 139,009; Prohibition 103,216; Socialist Labor 29,061; Socialist Workers 13,613; Christian Nationalist 42; Greenback 6; Vegetarian 4; blank 145,320; write-in 1,683; scattering 1,666; void 71. ⁴ Not on ballot. ⁵ Write-in votes. ⁶ Including Farmer-Labor votes. ⁷ National Democratic. ⁸ Contains 2,595 Republican and 2,448 Independent Republican votes. ⁹ Mississippi Democratic. ¹⁰ Includes 222,562 Liberal votes.

Electoral Vote for President, 1888-1924

States	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924
	Harrison, Rep. Cleveland, Dem.	Cleveland, Dem. Harrison, Rep. Weaver, Pro.	McKinley, Rep. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep. Bryan, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep. Parker, Dem.	Taft, Rep. Bryan, Dem.	Wilson, Dem. Taft, Rep. Roosevelt, Prog.	Wilson, Dem. Hughes, Rep.	Harding, Rep. Cox, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep. Davis, Dem. LaFollette, Prog.
Alabama	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
Arizona							3	3		3
Arkansas	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
California	8	8 1	8 1	9	10	10	2 11	13	13	13
Colorado	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
Georgia	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Idaho		3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Illinois	22	24	24	24	27	27	29	29	29	29
Indiana	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Iowa	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Kansas	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kentucky	13	13	12 1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Louisiana	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10
Maine	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Maryland	8	8	8	8	1 7	2 6	8	8	8	8
Massachusetts	14	15	15	15	16	16	18	18	18	18
Michigan	13	5 9	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Minnesota	7	9	9	9	11	11	12	12	12	12
Mississippi	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Missouri	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
Montana		3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Nebraska	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Nevada	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
New Jersey	9	10	10	10	12	12	14	14	14	14
New Mexico							3	3	3	3
New York	36	36	36	36	39	39	45	45	45	45
North Carolina	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
North Dakota		1 1 1	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5
Ohio	23	1 22	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24
Oklahoma						7	10	10	10	10
Oregon	3	3 1	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Pennsylvania	30	32	32	32	34	34	38	38	38	38
Rhode Island	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
South Carolina	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
South Dakota		4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Tennessee	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Texas	13	15	15	15	18	18	20	20	20	20
Utah			3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Vermont	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Virginia	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Washington		4	4	4	5	5	7	7	7	7
West Virginia	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	1 7	8	8
Wisconsin	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
Wyoming		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	233 168	277 145 22	271 176	292 155	336 140	321 162	435 8 88	277 254	404 127	382 136 1

NOTE: For electoral votes by state in elections later than 1924, see preceding pages.

CONGRESS

Representatives Under Each Apportionment

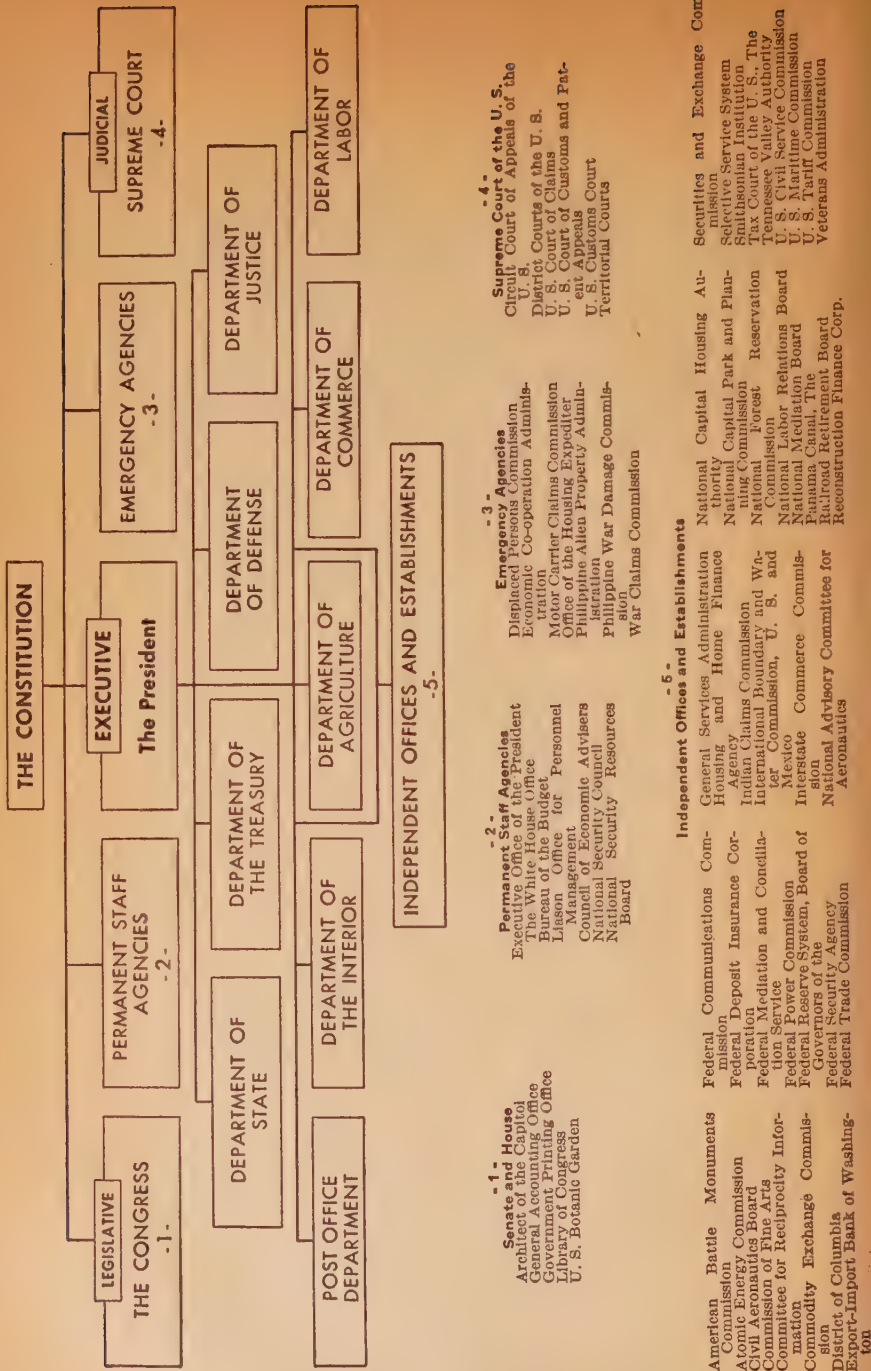
Source: The Congressional Directory.

The apportionment based on the Sixteenth Census (1940) distributes the 435 seats in the House among the States according to the method of equal proportions. By this method the percent difference between the average number of Representatives per million people in any 2 States is made as small as possible. Also, the percent difference between the average districts, i.e., the average number of persons per Representative, in any 2 States is made as small as possible. By equalizing the representation of all pairs of States, the method gives as nearly equal representation as possible to all States in proportion to their population.

State	Constitutional apportionment	First Census, 1790	Second Census, 1800	Third Census, 1810	Fourth Census, 1820	Fifth Census, 1830	Sixth Census, 1840	Seventh Census, 1850	Eighth Census, 1860	Ninth Census, 1870	Tenth Census, 1880	Eleventh Cen- sus, 1890	Twelfth Census, 1900	Thirteenth Cen- sus, 1910*	Fifteenth Cen- sus, 1930	Sixteenth Cen- sus, 1940
Alabama.....				1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10	9	9
Arizona.....														1	1	2
Arkansas.....						1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7
California.....							2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	20	23
Colorado.....										1	1	2	3	4	4	4
Connecticut.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....							1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	6
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12	10	10
Idaho.....											1	1	1	2	2	2
Illinois.....				1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27	27	26
Indiana.....				1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	12	11
Iowa.....							2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11	9	8
Kansas.....									1	3	7	8	8	8	7	6
Kentucky.....		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	9	9
Louisiana.....				1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	8
Maine.....				7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16	15	14
Michigan.....						1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13	17	17
Minnesota.....								2	2	3	5	7	9	10	9	9
Mississippi.....				1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	7	7
Missouri.....					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16	13	13
Montana.....											1	1	1	2	2	2
Nebraska.....									1	1	3	6	6	6	5	4
Nevada.....									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12	14	14
New Mexico.....														1	1	2
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43	45	45
North Carolina.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12
North Dakota.....											1	1	2	3	2	2
Ohio.....			1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22	24	23
Oklahoma.....														5	8	8
Oregon.....								1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36	34	33
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
South Carolina.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7	6	6
South Dakota.....											2	2	2	3	2	2
Tennessee.....		1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10
Texas.....							2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18	21	21
Utah.....												1	1	2	2	2
Vermont.....		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Virginia.....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10	9	9
Washington.....											1	2	3	5	6	6
West Virginia.....										3	4	4	5	6	6	6
Wisconsin.....							2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11	10	10
Wyoming.....											1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435	435	435

* No apportionment was made in 1920.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PARTY STRENGTH IN CONGRESS

The Senate (Necessary to majority—49)

	73rd 1933	74th 1935	75th 1937	76th 1939	77th 1941	78th 1943	79th 1945	80th 1947	81st 1949
Democratic	59	69	75	69	66	57	57	45	54
Republican	36	25	17	23	28	38	38	51	42
Farmer-Labor	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Progressive	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Independent	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

The House (Necessary to majority—218)

	73rd 1933	74th 1935	75th 1937	76th 1939	77th 1941	78th 1943	79th 1945	80th 1947	81st 1949
Democratic	313	322	333	262	268	222	243	188	263
Republican	117	103	89	170	162	209	190	246	171
Farmer-Labor	5	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Progressive	0	7	8	2	3	2	1	0	0
Independent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
American Labor	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

NOTE: The year shown with each Congress is the one in which the first session was held. The party breakdown is according to the election held the preceding November.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

THE SENATE

Democrats are in *italic* type; Republicans in roman. The expiration date of each senator's term is Jan. 3 of the year shown in parentheses. An asterisk (*) indicates that the senator was returned to office in the election of Nov. 2, 1948.

ALABAMA

Lister Hill (1951)

**John J. Sparkman* (1955)

ARIZONA

Carl Hayden (1951)

Ernest W. McFarland
(1953)

ARKANSAS

J. William Fulbright
(1951)

**John L. McClellan* (1955)

CALIFORNIA

Sheridan Downey (1951)

William F. Knowland
(1953)

COLORADO

Eugene D. Millikin (1951)

**Edwin C. Johnson* (1955)

CONNECTICUT

Brien McMahon (1951)

Raymond E. Baldwin
(1953)¹

DELAWARE

John J. Williams (1953)

J. Allen Frear, Jr. (1955)

FLORIDA

Claude Pepper (1951)

Spessard L. Holland
(1953)

GEORGIA

Walter F. George (1951)

**Richard B. Russell* (1955)

IDAHO

Glen H. Taylor (1951)

*Henry C. Dworshak*¹⁰
(1955)

ILLINOIS

Scott W. Lucas (1951)

Paul H. Douglas (1955)

INDIANA

Homer E. Capehart (1951)

William E. Jenner (1953)

IOWA

Bourke B. Hickenlooper
(1951)

Guy M. Gillette (1955)

KANSAS

(Vacant) (1951)

Andrew F. Schoeppel
(1955)

KENTUCKY

Garrett L. Withers (1951)²

Virgil Chapman (1955)

LOUISIANA

Russell B. Long (1951)³

**Allen J. Ellender* (1955)

MAINE

Owen Brewster (1953)

Margaret Chase Smith
(1955)⁴

MARYLAND

Millard E. Tydings (1951)

Herbert R. O'Connor (1953)

MASSACHUSETTS

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
(1953)

**Leverett Saltonstall*
(1955)

MICHIGAN

Arthur H. Vandenberg
(1953)

**Homer Ferguson* (1955)

MINNESOTA

Edward J. Thye (1953)

Hubert H. Humphrey
(1955)

MISSISSIPPI

John Cornelius Stennis(1953)⁵**James O. Eastland* (1955)

MISSOURI

Forrest C. Donnell (1951)*James P. Kem* (1953)

MONTANA

Zales N. Ecton (1953)**James E. Murray* (1955)

NEBRASKA

Hugh Butler (1953)**Kenneth S. Wherry* (1955)

NEVADA

Pat McCarran (1951)*George W. Malone* (1953)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Charles W. Tobey (1951)**Styles Bridges* (1955)

NEW JERSEY

H. Alexander Smith (1953)*Robert C. Hendrickson*
(1955)

NEW MEXICO

Dennis Chavez (1953)*Clinton P. Anderson* (1955)

NEW YORK

*Herbert H. Lehman*⁶ (1951)*Irving M. Ives* (1953)

NORTH CAROLINA

Clyde R. Hoey (1951)*Frank Porter Graham*
(1955)⁷

NORTH DAKOTA

Milton R. Young (1951)⁸*William Langer* (1953)

OHIO

Robert A. Taft (1951)*John W. Bricker* (1953)

OKLAHOMA

Elmer Thomas (1951)*Robert S. Kerr* (1955)

OREGON

Wayne Morse (1951)**Guy Cordon* (1955)

PENNSYLVANIA

Francis J. Myers (1951)*Edward Martin* (1953)

RHODE ISLAND

Edward L. Leahy (1953)⁹**Theodore F. Green* (1955)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Olin D. Johnston (1951)**Burnet R. Maybank*
(1955)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chan Gurney (1951)*Karl E. Mundt* (1955)

TENNESSEE

Kenneth McKellar (1953)*Estes Kefauver* (1955)

TEXAS

Tom Connally (1953)*Lyndon B. Johnson* (1955)

UTAH

Elbert D. Thomas (1951)*Arthur V. Watkins* (1953)

VERMONT

George D. Aiken (1951)*Ralph E. Flanders* (1953)

VIRGINIA

Harry Flood Byrd (1953)**A. Willis Robertson* (1955)

WASHINGTON

Warren G. Magnuson
(1951)*Harry P. Cain* (1953)

WEST VIRGINIA

Harley M. Kilgore (1953)*Matthew M. Neely* (1955)

WISCONSIN

Alexander Wiley (1951)*Joseph R. McCarthy* (1953)

WYOMING

Joseph C. O'Mahoney
(1953)*Lester C. Hunt* (1955)

¹ Will resign in Dec., 1949, and successor will be appointed by governor. ² Appointed Jan. 17, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Alben W. Barkley (Dem.). ³ Elected Nov. 2, 1948, to fill vacancy caused by death of John H. Overton (Dem.). ⁴ Elected in state election of Sept. 13, 1948. ⁵ Elected Nov. 4, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Theodore G. Bilbo (Dem.). ⁶ On July 7, 1949, John Foster Dulles (Rep.) was appointed ad interim to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Robert F. Wagner (Dem.). On Nov. 8, 1949, Lehman was elected to serve remainder of Wagner's term. ⁷ Appointed Mar. 22, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by death of J. Melville Broughton (Dem.). ⁸ Appointed Mar. 12, 1945, and elected June 25, 1946, to fill vacancy caused by death of John Moses (Dem.). ⁹ Appointed Aug. 22, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. Howard McGrath (Dem.). ¹⁰ Appointed Oct. 15, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by death of Bert H. Miller (Dem.). ¹¹ Vacancy caused by death of Clyde M. Reed (Rep.).

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Democrats are in *italic* type; Republicans in roman; American Labor in SMALL CAPS. The numerals indicate the Congressional Districts of the states, and the designation At-L means At-Large. An asterisk (*) indicates that the congressman was returned to office in the election of Nov. 2, 1948. The terms of all representatives end Jan. 3, 1951.

ALABAMA

1. **Frank W. Boykin*
2. **George M. Grant*
3. **George W. Andrews*
4. **Sam Hobbs*
5. **Albert Rains*
6. *Edward deGraffenried*
7. *Carl Elliott*
8. **Robert E. Jones, Jr.*
9. **Laurie C. Battle*

ARIZONA¹

1. **John R. Murdock*
2. *Harold A. Patten*

ARKANSAS

1. **E. C. Gathings*
2. **Wilbur D. Mills*
3. **James W. Trimble*
4. *Boyd Tackett*
5. **Brooks Hays*
6. **W. F. Norrell*
7. **Oren Harris*

CALIFORNIA

1. *Hubert B. Scudder*
2. **Clair Engle*
3. **Leroy Johnson*

4. **Frank R. Havenner*

5. *John F. Shelley*²

6. **George P. Miller*

7. **John J. Allen, Jr.*

8. **Jack Z. Anderson*

9. *Cecil F. White*

10. *Thomas H. Werdel*

11. **Ernest K. Bramblett*

12. **Richard M. Nixon*

13. **Norris Poulson*

14. **Helen Gahagan Douglas*

15. **Gordon L. McDonough*

16. **Donald L. Jackson*

California—(cont.)

17. **Cecil R. King*
18. *Clyde Doyle*
19. **Chet Holifield*
20. **Carl Hinshaw*
21. **Harry R. Sheppard*
22. **John Phillips*
23. *Clinton D. McKinnon*

COLORADO

1. **John A. Carroll*
2. **William S. Hill*
3. **John H. Marsalis*
4. *Wayne N. Aspinall*

CONNECTICUT

1. *Abraham A. Ribicoff*
2. *Chase Goring Woodhouse*
3. *John A. McGuire*
4. **John Davis Lodge*
5. **James T. Patterson*
- At-L. **Antoni N. Sadlak*

DELAWARE

- At-L. **J. Caleb Boggs*

FLORIDA

1. **J. Hardin Peterson*
2. *Charles E. Bennett*
3. **Robert L. F. Sikes*
4. **George A. Smathers*
5. *A. S. Herlong, Jr.*
6. **Dwight L. Rogers*

GEORGIA

1. **Prince H. Preston, Jr.*
2. **E. E. Cox*
3. **Stephen Pace*
4. **A. Sidney Camp*
5. **James C. Davis*
6. **Carl Vinson*
7. **Henderson Lanham*
8. **W. M. (Don) Wheeler*
9. **John S. Wood*
10. **Paul Brown*

IDAHO

1. *Compton I. White*
2. **John Sanborn*

ILLINOIS*

1. **William L. Dawson*
2. *Barratt O'Hara*
3. *Neil J. Linehan*
4. *James V. Buckley*
5. **Martin Gorski*
6. **Thomas J. O'Brien*
7. **Adolph J. Sabath*
8. **Thomas S. Gordon*

House of Representatives—(cont.)

9. *Sidney R. Yates*
10. *Richard W. Hoffman*
11. *Chester A. Chesney*
12. *Edgar A. Jonas*
13. **Ralph E. Church*
14. **Chauncey W. Reed*
15. **Noah M. Mason*
16. **Leo E. Allen*
17. **Leslie C. Arends*
18. *Harold H. Velde*
19. **Robert B. Chipfield*
20. **Sid Simpson*
21. *Peter F. Mack, Jr.*
22. **Rolla C. McMillen*
23. **Edward H. Jenison*
24. **Charles W. Vursell*
25. **Melvin Price*
26. **C. W. (Runt) Bishop*

INDIANA

1. **Ray J. Madden*
2. **Charles A. Halleck*
3. *Thurman C. Crook*
4. *Edward H. Kruse, Jr.*
5. *John R. Walsh*
6. *Cecil M. Harden*
7. *James E. Noland*
8. *Winfield K. Denton*
9. **Earl Wilson*
10. **Ralph Harvey*
11. *Andrew Jacobs*

IOWA

1. **Thomas E. Martin*
2. **Henry O. Talle*
3. *H. R. Gross*
4. **Karl M. LeCompte*
5. **Paul Cunningham*
6. **James I. Dolliver*
7. **Ben F. Jensen*
8. **Charles B. Hoeven*

KANSAS

1. **Albert M. Cole*
2. **Errett P. Scrivner*
3. **Herbert A. Meyer*
4. **Edward H. Rees*
5. **Clifford R. Hope*
6. **Wint Smith*

KENTUCKY

1. **Noble J. Gregory*
2. **John A. Whitaker*
3. **Thruston B. Morton*
4. **Frank L. Chelf*
5. **Brent Spence*
6. *Thomas R. Underwood*
7. *Carl D. Perkins*
8. **Joe B. Bates*
9. *James S. Golden*

LOUISIANA

1. **F. Edward Hébert*
2. **Hale Boggs*
3. *Edwin E. Willis*

4. **Overton Brooks*
5. **Otto E. Passman*
6. **James H. Morrison*
7. **Henry D. Larcade, Jr.*
8. **A. Leonard Allen*

MAINE

1. **Robert Hale*
2. *Charles F. Nelson*
3. **Frank Fellows*

MARYLAND

1. **Edward T. Miller*
2. *William P. Bolton*
3. **Edward A. Garmatz*
4. **George H. Fallon*
5. **Lansdale G. Sasser*
6. **J. Glenn Beall*

MASSACHUSETTS

1. **John W. Heselton*
2. *Foster Furcolo*
3. **Philip J. Philbin*
4. **Harold D. Donohue*
5. **Edith Nourse Rogers*
6. (Vacant)¹¹
7. **Thomas J. Lane*
8. **Angier L. Goodwin*
9. **Donald W. Nicholson*
10. **Christian A. Herter*
11. **John F. Kennedy*
12. **John W. McCormack*
13. **Richard B. Wigglesworth*
14. **Joseph W. Martin, Jr.*

MICHIGAN

1. **George G. Sadowski*
2. **Earl C. Michener*
3. **Paul W. Shafer*
4. **Clare E. Hoffman*
5. *Gerald R. Ford, Jr.*
6. **William W. Blackney*
7. **Jesse P. Wolcott*
8. **Fred L. Crawford*
9. **Albert J. Engel*
10. **Roy O. Woodruff*
11. **Charles E. Potter*
12. **John B. Bennett*
13. *George D. O'Brien*
14. *Louis C. Rabaut*
15. **John D. Dingell*
16. **John Lesinski*
17. **George A. Dondero*

MINNESOTA

1. **August H. Andresen*
2. **Joseph P. O'Hara*
3. *Roy W. Wier*
4. *Eugene J. McCarthy*
5. **Walter H. Judd*
6. *Fred Marshall*
7. **H. Carl Andersen*
8. **John A. Blatnik*
9. **Harold C. Hagen*

MISSISSIPPI

1. *John E. Rankin
2. *Jamie L. Whittington
3. *Wm. M. Whittington
4. *Thomas G. Abernethy
5. *Arthur Winstead
6. *William M. Colmer
7. *John Bell Williams

MISSOURI

1. Clare Magee
2. Morgan M. Moulder
3. Phil J. Welch
4. Leonard Irving
5. Richard Bolling
6. George H. Christopher
7. *Dewey Short
8. A. S. J. Carnahan
9. *Clarence Cannon
10. Paul C. Jones
11. John B. Sullivan
12. Raymond W. Karst
13. *Frank M. Karsten

MONTANA

1. *Mike Mansfield
2. *Wesley A. D'Ewart

NEBRASKA

1. *Carl T. Curtis
2. Eugene D. O'Sullivan
3. *Karl Stefan
4. *A. L. Miller

NEVADA

At-L. Walter S. Baring

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. *Chester E. Merrow
2. *Norris Cotton

NEW JERSEY

1. *Charles A. Wolvertson
2. *T. Millet Hand
3. *James C. Auchincloss
4. Charles R. Howell
5. *Charles A. Eaton
6. *Clifford P. Case
7. *J. Parnell Thomas
8. *Gordon Canfield
9. *Harry L. Towe
10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
11. Hugh J. Addonizio
12. *Robert W. Kean
13. *Mary T. Norton
14. *Edward J. Hart

NEW MEXICO

At-L. *A. M. Fernandez
At-L. John E. Miles

NEW YORK

1. *W. Kingsland Macy
2. *Leonard W. Hall
3. *Henry J. Latham
4. L. Gary Clemente
5. T. Vincent Quinn

6. James J. Delaney
7. Louis B. Heller^s
8. *Joseph L. Pfeifer
9. *Eugene J. Keogh
10. Edna F. Kelly^s
11. *James J. Heffernan
12. *John J. Rooney
13. *Donald L. O'Toole
14. *Abraham J. Multer
15. *Emanuel Celler
16. James J. Murphy
17. *Frederic Coudert, Jr.
18. *VITO MARCANTONIO
19. *Arthur G. Klein
20. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.^s

21. *Jacob K. Javits
22. *Adam C. Powell, Jr.
23. *Walter A. Lynch
24. Isidore Dollinger
25. *Charles A. Buckley
26. Christopher C. McGrath
27. *Ralph W. Gwinn
28. *Ralph A. Gamble
29. *Katharine St. George
30. *Jay LeFevre
31. *Bernard W. Kearney
32. *William T. Byrne
33. *Dean P. Taylor
34. *Clarence E. Kilburn
35. John C. Davies
36. *R. Walter Riehlman
37. *Edwin Arthur Hall
38. *John Tabor
39. *W. Sterling Cole
40. *Kenneth B. Keating
41. *James W. Wadsworth
42. William L. Pfeiffer
43. Anthony F. Tauriello
44. Chester C. Gorski
45. *Daniel A. Reed

NORTH CAROLINA

1. *Herbert C. Bonner
2. *John H. Kerr
3. *Graham A. Barden
4. *Harold D. Cooley
5. Thurmond Chatham
6. *Carl T. Durham
7. F. Eitel Carlyle
8. *Charles B. Deane
9. *Robert L. Doughton
10. *Hamilton C. Jones
11. *Alfred L. Bulwinkle
12. *Monroe M. Redden

NORTH DAKOTA

At-L. *William Lemke
At-L. Usher L. Burdick

OHIO

1. *Charles H. Elston
2. Earl T. Wagner
3. Edward Breen
4. *William M. McCulloch
5. *Cliff Clevenger
6. James G. Polk
7. *Clarence J. Brown

8. *Frederick C. Smith
 9. Thomas H. Burke
 10. *Thomas A. Jenkins
 11. *Walter E. Brehm
 12. *John M. Vorys
 13. *Alvin F. Welch
 14. *Walter B. Huber
 15. Robert T. Secrest
 16. John McSweeney
 17. *J. Harry McGregor
 18. Wayne L. Hays
 19. *Michael J. Kirwan
 20. *Michael A. Feighan
 21. *Robert Crosser
 22. *Frances P. Bolton
- At-L. Stephen M. Young

OKLAHOMA

1. Dixie Gilmer
2. *William G. Stigler
3. *Carl Albert
4. Tom Steed
5. *A. S. Mike Monroney
6. *Toby Morris
7. Victor Wickersham
8. George H. Wilson

OREGON

1. *Walter Norblad
2. *Lowell Stockman
3. *Homer D. Angell
4. *Harris Ellsworth

PENNSYLVANIA

1. William A. Barrett
2. William T. Granahan
3. *Hardie Scott
4. Earl Chudoff
5. William J. Green, Jr.
6. *Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
7. Benjamin F. James
8. *F. H. Lichtenwalter
9. *Paul B. Dague
10. Harry P. O'Neill
11. Daniel J. Flood
12. *Ivor D. Fenton
13. George M. Rhodes
14. *Wilson D. Gillette
15. *Robert F. Rich
16. *Samuel K. McConnell, Jr.
17. *Richard M. Simpson
18. *John C. Kunkel
19. *Leon H. Gavin
20. *Francis E. Walter
21. James F. Lind
22. *James E. Van Zandt
23. Anthony Cavalcante
24. *Thomas E. Morgan
25. *Louis E. Graham
26. John P. Saylor^s
27. *Augustine B. Kelley
28. *Carroll D. Kearns
29. Harry J. Davenport
30. *Robert J. Corbett
31. *James G. Fulton
32. *Herman P. Eberharter
33. *Frank Buchanan

House of Representatives—(cont.)

RHODE ISLAND

1. *Aime J. Forand
2. *John E. Fogarty

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. *L. Mendel Rivers
2. Hugo S. Sims, Jr.
3. James B. Hare
4. *Joseph R. Bryson
5. *James P. Richards
6. *John L. McMillan

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Harold O. Lovre
2. *Francis Case

TENNESSEE

1. *Dayton E. Phillips
2. *John Jennings, Jr.
3. James B. Frazier, Jr.
4. *Albert Gore
5. *Joe L. Evins
6. *J. Percy Priest
7. Pat Sutton
8. *Tom Murray
9. *Jere Cooper
10. *Clifford Davis

TEXAS

1. *Wright Patman
2. *J. M. Combs
3. *Lindley Beckworth
4. *Sam Rayburn
5. *J. Frank Wilson
6. *Olin E. Teague
7. *Tom Pickett

8. *Albert Thomas
9. *Clark W. Thompson
10. Homer Thornberry
11. *W. R. Poage
12. *Wingate H. Lucas
13. *Ed Gossett
14. *John E. Lyle, Jr.
15. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.
16. *Ken Regan
17. *Omar Burleson
18. *Eugene Worley
19. *George H. Mahon
20. *Paul J. Kilday
21. *O. C. Fisher

UTAH

1. *Walter K. Granger
2. Reva Beck Bosone

VERMONT

- At-L. *Charles A. Plumley

VIRGINIA

1. *Schuyler Otis Bland
2. *Porter Hardy, Jr.
3. *J. Vaughan Gary
4. *Watkins M. Abbott
5. *Thomas B. Stanley
6. Clarence G. Burton
7. *Burr P. Harrison
8. *Howard W. Smith
9. Tom B. Fugate

WASHINGTON

1. Hugh B. Mitchell
2. *Henry M. Jackson
3. *Russell V. Mack

4. *Hal Holmes
5. *Walt Horan
6. *Thor C. Tollefson

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Robert L. Ramsay
2. Harley O. Staggers
3. Cleveland M. Bailey
4. M. G. Burnside
5. *John Kee
6. *E. H. Hedrick

WISCONSIN

1. *Lawrence H. Smith
2. *Glenn R. Davis
3. Gardner R. Withrow
4. Clement J. Zablocki
5. Andrew J. Biemiller
6. *Frank B. Keefe
7. *Reid F. Murray
8. *John W. Byrnes
9. *Merlin Hull
10. *Alvin E. O'Konski

WYOMING

- At-L. *Frank A. Barrett

ALASKA

- E. L. Bartlett⁹

HAWAII

- Joseph R. Farrington⁹

PUERTO RICO

- A. Fernós-Isern¹⁰

¹ For the 1948 election, Arizona was divided into two Congressional Districts. Previously, two congressmen were elected at-large. ² Elected Nov. 8, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by death of Richard J. Welch (Rep.). ³ For the 1948 election, Illinois was redivided into 26 Congressional Districts. Previously, the state had 25 districts, and one congressman was elected at-large. ⁴ Elected in state election of Sept. 13, 1948. ⁵ Elected Feb. 15, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by death of John J. Delaney (Dem.). ⁶ Elected Nov. 8, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by death of Andrew L. Somers (Dem.). ⁷ Elected May 17, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by death of Sol Bloom (Dem.). ⁸ Elected Sept. 13, 1949, to fill vacancy caused by death of Robert L. Coffey, Jr. (Dem.). ⁹ Delegate. Does not have a vote. ¹⁰ Resident Commissioner; Popular Democrat. Does not have a vote. ¹¹ Vacancy caused by death of George J. Bates (Rep.).

Congressional Committees

Source: Congressional Directory.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the number of standing committees of the Senate was reduced from thirty-three to fifteen, and committees of the House of Representatives from forty-five to nineteen. This reduction became effective January 3, 1947, the opening date of the 80th Congress.

Committees	Members		Committees	Members	
	S	H		S	H
Agriculture .....	..	30	Interstate and Foreign Commerce	13	27
Agriculture and Forestry	13	..	Judiciary	13	27
Appropriations	21	43	Labor and Public Welfare	13	..
Armed Services	13	36	Merchant Marine and Fisheries .....	..	25
Banking and Currency	13	27	P. O. and Civil Service	13	25
District of Columbia	13	25	Public Lands .....	..	28
Education and Labor .....	..	25	Public Works	13	27
Expenditures in Exec. Dept.'s	13	25	Rules .....	..	12
Finance	13	..	Rules and Administration	13	..
Foreign Affairs .....	..	25	Un-American Activities .....	..	9
Foreign Relations	13	..	Veterans' Affairs .....	..	27
House Administration .....	..	25	Ways and Means .....	..	25
Interior and Insular Affairs	13	..			

Presidents and Vice Presidents of the U. S.

Presidents & (parties) ¹	Born	State of birth	Died	Term	Age at inaug.	Age at death	Vice Presidents ²
1. Washington (F) ³	Feb. 22, 1732	Va.	Dec. 14, 1799	1789-1797	57	67	1. John Adams
2. J. Adams (F).....	Oct. 30, 1735	Mass.	July 4, 1826	1797-1801	61	90	2. Thomas Jefferson ⁴
3. Jefferson (D-R).....	Apr. 13, 1743	Va.	July 4, 1826	1801-1809	57	83	3. Aaron Burr
4. Madison (D-R).....	Mar. 16, 1751	Va.	June 28, 1836	1809-1817	57	85	4. George Clinton
5. Monroe (D-R).....	Apr. 28, 1758	Va.	July 4, 1831	1817-1825	58	73	George Clinton ⁵
6. J. Q. Adams (D-R).....	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Feb. 23, 1848	1825-1829	57	80	5. Elbridge Gerry ⁶
7. Jackson (D).....	Mar. 15, 1767	S. C.	June 8, 1845	1829-1837	61	78	6. Daniel D. Tompkins
8. Van Buren (D).....	Dec. 5, 1782	N. Y.	July 24, 1862	1837-1841	54	79	7. John C. Calhoun
9. W. H. Harrison (W) ⁸	Feb. 9, 1773	Va.	Apr. 4, 1841	1841-1841	68	68	John C. Calhoun ⁷
10. Tyler (W).....	Mar. 29, 1790	Va.	Jan. 18, 1862	1841-1845	51	71	8. Martin Van Buren
11. Polk (D).....	Nov. 2, 1795	N. C.	June 15, 1849	1845-1849	49	53	9. Richard M. Johnson
12. Taylor (W) ⁹	Nov. 24, 1784	Va.	July 9, 1850	1849-1850	64	65	10. John Tyler
13. Fillmore (W).....	Jan. 7, 1800	N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1874	1850-1853	50	74	11. George M. Dallas
14. Pierce (D).....	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	Oct. 8, 1869	1853-1857	48	64	12. Millard Fillmore
15. Buchanan (D).....	Apr. 23, 1791	Pa.	June 1, 1868	1857-1861	65	77	13. William R. King ⁹
16. Lincoln (R) ¹⁰	Feb. 12, 1809	Ky.	Apr. 15, 1865	1861-1865	52	56	14. John C. Breckinridge
17. Johnson (R).....	Dec. 29, 1808	N. C.	July 31, 1875	1865-1869	56	66	15. Hannibal Hamlin
18. Grant (R).....	Apr. 27, 1822	Ohio	July 23, 1885	1869-1877	46	63	16. Andrew Johnson
19. Hayes (R).....	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio	Jan. 17, 1893	1877-1881	54	70	17. Schuyler Colfax
20. Garfield (R) ¹²	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio	Sept. 19, 1881	1881-1881	49	49	18. Henry Wilson ¹¹
21. Arthur (R).....	Oct. 5, 1830	Vt.	Nov. 18, 1886	1881-1885	50	56	19. William A. Wheeler
22. Cleveland (D).....	Mar. 18, 1837	N. J.	June 24, 1908	1885-1889	47	71	20. Chester A. Arthur
23. B. Harrison (R).....	Aug. 20, 1833	Ohio	Mar. 13, 1901	1889-1893	55	67	21. Thomas A. Hendricks ¹³
24. McKinley (R) ¹⁵	Jan. 29, 1843	Ohio	Sept. 14, 1901	1897-1901	54	58	22. Levi P. Morton
25. T. Roosevelt (R).....	Oct. 27, 1858	N. Y.	Jan. 6, 1919	1901-1909	42	60	23. Adlai E. Stevenson
26. Taft (R).....	Sept. 15, 1857	Ohio	Mar. 8, 1930	1909-1913	51	72	24. Garret A. Hobart ¹⁶
27. Wilson (D).....	Dec. 28, 1856	Va.	Feb. 3, 1924	1913-1921	56	67	25. Theodore Roosevelt
28. Harding (R) ¹⁸	Nov. 2, 1865	Ohio	Aug. 2, 1923	1921-1923	55	57	26. Charles W. Fairbanks
29. Coolidge (R).....	July 4, 1872	Vt.	Jan. 5, 1933	1923-1929	51	60	27. James S. Sherman ¹⁷
30. Hoover (R).....	Aug. 10, 1874	Iowa	.....	1929-1933	54	..	28. Thomas R. Marshall
31. F. D. Roosevelt (D) ¹⁹	Jan. 30, 1882	N. Y.	Apr. 12, 1945	1933-1945	51	63	29. Calvin Coolidge
32. Truman (D).....	May 8, 1884	Mo.	.....	1945-	60	..	30. Charles G. Dawes
							31. Charles Curtis
							32. John N. Garner
							33. Henry A. Wallace
							34. Harry S. Truman
							35. Alben W. Barkley

¹ F—Federalist; D-R—Democratic-Republican; D—Democratic; W—Whig; R—Republican. ² Same party as President, except Jefferson. ³ No party for first election. The party system in the U. S. made its appearance during Washington's first term. ⁴ Democratic-Republican. Only Vice President of different party from President. ⁵ Died in office Apr. 20, 1812. ⁶ Died in office Nov. 23, 1814. ⁷ Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, to become U. S. Senator. ⁸ Died in office. ⁹ Died in office Apr. 18, 1853. ¹⁰ Died in office (shot Apr. 14 by John Wilkes Booth). ¹¹ Died in office Nov. 22, 1875. ¹² Died in office (shot July 2 by Charles J. Guiteau). ¹³ Died in office Nov. 25, 1885. ¹⁴ Cleveland, in the second of his nonconsecutive terms, is sometimes considered the 24th President. McKinley the 25th, and so on to Truman, the 33rd President with such a system of counting. ¹⁵ Died in office (shot Sept. 6 by Leon F. Czolgosz). ¹⁶ Died in office Nov. 21, 1899. ¹⁷ Died in office Oct. 30, 1912.

The Proposed Twenty-Second Amendment

On Mar. 21, 1947, Congress approved and sent to the states a proposal for a 22nd amendment to the Constitution, which would limit to two the number of terms which any person could serve as President of the U. S. However, the proposal says that this limitation "shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding

the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term."

To become an amendment, the proposal must be ratified by three-quarters of the states within 7 years after its submission to the states. Twenty-three states had ratified it as of October, 1949: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine (first to ratify), Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS

by PROFESSOR ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.

Associate Professor of History, Harvard University

Author of the Pulitzer Prize winning *Age of Jackson*

GEORGE WASHINGTON

was born on February 22 (February 11, old style), 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. His early training was as a surveyor; but in 1752 he was appointed adjutant in the Virginia militia, and for the next three years he took an active part in the wars against the French and Indians, serving as General Braddock's aide in the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne. In 1759 he resigned from the militia, married Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow, and settled down as a gentleman farmer at Mount Vernon.

As a militiaman, he had been exposed to the arrogance of the British officers, and his experience as a planter with British commercial restrictions increased his anti-British sentiment. He opposed the Stamp Act of 1765 and after 1770 became increasingly prominent in organizing resistance. A delegate to the Continental Congress, Washington was selected as commander in chief of the Continental Army and took command at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 3, 1775.

Inadequately supported and sometimes covertly sabotaged by the Congress, in charge of troops who were inexperienced, badly equipped and impatient of discipline, Washington conducted the war on the policy of avoiding major engagements with the British and wearing them down by harassing tactics. His able generalship, along with the French alliance and the growing weariness within Britain, brought the war to a conclusion with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

The chaotic years under the Articles of Confederation led Washington to return to public life in the hope of promoting the formation of a strong central government. He presided over the Constitutional Convention and yielded to the universal demand that he serve as first President. In office, he sought to unite the nation in the service of establishing the authority of new government at home and abroad. Greatly distressed by the emergence of the Hamilton-Jefferson rivalry, he worked to maintain neutrality but actually sympathized more with Hamilton. Following his unanimous re-election in 1792, his second term was dominated by the Federalists. His Farewell Address rebuked party spirit and warned against foreign entanglements.

He died at Mt. Vernon on December 14, 1799. Tall, dignified and impressive, Washington gave a public impression of austerity, though he was capable of gaiety in

private. His life was characterized by a strict sense of duty to his people. The standard biographies are by Fitzpatrick, Ford, Hughes and Stephenson.

JOHN ADAMS

was born on October 30 (October 19, old style), 1735, at Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts. A Harvard graduate, he considered teaching and the ministry but finally turned to law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He opposed the Stamp Act, served as lawyer for patriots indicted by the British and, by the time of the Continental Congresses, was in the vanguard of the movement for independence. In 1778 he went to France as commissioner. Subsequently he helped negotiate the peace treaty with Britain, and in 1785 became the U. S. envoy to London. Resigning in 1788, he was elected Vice President under Washington, and was re-elected in 1792.

Though a Federalist, Adams did not get along with Hamilton who sought to prevent his election to the presidency in 1796, and thereafter intrigued against his administration. Adams was chosen with 71 electoral votes to 68 for his closest competitor, Thomas Jefferson, who became Vice President. In 1798 Adams' independent policy averted a war with France but completed the break with Hamilton and the right-wing Federalists while, at the same time, the enactment of the Alien and Sedition Acts, directed against foreigners and against critics of the government, exasperated the Jeffersonian opposition. The split between Adams and Hamilton elected Jefferson in 1800. Adams retired to his home in Quincy, Massachusetts. He later corresponded with Jefferson and they died on the same day, July 4, 1826.

Stout, somewhat vain and irascible, Adams was honest, fearless and essentially fair-minded. His *Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States* (1787) contains original and striking if conservative political ideas. He married Abigail Smith in 1764, and their life together was long and happy. The standard biographies are by Morse and Chinard.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

was born on April 13 (April 2, old style), 1743, at Shadwell in Goochland (now Albemarle) County, Virginia. A William and Mary graduate, he studied law but from the start showed an interest in science and philosophy. His literary skill and political clarity brought him to the forefront

of the revolutionary movement in Virginia. As delegate to the Continental Congress, he drafted the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 he entered the Virginia House of Delegates and initiated a comprehensive reform program for the abolition of feudal survivals in land tenure and the separation of church and state.

In 1779 he became governor, but constitutional limitations on his power combined with his own lack of executive energy caused an unsatisfactory administration, culminating in Jefferson's virtual abdication when the British invaded Virginia in 1781. He now retired to his beautiful home at Monticello, to his wife, Martha Wayles Skelton, whom he had married in 1772 and who died in 1782, and to his children.

Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia* (1784-85) illustrate his many-faceted interests, his limitless intellectual curiosity, his deep faith in agrarian democracy. Sent to Congress in 1783, he helped lay down the decimal system and drafted basic reports on the organization of the western lands. In 1785 he was appointed minister to France, where the Anglo-Saxon liberalism he had drawn from Locke was stimulated by contact with the thought which would soon ferment in the French Revolution. In 1789 Washington appointed him Secretary of State. While favoring the Constitution and a strengthened central government, Jefferson came to believe that Hamilton contemplated the establishment of a monarchy. Growing differences resulted in Jefferson's resignation on Dec. 31, 1793.

Elected Vice President in 1796, Jefferson continued to serve as spiritual leader of the opposition to Federalism, particularly to the repressive Alien and Sedition Acts. He was elected President in 1801 by the House of Representatives as a result of Hamilton's decision to throw the Federalist votes to him rather than to Aaron Burr, who had tied him in electoral votes. The purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803, though in violation of his earlier constitutional scruples, was the most notable act of his administration. Re-elected in 1804 with 162 electoral votes to 14 for the Federalist Charles C. Pinckney, Jefferson tried desperately during his second term to keep the United States out of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, employing to this end the unpopular embargo policy.

After his retirement to Monticello in 1809, he developed his interest in education, founding the University of Virginia and watching its development with never-flagging interest. He died at Monticello on July 4, 1826. Tall, loose-jointed, a poor speaker, Jefferson had an enormous variety of interests and skills, ranging from education and science to architecture and music. Economically his conception of democracy presupposed an essentially rural

community of small freeholds; but his deep and abiding faith in the common man provides inspiration for future generations. The standard biographies are by Chinard, Bowers, Kimball, Randall and Malone.

JAMES MADISON

was born in Port Conway, Virginia, on March 16 (March 5, old style), 1751. A Princeton graduate, he threw himself into the struggle for independence on his return to Virginia in 1771. In the seventies and eighties he was active both in state politics, where he championed the Jefferson reform program, and in the Continental Congress. He was influential in the Constitutional Convention as leader of the group favoring a strong central government and as recorder of the debates; and he subsequently wrote, in collaboration with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, the *Federalist* papers to aid the campaign for the adoption of the Constitution.

In the new Congress, Madison soon emerged as the leader in the House of the men who opposed Hamilton's financial program and his pro-British leanings in foreign policy. Retiring from Congress in 1797, he continued active in Virginia and drafted the Virginia Resolution protesting the Alien and Sedition Acts. His intimacy with Jefferson made him natural choice for Secretary of State in 1801.

In 1809 Madison succeeded Jefferson as President, with 122 electoral votes to 47 for the Federalist, C. C. Pinckney, and 6 scattering. His attractive wife, Dolly Payne Todd, whom he married in 1794, brought a new social sparkle to the executive mansion. In the meantime, increasing tension with Britain culminated in the War of 1812—a war for which the United States was unprepared, and for which Madison lacked the executive talent to clear out incompetence and mobilize the nation's energies. Madison was re-elected in 1812, with 128 electoral votes to 89 for the Federalist, De Witt Clinton. In 1814 the British actually captured Washington and forced Madison to flee to Virginia.

In his domestic program, Madison capitulated to the Hamiltonian policies that he had resisted twenty years before, signing bills to establish a United States Bank and a higher tariff. Following his presidency, he remained in retirement in Virginia until his death on June 28, 1836. Small, wrinkled, unimpressive, Madison had an acute political intelligence but lacked executive force. The standard lives are by Hunt, Brant and Rives.

JAMES MONROE

was born on April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. A William and Mary graduate, he served in the army during

the first years of the Revolution and was wounded at Trenton. He then entered Virginia politics and later national politics under the sponsorship of Jefferson. In 1786 he married Eliza Kortright.

Fearing centralization, Monroe opposed the adoption of the Constitution and, as senator from Virginia, was highly critical of the Hamiltonian program. In 1794 he was appointed minister to France where his ardent sympathies with the Revolution exceeded the wishes of the State Department. A troubled diplomatic career ended with his recall in 1796. From 1799 to 1802 he was governor of Virginia. In 1803 Jefferson sent him to France to help negotiate the Louisiana Purchase and for the next few years he was active in various continental negotiations.

In 1808 Monroe flirted with the radical wing of the Republican party, which opposed Madison's candidacy; but the presidential boom came to naught and, after a brief term as governor of Virginia in 1811, Monroe accepted Madison's offer of the State Department. During the war he vainly sought a field command and served as Secretary of War from Sept., 1814, to Mar., 1815.

Elected President in 1816 with 183 electoral votes to 34 for the Federalist Rufus King, and re-elected without opposition in 1820, Monroe, the last of the Virginia dynasty, pursued the course of systematic tranquilization which won for his terms the name "the era of good feeling." He continued Madison's surrender to the Hamiltonian domestic program, signed the Missouri Compromise, acquired Florida and, with the able assistance of his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, promulgated the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, declaring against foreign colonization or intervention in the Americas. He died in New York City on July 4, 1831.

A sound man of medium abilities, Monroe possessed qualities of judgment rather than of leadership. The standard biographies are by Morgan, Gilman and Styron.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

was born on July 11, 1767, at Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, the son of John Adams. He spent his early years in Europe with his father, graduated from Harvard and entered law practice. His anti-Jeffersonian newspaper articles won him political attention. In 1794 he became minister to the Netherlands, the first of several diplomatic posts which occupied him until his return to Boston in 1801. In 1797 he married Louisa Catherine Johnson.

In 1803 he was elected to the Senate, nominally as a Federalist, but his repeated displays of independence on such issues as the Louisiana Purchase and the embargo caused his party to compel his resignation

and ostracize him socially. In 1809 Madison rewarded him for his support of Jefferson by appointing him minister to St. Petersburg. He helped negotiate the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 and in 1815 became minister to London. In 1817 Monroe appointed him Secretary of State where he served with great distinction, gaining Florida from Spain without hostilities and playing an equal part with Monroe in formulating the Monroe Doctrine.

When no presidential candidate received a majority of electoral votes in 1824, Adams, with the support of Henry Clay, was elected by the House in 1825 over Andrew Jackson who had the original plurality. Adams had ambitious plans of government activity to foster internal improvements and promote the arts and sciences; but congressional obstructionism combined with his own unwillingness or inability to play the role of a politician meant that little was accomplished. Retiring to Quincy after his defeat in 1828, he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1831 where, though nominally a Whig, he pursued as ever an independent course. He led the fight to force Congress to receive anti-slavery petitions and fathered the Smithsonian Institution.

Stricken on the floor of the House, he died on February 23, 1848. Tactless, brusque, conscientious, a rough and savage debater, Adams spared neither himself nor his enemies. His long and detailed *Diary* gives a unique picture of the personalities and politics of the times. The standard biographies are by Morse and Clark.

ANDREW JACKSON

was born on March 15, 1767, in what is now generally agreed to be Waxhaw, South Carolina. After a turbulent boyhood as an orphan and a British prisoner, he moved west to Tennessee where he soon qualified for law practice but found time for such frontier pleasures as horse racing, cock-fighting and dueling. His marriage to Rachel Donelson Robards in 1791 was complicated by subsequent legal uncertainties about the status of her divorce. During the seventeen-nineties Jackson served in the Tennessee constitutional convention, the federal House of Representatives, the federal Senate and the Tennessee supreme court.

After some years as a country gentleman, living at the Hermitage near Nashville, Jackson in 1812 was given command of Tennessee troops sent against the Creeks. He defeated the Indians at Horseshoe Bend in 1814; subsequently he became a major general and won the Battle of New Orleans over veteran British troops though after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent. In 1818 General Jackson invaded Florida, captured Pensacola and hanged two Englishmen named Arbuthnot and

Ambrister, creating an international incident. A presidential boom began for him in 1821 and in its service he returned to the Senate (1823-25). Though he won a plurality of electoral votes in 1824, he lost in the House when Clay threw his strength to Adams; he won easily in 1828 by an electoral vote of 178 to 83.

As President, Jackson greatly expanded the power and prestige of the presidential office and carried through an unexampled program of domestic reform, vetoing the bill to extend the United States Bank, moving toward a hard-money currency policy and checking the program of federal internal improvements. He also vindicated federal authority against South Carolina with its doctrine of nullification and against France on the question of debts. The support given his policies by the workingmen of the East as well as by the farmers of the East, West and South resulted in his triumphant re-election in 1832 over Clay by an electoral vote of 219 to 49, with 18 scattering and 2 not cast.

After watching the inauguration of his hand-picked successor, Martin Van Buren, Jackson retired to the Hermitage where he maintained a lively interest in national affairs until his death on June 8, 1845. A tall, dignified man with a drawn and wrinkled face, Jackson has been endowed by partisan historians with a violence and irascibility he appears not to have possessed. His great contribution was to adjust the presidential office and the democratic doctrines of Jefferson to the new situation created by the Industrial Revolution. The standard biographies are by James, Bassett and Parton.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

was born on December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. After graduating from the village school, he became a law clerk, entered practice in 1803 and soon became active in state politics as state senator and attorney general. In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate. He threw the support of his efficient political organization, known as the Albany Regency, to William H. Crawford in 1824 and to Jackson in 1828. After leading the opposition to Adams' administration in the Senate, he served briefly as governor of New York and resigned to become Jackson's Secretary of State. He soon became on close personal terms with Jackson and played an important part in turning the Jacksonian program from the lines intended by his original Western backers.

In 1832 Van Buren became Vice President; in 1836, President, with an electoral vote of 170 against 124 scattered among four opponents. The Panic of 1837 overshadowed his term. He attributed it to

the overexpansion of the credit and favored the establishment of an independent treasury as repository for the federal funds. In 1840 he established a ten-hour day on public works. Defeated by Harrison in 1840, he was the leading contender for the Democratic nomination in 1844 until he publicly opposed immediate annexation of Texas and was subsequently beaten by the Southern delegations at the Baltimore convention. This incident increased his growing misgivings about the slave power.

After working behind the scenes among the antislavery Democrats, Van Buren joined in the movement which led to the Free-Soil party and became its candidate for President in 1848. He subsequently returned to the Democratic party while continuing to object to its pro-Southern policy. He died in Kinderhook on July 24, 1862. His *Autobiography* throws valuable sidelights on the political history of the times.

Small, erect, dapper, Van Buren had a reputation for slick politicking which won him such sobriquets as the Little Magician and the Red Fox of Kinderhook; but, as his later career showed, he was capable of taking firm and unpopular stands on public issues. His wife Hannah Hoes, whom he married in 1807, died in 1819.

The standard biographies are by Shepard and Lynch.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

was born in Charles City County, Virginia, on February 9, 1773. Joining the army in 1791, he was active in Indian fighting in the Northwest, became secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798 and governor of Indiana in 1800. He married Anna Symmes in 1795. Growing discontent over white encroachments on Indian lands led to the formation of an Indian alliance under Tecumseh to resist further aggressions. In 1811 Harrison won a nominal victory over the Indians at Tippecanoe and in 1813 a more decisive one at the Battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed.

After resigning from the army in 1814, Harrison had an obscure career in politics and diplomacy, ending up in twenty years as a county recorder in Ohio. Nominated for President in 1835 as a military hero whom the conservative politicians hoped to be able to control, he ran surprisingly well against Van Buren in 1836. Four years later he defeated Van Buren by an electoral vote of 234 to 60 but caught pneumonia and died in Washington a month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841. Harrison's qualities were those of a soldier rather than of a statesman or political leader. The standard biographies are by Cleaves and Goebel.

JOHN TYLER

was born in Charles City County, Virginia, on March 29, 1790. A William and Mary graduate, he entered law practice and politics, serving in the House of Representatives (1816-21) and later as governor of Virginia (1825-27), and as senator. A thorough-going strict constructionist, he supported Crawford in 1824 and Jackson in 1828 but broke with Jackson over his Bank policy and became a member of the Southern state-rights group which co-operated with the Whigs. In 1836 he resigned from the Senate rather than follow instructions from the Virginia legislature to vote for a resolution expunging censure of Jackson from the Senate record.

Elected Vice President on the Whig ticket in 1840, Tyler succeeded to the presidency on Harrison's death. His strict-constructionist views soon caused a split with the Henry Clay wing of the Whig party and a stalemate on domestic questions. Tyler's more considerable achievements were his support of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty with Britain and his success in bringing about the annexation of Texas through joint congressional resolution.

After his presidency he lived in retirement in Virginia until the outbreak of the Civil War when he emerged briefly as chairman of a peace convention and then as delegate to the provisional Congress of the Confederacy. He died on January 18, 1862. He was married first to Letitia Christian March in 1813 and, two years after her death in 1842, to Julia Gardiner. Witty, amiable, courteous, Tyler was a Virginia gentleman whose presidency was hamstrung by the basic contradiction between his own ideas and those of the party which put him on the ticket as Vice President. The standard biographies are by Chitwood and Tyler.

JAMES KNOX POLK

was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on November 2, 1795. A graduate of the University of North Carolina, he moved west to Tennessee, was admitted to the bar and soon became prominent in state politics. In 1825 he was elected to the House of Representatives where he opposed Adams and, after 1829, became Jackson's floor leader in the fight against the Bank. In 1835 he became Speaker of the House. In 1839 he was elected governor of Tennessee but was beaten in tries for re-election in 1841 and 1843.

The supporters of Van Buren for the Democratic nomination in 1844 counted on Polk as his running mate; but, when Van Buren's stand on Texas alienated Southern support, the convention swung to Polk on the ninth ballot. He was elected over Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, by an

electoral vote of 170 to 105. Rapidly disillusioning those who thought that he would not run his own administration, Polk proceeded steadily and precisely to achieve four major objectives—the acquisition of California, the settlement of the Oregon question, the reduction of the tariff and the establishment of the independent treasury. He also enlarged the Monroe Doctrine to exclude all non-American intervention in American affairs, whether forcible or not, and he forced Mexico into a war which he waged to a successful conclusion. His wife Sarah Childress, whom he married in 1824, was a woman of charm and ability. Polk died in Nashville, Tennessee, on June 15, 1849.

Serious, hardworking, lacking in color, Polk has long been underrated by historians who mistakenly regarded him as a slaveholders' puppet; in fact, few presidents have so thoroughly controlled their own administration or have so ably accomplished the purposes they set for themselves. Polk's *Diary* reflects the mood and problems of his presidency. The standard biography is by McCormac.

ZACHARY TAYLOR

was born at Montebello, Orange County, Virginia, on November 24, 1784. Embarking on a military career in 1808, Taylor fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War and the Seminole War, holding in between garrison jobs on the frontier or desk jobs in Washington. A brigadier general as a result of his victory over the Seminoles at Lake Okeechobee (1837), Taylor held a succession of Southwestern commands and in 1846 established a base on the Rio Grande, where his forces engaged in hostilities which precipitated the war with Mexico. He captured Monterrey in Sept., 1846, and, disregarding Polk's orders to stay on the defensive, defeated Santa Anna at Buena Vista in February, 1847, ending the war in the northern provinces.

Though Taylor had never cast a vote for President, his party affiliations were Whiggish, and his availability was increased by his difficulties with Polk. He was elected President over the Democrat Lewis Cass by an electoral vote of 163 to 127. During the revival of the slavery controversy, which was to result in the Compromise of 1850, Taylor began to take an increasingly firm stand against appeasing the South; but he died in Washington on July 9, 1850, in the midst of the fight over the Compromise. He married Margaret Mackall Smith in 1810. His bluff and simple soldierly qualities won him the name of Old Rough and Ready. During his brief term as President he displayed a growing insight into political questions. The standard biographies are by Hamilton and by Bent and McKinley.

MILLARD FILLMORE

was born at Locke, Cayuga County, New York, on January 7, 1800. A lawyer, he entered politics as an Antimason under the sponsorship of Thurlow Weed, editor and party boss, and subsequently followed Weed into the Whig party. He served in the House of Representatives (1833-35 and 1837-43) and played a leading role in writing the tariff of 1842. Defeated for governor of New York in 1844, he became comptroller in 1848, was put on the Whig ticket with Taylor as a concession to the Clay wing of the party and became President upon Taylor's death in 1850.

As President, Fillmore broke with Weed and William H. Seward and associated himself with the pro-Southern Whigs, supporting the Compromise of 1850. Defeated for the Whig nomination in 1852, he ran for President in 1856 as candidate of the American or Know-Nothing party, which sought to unite the country against foreigners in the alleged hope of diverting it from the explosive slavery issue. Fillmore opposed Lincoln during the Civil War. He died in Buffalo on March 8, 1874. He was married in 1826 to Abigail Powers, who died in 1853, and in 1858 to Caroline Carmichael McIntosh. Urbane, gracious, colorless and weak, Fillmore was an undistinguished President. The standard biography is by Griffiths.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

was born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on November 23, 1804. A Bowdoin graduate and lawyer, he won rapid political advancement in the Democratic party, in part because of the prestige of his father, Governor Benjamin Pierce. By 1831 he was Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; from 1833 to 1837 he served in the federal House and from 1837 to 1842 in the Senate. His wife, Jane Means Appleton, whom he had married in 1834, disliked Washington and the somewhat dissipated life led by Pierce; and in 1842 Pierce, resigning from the Senate, took up a successful law practice in Concord, New Hampshire.

During the Mexican War Pierce was a brigadier general. Thereafter he continued to oppose antislavery tendencies within the Democratic party. As a result, he was the Southern choice to break the deadlock at the Democratic convention of 1852 and was nominated on the 49th ballot. Pierce rolled up 254 electoral votes to 42 for Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate.

As President, Pierce followed a course of appeasing the South at home and of playing with schemes of territorial expansion abroad. The failure of both his foreign and domestic policies prevented his renomination; and he died in Concord, New Hampshire, on October 8, 1869, in relative ob-

scurity. A kindly and courteous person, Pierce was weak, unstable and lacking in presidential qualities. The standard biography is by Nichols.

JAMES BUCHANAN

was born near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, on April 23, 1791. A Dickinson graduate and a lawyer, he entered Pennsylvania politics as a Federalist. With the disappearance of the Federalist party, he became a Jacksonian Democrat. He served with ability in the House (1821-31), as minister to St. Petersburg (1832-33) and in the Senate (1834-45), and in 1845 became Polk's Secretary of State. Disappointed in the presidential nomination in 1852, Buchanan became minister to Britain in 1853 where he participated with other American diplomats in Europe in drafting the expansionist Ostend Manifesto.

In 1856 Buchanan received the Democratic nomination and won the election, gaining 174 electoral votes to 114 for John C. Frémont, the Republican candidate, and 8 for Millard Fillmore, American party. The growing crisis over slavery presented Buchanan with problems he lacked the will to tackle. His appeasement of the South alienated the Stephen Douglas wing of the Democratic party without reducing Southern militancy on slavery issues. While denying the right of secession, Buchanan also denied that the federal government could do anything about it. He supported the administration during the Civil War and died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on June 1, 1868.

The only President to remain a bachelor throughout his term, Buchanan used his charming niece Harriet Lane as White House hostess. Legalistic, indecisive and timorous as President, Buchanan filled his other public offices capably. The standard biography is by Curtis.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

was born in Hardin (now Larue) County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. His family moved to Indiana and then to Illinois, and Lincoln gained what education he could along the way. While reading law, he worked in a store, managed a mill, surveyed, and split rails. In 1834 he went to the state legislature as a Whig and became the party's floor leader. For the next twenty years he remained in law practice in Springfield, except for a single term (1847-49) in Congress where he denounced the Mexican War. In 1855 he was a candidate for senator and in 1856 he joined the new Republican party.

A leading but unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidential nomination with Frémont, Lincoln gained national attention in 1858 when, as Republican candidate for

senator from Illinois, he engaged in a series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic candidate. He lost the senatorial election, but continued to prepare the way for the 1860 Republican convention and was rewarded with the presidential nomination on the third ballot. He polled 180 electoral votes, as against the 123 of his three opponents, but had only a plurality of the popular vote.

From the start, Lincoln made clear that, unlike Buchanan, he believed the national government had the power to crush the rebellion. Not an abolitionist, he held the slavery issue subordinate to that of preserving the Union but soon perceived that the war could not be brought to a successful conclusion without freeing the slaves. His administration was hampered by the incompetence of many Union generals, the inexperience of the troops and the harassing political tactics both of the Republican Radicals, who favored a hard policy toward the South, and the Democratic Copperheads, who desired a negotiated peace. The Gettysburg Address of November 19, 1863, marks the high point in the record of American eloquence. His patient search for a winning combination finally brought Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman to the top; and their series of victories in 1864 dispelled the mutterings from both Radicals and Peace Democrats which at one time seemed to threaten Lincoln's re-election. He received 212 electoral votes to 21 for George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate. His inaugural address urged leniency toward the South: "With malice toward none, with charity for all . . . let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds . . ." This policy aroused growing opposition on the part of the Republican Radicals, but Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater, Washington, on April 14, 1865, before the matter could be put to test. He died the following day.

Lincoln's marriage to Mary Todd in 1842 was often unhappy and turbulent, in part because of his wife's pronounced instability. By his remarkable literary artistry, his essential patience and devotion, his profound sense of the importance of government by, for and of the people, by the manner of his life and of his death, Lincoln has won a unique place in the hearts of Americans. The standard biographies are by Sandburg, Herndon, Nicolay and Hay.

ANDREW JOHNSON

was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, on December 29, 1808. Self-educated, he became a tailor in Greeneville, Tennessee, but soon went into politics where he rose steadily. From 1843 to 1853 he served in the House of Representatives, 1853-57 as governor of Tennessee and in 1857 was

elected Senator. Politically he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and his specialty was the fight for a more equitable land policy. Alone among the Southern Senators, he stood by the Union during the Civil War. In 1862 he became war governor of Tennessee and carried out a thankless and difficult job with great courage. Johnson became Lincoln's running mate in 1864 as result of an attempt to give the ticket a nonpartisan and nonsectional character. Succeeding to the presidency on Lincoln's death, Johnson sought to carry out his policy but without his political skill. The result was a hopeless conflict with the Radical Republicans who dominated Congress, passed measures over Johnson's vetoes and attempted to limit the power of the executive concerning appointments and removals. The conflict culminated with Johnson's impeachment for attempting to remove his disloyal Secretary of War in defiance of the Tenure of Office Act which required senatorial concurrence for such dismissals. The opposition failed by one vote to get the two-thirds necessary for conviction.

After his presidency, Johnson maintained an interest in politics and in 1875 was elected to the Senate. He died near Carter Station, Tennessee, on July 31, 1875. He married Eliza McCordle in 1827. An honest, courageous and intelligent man, Johnson lacked the tact, patience and self-control to be an effective President.

The standard biographies are by Winston, Stryker and Milton.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

was born (as Hiram Ulysses Grant) at Point Pleasant, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. He finished West Point in 1843 and served without particular distinction in the Mexican War. In 1848 he married Julia Dent. He resigned from the army in 1854, following warnings from his commanding officer about his drinking habits, and for the next six years held a wide variety of jobs in the Middle West. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he sought a command and soon, to his surprise, was made a brigadier general. His continuing successes in the western theaters, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg in 1863, brought him national fame and soon the command of all the Union armies. His dogged, implacable policy of concentrating on dividing and destroying the Confederate armies brought the war to an end in 1865. In 1866 he was made full general.

Grant's relations with Johnson grew steadily worse; and in 1868, as the Republican candidate for President, Grant was elected with 214 electoral votes to 80 for the Democrat Horatio Seymour. From the start Grant showed his unfitness for the office. His cabinet was weak, his do-

mestic policy was confused, many of his intimate associates were corrupt. The notable achievement in foreign affairs was the settlement of controversies with Great Britain in the Treaty of London (1871), negotiated by his able Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish.

Nominated for a second term, he defeated Horace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate, 286 votes to 63. The Panic of 1873 created difficulties for his second term.

After retiring from office, Grant toured Europe for two years and returned in time to accede to a third-term boom, but was beaten in the convention of 1880. Illness and bad business judgment darkened his last years, but he worked steadily at the *Personal Memoirs* which were to be so successful when published after his death at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, on July 23, 1885. Inarticulate, taciturn, loyal to his friends, he was an able general who should never have accepted the presidency. The standard biographies are by Hesseltine and Woodward.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

was born at Delaware, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. A graduate of Kenyon College and the Harvard Law School, he practiced law in Sandusky and then in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1852 he married Lucy Webb. A Whig, he joined the Republican party in 1855. During the Civil War he rose to the rank of major general. He served in Congress from 1865 to 1867 and then confirmed a reputation for honesty and efficiency in two terms as governor of Ohio. His re-election as governor in 1875 made him the logical candidate for those Republicans who wished to stop James G. Blaine in 1876, and he was successfully nominated.

The result of the election was for some time in doubt and hinged upon disputed returns from South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Oregon. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, had the larger popular vote but was adjudged by the strictly partisan decisions of the Electoral Commission to have one less electoral vote, 185 to 184. The national acceptance of this result was due in part to the general understanding that Hayes would pursue a conciliatory policy toward the South. He withdrew the troops from the South, took a conservative position on financial and labor issues and urged civil service reform.

Hayes served only one term by his own wish and spent the rest of his life in various humanitarian endeavors. He died in Fremont, Ohio, on January 17, 1893. A hard-working, conscientious, sensible man, Hayes represented the best type of Republican of his day. The standard biographies are by Eckenrode and Williams.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,

the last President to be born in a log cabin, was born at Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on November 19, 1831. A Williams graduate, he taught school for a time and entered Republican politics in Ohio. In 1858 he married Lucretia Rudolph. During the Civil War he had a promising career, rising to the rank of major general of volunteers; but in 1863 he was elected to the House of Representatives where he served until 1880. His oratorical and parliamentary abilities soon made him the leading Republican in the House, though his record was marred by his unorthodox acceptance of a fee in the DeGolyer paving contract case and by suspicions of his complicity in the Crédit Mobilier scandal.

In 1880 Garfield was elected to the Senate, but instead became the presidential candidate on the 36th ballot as a result of a deadlock in the Republican convention. He gained 214 electoral votes to 155 for General Winfield Scott Hancock, the Democratic candidate. Garfield's administration was barely under way when he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office seeker, in July. He died in Elberon, New Jersey, on September 19, 1881. An attractive and eloquent man, he was much beloved in his day.

The standard biographies are by Smith and Caldwell.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR

was born at Fairfield, Vermont, on October 5, 1830. A graduate of Union College, he became a successful New York lawyer. In 1859 he married Ellen Herndon. During the Civil War he held administrative jobs in the Republican state administration and in 1871 was appointed collector of the Port of New York by Grant. This post gave him control over considerable patronage; and, though not personally corrupt, Arthur managed his power in the interests of the New York machine so openly that President Hayes in 1877 called for an investigation, and in 1878 Arthur was suspended from his responsibilities.

In 1880 Arthur was nominated for Vice President in the hope of conciliating the followers of Grant and the powerful New York machine. As President on Garfield's assassination, Arthur, stepping out of his familiar role as spoilsman, backed civil service reform, reorganized the cabinet and prosecuted political associates accused of post office graft. Losing machine support and failing to gain the reformers, he was not renominated. He died in New York City on November 18, 1886. A tall, handsome, dignified man with real administrative abilities, he was a better President than his previous record promised. The standard biography is by Howe.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND

was born at Caldwell, New Jersey, on March 18, 1837. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, New York, in 1859 and lived there as a lawyer, with occasional incursions into Democratic politics, for more than twenty years. He did not participate in the Civil War. As mayor of Buffalo in 1881, he carried through a reform program so ably that the Democrats ran him successfully for governor in 1882. In 1884 he won the Democratic nomination for President. The campaign contrasted Cleveland's spotless public career with the uncertain record of James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate, and Cleveland received enough Mugwump (independent Republican) support to win by 219 to 182 electoral votes.

As President, Cleveland pushed civil service reform, opposed the pension grab and attacked the high tariff rates. While in the White House he married Frances Folsom (1886). Renominated in 1888, Cleveland was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, polling more popular but fewer electoral votes. In 1892 he was re-elected over Harrison, 277 to 145, with 22 votes for James B. Weaver, the Populist candidate. When the Panic of 1893 burst upon the country, Cleveland's attempts to solve it by sound-money measures alienated the free-silver wing of the party, while his tariff policy alienated the protectionists. In 1894 he sent troops to break the Pullman strike. In foreign affairs his firmness caused Great Britain to back down in the Venezuela border dispute.

In his last years Cleveland was an active and much respected public figure. He died in Princeton, New Jersey, on June 24, 1908. An honest, stubborn, high-principled man, Cleveland was an old-fashioned liberal in the nineteenth-century sense who was baffled by the new problems of industrial society. The standard biographies are by Nevins and McElroy.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

was born in North Bend, Ohio, on August 20, 1833, the grandson of William Henry Harrison. A graduate of Miami University, he took up the law in Indiana and became active in Republican politics. In 1853 he married Caroline Lavina Scott. During the Civil War he rose to the rank of brigadier general. A sound-money Republican, he was elected senator from Indiana in 1880 and in 1888 received the Republican nomination for President on the 8th ballot. Though behind on the popular vote, he won over Grover Cleveland in the electoral college by 233 to 168.

As President, Benjamin Harrison failed to please either the bosses or the reform element in the party. In foreign affairs he backed Secretary of State Blaine whose policy foreshadowed later American im-

perialism. In 1892 Harrison was renominated, but Cleveland beat him in the election. His wife died in the White House in 1892, and Harrison married her niece, Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick, in 1896. After his presidency, he resumed law practice. He died in Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 13, 1901. Harrison was an honest man of very medium abilities.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

was born in Niles, Ohio, on January 29, 1843. A graduate of Allegheny College, he rose from the ranks to become a major in the Civil War. Subsequently he opened a law office in Canton, Ohio, and in 1871 married Ida Saxton. Elected to Congress in 1876, he served there steadily till 1891, except for 1883-85. His faithful advocacy of business interests culminated in the passage of the highly protective McKinley Tariff of 1890. With the support of Mark Hanna, a shrewd Cleveland businessman interested in safeguarding tariff protection, McKinley became governor of Ohio in 1892 and Republican presidential candidate in 1896. The business community, alarmed by the progressivism of William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate, spent considerable money to assure McKinley's victory which was by the margin of 271 to 176 in the electoral college.

The chief event of McKinley's administration was the war with Spain which resulted in our acquisition of the Philippines and other islands. With imperialism as an issue, McKinley defeated Bryan again in the election of 1900 by 292 to 155. On September 6, 1901, he was shot at Buffalo by Leon F. Czolgosz, an anarchist, and he died there on September 14. McKinley was a characteristic Republican politician dedicated to the service of the business community. The standard biography is by Olcott.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

was born in New York City on October 27, 1858. A Harvard graduate, he was early interested in ranching, in politics and in writing picturesque historical narratives. He was a Republican member of the New York Assembly in 1882-84, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York in 1886, a U. S. Civil Service Commissioner under Harrison, Police Commissioner of New York City in 1895 and Assistant Secretary of the Navy under McKinley in 1897. After exuding a belligerence which helped bring on the war with Spain, he resigned in 1898 to help organize a volunteer regiment named the Rough Riders and take a more direct part in the war. Always publicity-shrewd, he won the New York gubernatorial nomination in 1898 in spite of pronounced lack of enthusiasm on the part of the bosses.

After two years of T.R. in Albany, the New York bosses succeeded in getting him the vice-presidential nomination in 1900. Roosevelt accepted it with reluctance, feeling that his career had been ruined. As President on McKinley's assassination, he perceived the new popular mood of progressivism and initiated a policy of trust busting and designed to control giant corporations. He also strengthened government powers over interstate commerce and launched a conservation program to save natural resources. In foreign affairs he pursued a truculent policy, permitting the instigation of a revolt in Panamá to dispose of Colombian objections to the Panama Canal and helping to maintain the balance of power in the East by bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. In 1904 he decisively defeated Alton B. Parker, his conservative Democratic opponent, by an electoral margin of 336 to 140.

Following his second term he went big-game hunting in Africa and toured Europe. On his return to the United States, his increasing coldness toward Taft led him to overlook his earlier disclaimer of third-term ambitions and to re-enter politics. Defeated by the machine in the Republican convention of 1912, he organized the Progressive party and polled more votes than Taft, though the split brought about the election of Wilson. From 1915 on, Roosevelt strongly favored intervention in the European war. He became deeply embittered at Wilson's refusal to allow him to raise a volunteer division. He died in Oyster Bay, New York, on January 6, 1919. He was married twice: in 1880 to Alice Hathaway Lee, who died in 1884; and in 1886 to Edith Kermit Carow.

The athletic advocate of the strenuous life, with his high voice, prominent teeth and thick glasses, Roosevelt captured the imagination of the American people. More sober judgment suggests that, so far as his progressivism was concerned, his bark was worse than his bite, but he was one of the great personalities of American history. The standard biography is by Pringle.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 15, 1857. A Yale graduate, he entered Ohio Republican politics in the eighteen eighties. In 1886 he married Helen Herron. From 1887 to 1890, he served on the Ohio superior court; 1890-92, as solicitor general of the United States; 1892-1900, on the federal circuit court. In 1900 McKinley appointed him president of the Philippine Commission and in 1901 governor general. Taft had great success in pacifying the Filipinos, solving the problem of the church lands, improving economic conditions and establishing limited self-govern-

ment. His period as Secretary of War 1904-08 further demonstrated his capacity as administrator and conciliator; and he was Roosevelt's hand-picked successor in 1908. In the election he polled 321 electoral votes to 162 for William Jennings Bryan.

As President, though he carried on many of Roosevelt's policies, Taft got into increasing trouble with the progressive wing of the party and displayed mounting irritability and indecision. After his defeat in 1912, he became professor of constitutional law at Yale. In 1921 he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in Washington on March 8, 1930. Enormously large, deliberate and good-humored, Taft excelled as an administrator and judge, not as a political leader.

The standard biography is by Pringle.

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON

was born in Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856. A Princeton graduate, he turned from law practice to post-graduate work in political science at Johns Hopkins University, receiving his Ph.D. in 1886. He taught at Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan and Princeton, and in 1902 was made president of Princeton. After an unsuccessful attempt to democratize the social life of Princeton, he welcomed an invitation in 1910 to be the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in New Jersey. His success in fighting the machine and putting through a reform program attracted national attention.

In 1912, after a protracted contest at Baltimore, Wilson won the Democratic nomination on the 46th ballot. In the election he received 435 electoral votes to 88 for Roosevelt and 8 for Taft. During his first term Wilson proceeded under the standard of the New Freedom to enact a program of domestic reform, including the Federal Reserve Act, the Clayton Anti-trust Act, the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission and other measures designed to restore competition in the face of the great monopolies. In foreign affairs, while privately sympathetic with the Allies, he strove to maintain strict neutrality in the European war and warned both sides against encroachments on American interests.

Re-elected in 1916 as a peace candidate, he tried to mediate between the warring nations; but, when the Germans resumed unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917, Wilson brought the United States into what he now believed was a war to make the world safe for democracy. He supplied the classic formulations of Allied war aims; and the armistice of November, 1918, was negotiated on the basis of Wilson's Fourteen Points. In 1919 he strove at Versailles to lay the foundations for enduring peace.

He accepted the imperfections of the Versailles Treaty in the expectation that they could be remedied by action within the League of Nations. He probably could have secured ratification of the treaty if he had adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward the mild reservationists; but his insistence on all or nothing eventually caused the diehard isolationists and diehard Wilsonites to unite in rejecting a compromise.

In September, 1919, Wilson suffered a paralytic stroke which limited his future activity. After the presidency he lived on in retirement in Washington, dying February 3, 1924. He was married twice—in 1885 to Ellen Louise Axson, who died in 1914, and in 1915 to Edith Bolling Galt. A man of high principle, inspiring eloquence and great intellectual ability, Wilson was the first leader to fire the imagination of the masses of the world with the vision of world peace. The standard biography is by Baker.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

was born in Morrow County, Ohio, on November 2, 1865. After attending Ohio Central College, Harding became interested in journalism and in 1884 bought the *Marion (Ohio) Star*. In 1891 he married a wealthy widow, Florence Kling De Wolfe. As his paper prospered, he entered Republican politics, serving as state senator (1899-1903), and as lieutenant governor (1904-06). In 1910 he was defeated for governor but in 1914 was elected to the Senate. His reputation as orator made him keynoter in the 1916 convention.

When the 1920 Republican convention was deadlocked between Leonard Wood and Frank O. Lowden, Harding was made the dark-horse nominee on his solemn affirmation that there was no reason in his past that he should not be. Straddling the League question, Harding was elected easily, with 404 electoral votes to 127 for James M. Cox, his Democratic opponent. His cabinet contained some able men, but also some manifestly unfit for public office. Harding's own intimates were mediocre when they were not corrupt. The impending disclosure of scandals in the Interior and Justice departments and in the Veterans' Bureau, as well as political setbacks, profoundly worried him. On his return from Alaska in 1923, he died suddenly at San Francisco on August 2. A handsome and genial man, indiscriminating in his associates, lacking in political ideas or fortitude, Harding was totally unfitted for the presidency.

JOHN CALVIN COOLIDGE

was born in Plymouth, Vermont, on July 4, 1872. An Amherst graduate, he went into law practice at Northampton, Massa-

chusetts, in 1897. He married Grace Anna Goodhue in 1905. He entered Republican state politics, becoming successively mayor of Northampton, state senator, lieutenant governor and, in 1919, governor. His conduct in regard to the Boston police strike in 1919 won him a somewhat undeserved reputation for decisive action and brought him the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1920. After Harding's death Coolidge handled the Washington scandals with care and finally managed to save the Republican party from public blame for the widespread corruption.

In 1924 Coolidge won re-election without difficulty, getting 382 electoral votes to 136 for the Democrat, John W. Davis, and 13 for Robert M. La Follette running on the Progressive ticket. His second term, like his first, was characterized by deference to big business, indifference to the underprivileged and a general satisfaction with the existing economic order. He stated that he did not choose to run in 1928, but he may have hoped to be drafted anyway.

After his presidency, Coolidge lived quietly in Northampton, writing an unilluminating *Autobiography* and conducting a syndicated column. He died in Northampton, Massachusetts, on January 5, 1933. His dry, Yankee humor, his frugality and glumness made him a paradoxically popular President in the boom period. The standard biographies are by White and Fuess.

HERBERT CLARK HOOVER

was born at West Branch, Iowa, an August 10, 1874. A Stanford graduate, he worked from 1895 to 1913 as a mining engineer and consultant in North America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. In 1899 he married Lou Henry. During the First World War he served with distinction as chairman of the American Relief Committee in London, as chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and as United States Food Administrator. His political affiliations were still sufficiently indeterminate for him to be mentioned as a possibility for both Republican and Democratic nominations in 1920; but after the election he served both Harding and Coolidge as Secretary of Commerce.

In the election of 1928 Hoover received 444 electoral votes to 87 for Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate. He soon faced the worst depression in the nation's history; but his attacks upon it were hampered by his devotion to the theory that the forces which brought the crisis would soon bring the revival, and then by his belief that in too many areas the federal government had no power to act. In a succession of vetoes he struck down measures proposing a national employment system or national relief; he reduced in-

come tax rates; and only at the end of his term did he yield to popular pressure and set up agencies to make emergency loans (mostly to large business).

After his defeat in 1932, Hoover occupied himself with private business and with books and speeches attacking the New Deal. President Truman brought him back into official life by charging him in 1946 with various world food missions.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

was born in Hyde Park, New York, on January 30, 1882. A Harvard graduate, he attended Columbia Law School and was admitted to the New York bar. In 1910 he was elected to the New York state senate as a Democrat. Re-elected in 1912, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by Woodrow Wilson in 1913. In 1920 his radiant personality and his war services resulted in his nomination for Vice President as James M. Cox's running mate. After his defeat, he returned to law practice in New York. In August, 1921, Roosevelt was stricken with infantile paralysis while at Campobello, New Brunswick. After a long and gallant fight against the disease he recovered partial use of his legs. In 1924 and 1928 he led the fight at the Democratic national conventions for the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York; and in 1928 Roosevelt was himself induced to run for governor of New York. He was elected and was re-elected in 1930.

In 1932 Roosevelt received the Democratic nomination for President and immediately launched a campaign which brought new spirit to a weary and discouraged nation. He won the election over Herbert Hoover by a margin of 472 to 59 in the electoral college. His first term was characterized by an unfolding of the New Deal program, with greater benefits for labor, the farmers and the unemployed, and the progressive estrangement of most of the business community.

At an early stage Roosevelt became aware of the menace to world peace involved in the existence of totalitarian fascism, and from 1937 on he tried to focus public attention on the trend of events in Europe and Asia. As a result he was widely denounced as a warmonger. He was re-elected in 1936 over Alfred M. Landon by the overwhelming electoral margin of 523 to 8; and the gathering international crisis caused him to decide to run again in 1940. He defeated Wendell L. Willkie, 449 to 82.

Roosevelt's program to bring maximum aid to Britain and, after June, 1941, to Russia was bitterly opposed by a small but organized minority, until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor restored national unity. During the war Roosevelt shelved the New Deal in the interests of concili-

ating the business community, both in order to get full production during the war and to prepare the way for a united acceptance of the peace settlements after the war. A series of conferences with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin laid down the bases for the postwar world. In 1944 he was elected to a fourth term, running against Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

On April 12, 1945, Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Georgia, shortly after his return from the Yalta Conference. His wife, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, whom he married in 1905, is a woman of great ability who made significant contributions to her husband's policies. No President has been faced with so many staggering responsibilities, both at home and abroad, as Franklin Roosevelt. His success in bringing America safely through the greatest depression and the greatest war in world history was an accomplishment of the highest statesmanship; and his buoyant, fighting personality has left an indelible impression.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

was born on a farm near Lamar, Missouri, on May 8, 1884. During the First World War he served in France with the 129th Field Artillery. After engaging briefly and unsuccessfully in the haberdashery business in Kansas City, Truman entered local politics. Under the sponsorship of Thomas Pendergast, Democratic boss of Missouri, he held a number of local offices, preserving his personal honesty in the midst of a notoriously corrupt political machine. In 1934 he was elected to the Senate and was re-elected in 1940. During his first term he was a loyal but quiet supporter of the New Deal; but in the course of his second term, an appointment as head of a Senate committee to investigate war production brought out his special qualities of honesty, common sense and hard work, and he won widespread respect.

Nominated as Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1944, Truman became President on Roosevelt's death and immediately found himself confronted with complex postwar problems, both at home and abroad. His first efforts at solution were not markedly successful, and in 1946, the Republicans captured the Congress. The last two years of his first term, though handicapped by persistent congressional opposition, were distinguished by such proposals as the Marshall Plan and the Civil Rights program; and Truman's general record was held in the popular judgment to compare favorably with that of the Republican Congress. Following a campaign in which Truman revealed himself as a militant champion of New Deal principles, he won re-election over Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, in a stunning political upset.

Wives of the Presidents of the United States

President	Wife's name	Year and place of birth	Married	Died	Sons	Daughters
Washington	Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis	1732, Va.	1759	1802	..	..
John Adams	Abigail Smith	1744, Mass.	1764	1818	3	2
Jefferson	Mrs. Martha Wayles Skelton	1748, Va.	1772	1782	1	5
Madison	Mrs. Dorothy "Dolly" Payne Todd	1772, N. C.	1794	1849	..	..
Monroe	Eliza Kortright	1768, N. Y.	1786	1830	..	2
J. Q. Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson	1775, England	1797	1852	3	1
Jackson	Mrs. Rachel Donelson Robards	1767, Va.	1791	1828	..	..
Van Buren	Hannah Hoes	1783, N. Y.	1807	1819	4	..
W. H. Harrison	Anna Symmes	1775, N. J.	1795	1864	6	4
Tyler	Letitia Christian	1790, Va.	1813	1842	3	4
	Julia Gardiner	1820, N. Y.	1844	1889	5	2
Polk	Sarah Childress	1803, Tenn.	1824	1891	..	..
Taylor	Margaret Smith	1788, Md.	1810	1852	1	5
Fillmore	Abigail Powers	1798, N. Y.	1826	1853	1	1
	Mrs. Caroline Carmichael McIntosh	1813, N. J.	1858	1881	..	..
Pierce	Jane Means Appleton	1806, N. H.	1834	1863	3	..
Buchanan	(Unmarried)	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Lincoln	Mary Todd	1818, Ky.	1842	1882	4	..
Johnson	Eliza McCordle	1810, Tenn.	1827	1876	3	2
Grant	Julia Dent	1826, Mo.	1848	1902	3	1
Hayes	Lucy Ware Webb	1831, Ohio	1852	1889	7	1
Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph	1832, Ohio	1858	1918	5	2
Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1837, Va.	1859	1880	2	1
Cleveland	Frances Folsom	1864, N. Y.	1886	1947	2	3
B. Harrison	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1832, Ohio	1853	1892	1	1
	Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick	1858, Pa.	1896	1948	..	1
McKinley	Ida Saxton	1847, Ohio	1871	1907	..	2
T. Roosevelt	Alice Hathaway Lee	1861, Mass.	1880	1884	..	1
	Edith Kermit Carow	1861, Conn.	1886	1948	4	1
Taft	Helen Herron	1861, Ohio	1886	1943	2	1
Wilson	Ellen Louise Axson	1860, Ga.	1885	1914	..	3
	Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt	1872, Va.	1915	.....	..	..
Harding	Mrs. Florence Kling DeWolfe	1860, Ohio	1891	1924	..	..
Coolidge	Grace Anna Goodhue	1879, Vt.	1905	.....	2	..
Hoover	Lou Henry	1875, Iowa	1899	1944	2	..
F. D. Roosevelt	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt	1884, N. Y.	1905	.....	5	1
Truman	Bess Wallace	1885, Mo.	1919	.....	..	1

National Committee Chairmen Since 1916

Source: Republican and Democratic National Committees.

Chairman and (state)	Term	Chairman and (state)	Term
Republican		Democratic	
William R. Willcox (N. Y.)	1916-18	Guy G. Gabrielson (N. J.)	1949-
Will Hays (Ind.)	1918-21		
John T. Adams (Iowa)	1921-24	Vance McCormick (Pa.)	1916-19
William M. Butler (Mass.)	1924-28	Homer Cummings (Conn.)	1919-20
Hubert Work (Colo.)	1928-29	George White (Ohio)	1920-21
Claudius H. Huston (Tenn.)	1929-30	Cordell Hull (Tenn.)	1921-24
Simeon D. Fess (Ohio)	1930-32	Clem Shaver (W. Va.)	1924-28
Everett Sanders (Ind.)	1932-34	John J. Raskob (N. Y.)	1928-32
Henry P. Fletcher (Pa.)	1934-36	James A. Farley (N. Y.)	1932-40
John Hamilton (Kans.)	1936-40	Edward J. Flynn (N. Y.)	1940-43
Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.)	1940-42	Frank C. Walker (Mont.)	1943-44
Harrison E. Spangler (Iowa)	1942-44	Robert E. Hannegan (Mo.)	1944-47
Herbert Brownell, Jr. (N. Y.)	1944-46	J. Howard McGrath (R. I.)	1947-49
Carroll Reece (Tenn.)	1946-48	William M. Boyle, Jr. (Mo.)	1949-
Lugh D. Scott, Jr. (Pa.)	1948-49		

To find the year of the first session of a certain Congress, double the number of the Congress and add 1787. To find which

Congress was holding its first session in any odd year, subtract 1787 from the year and divide by 2.

U. S. National Conventions Since 1856

Date	Party	Where held	Nominated	Vote
June 17, 1856	R	Philadelphia	John C. Frémont	520
June 2, 1856	D	Cincinnati	James Buchanan	296
May 16, 1860	R	Chicago	Abraham Lincoln	364
April 23, 1860	D	Charleston & Baltimore	S. A. Douglas	181
June 7, 1864	R	Baltimore	Abraham Lincoln	Unanimous
Aug. 29, 1864	D	Chicago	Geo. B. McClellan	202½
May 20, 1868	R	Chicago	U. S. Grant	Unanimous
July 4, 1868	D	New York City	Horatio Seymour	Unanimous
June 5, 1872	R	Philadelphia	U. S. Grant	Unanimous
June 9, 1872	D	Baltimore	Horace Greeley	688
June 14, 1876	R	Cincinnati	R. B. Hayes	384
June 28, 1876	D	St. Louis	S. J. Tilden	508
June 2, 1880	R	Chicago	J. A. Garfield	399
June 23, 1880	D	Cincinnati	W. S. Hancock	705
June 3, 1884	R	Chicago	J. G. Blaine	541
July 11, 1884	D	Chicago	Grover Cleveland	683
June 19, 1888	R	Chicago	Benjamin Harrison	544
June 6, 1888	D	St. Louis	Grover Cleveland	By acclamation
June 7, 1892	R	Minneapolis	Benjamin Harrison	535⅞
June 21, 1892	D	Chicago	Grover Cleveland	617½
June 16, 1896	R	St. Louis	William McKinley	661½
July 7, 1896	D	Chicago	William J. Bryan	500
June 19, 1900	R	Philadelphia	William McKinley	Unanimous
July 4, 1900	D	Kansas City	William J. Bryan	By acclamation
June 21, 1904	R	Chicago	Theodore Roosevelt	Unanimous
July 6, 1904	D	St. Louis	Alton B. Parker	678
June 16, 1908	R	Chicago	William H. Taft	702
July 7, 1908	D	Denver	William J. Bryan	892½
June 18, 1912	R	Chicago	William H. Taft	561
June 25, 1912	D	Baltimore	Woodrow Wilson	990
June 7, 1916	R	Chicago	Charles E. Hughes	949½
June 14, 1916	R	St. Louis	Woodrow Wilson	By acclamation
June 8, 1920	R	Chicago	Warren G. Harding	692⅙
June 28, 1920	D	San Francisco	James M. Cox	732½
June 10, 1924	R	Cleveland	Calvin Coolidge	1,065
June 24, 1924*	D	New York City	John W. Davis	839†
June 12, 1928	R	Kansas City	Herbert Hoover	837
June 26, 1928	D	Houston	Alfred E. Smith	849½
June 14, 1932	R	Chicago	Herbert Hoover	1,126½
June 27, 1932	D	Chicago	F. D. Roosevelt	945
June 9, 1936	R	Cleveland	Alfred M. Landon	984
June 23, 1936	D	Philadelphia	F. D. Roosevelt	By acclamation
June 24, 1940	R	Philadelphia	Wendell L. Willkie	Unanimous
July 15, 1940	D	Chicago	F. D. Roosevelt	Unanimous
June 26, 1944	R	Chicago	Thomas E. Dewey	1,056
July 19, 1944	D	Chicago	F. D. Roosevelt	1,086-90
June 21, 1948	R	Philadelphia	Thomas E. Dewey	1,094-0
July 12, 1948	D	Philadelphia	Harry S. Truman	947½-263½
July 17, 1948	(‡)	Birmingham	J. Strom Thurmond	By acclamation
July 22, 1948	P	Philadelphia	Henry A. Wallace	By acclamation

* In session until July 10, 1924. † Nominated on 103d ballot. ‡ States' Rights delegates from 13 Southern states

Earlier Conventions

For most of the elections before 1832, presidential candidates were nominated by a Congressional caucus. The first national nominating convention in American history was held by the Antimasonic party on Sept. 26, 1831, in Baltimore. On Dec. 12 of the same year, the National Republican party (which was to become the Whig party about 1834) held a national convention in Baltimore and nominated Clay and Sergeant. On May 21, 1832, the Democratic party held a national convention in Baltimore to nomi-

nate a candidate for Vice President to run with Jackson. Van Buren was the nominee.

Up to the disappearance of the Whig party after its bad defeat in 1852, Whig conventions were held in Harrisburg, Pa. in 1839, in Baltimore in 1844 and 1852, and in Philadelphia in 1848; none was held in 1836; instead regional meetings placed three anti-Jacksonian candidates on the ballot.

Other Democratic conventions were held in Baltimore in 1835, 1840, 1844, 1848 and 1852.

Qualifications for Voting in the 48 States

Source: Questionnaires to the states.

State	Minimum length of U. S. citizenship	Residence ¹			Literacy test	Poll tax ²
		State	County	District		
Alabama.....	.....	2 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.	.....	\$1.50
Arizona.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	.....	1.00
California.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.	54 da. ³	Yes	.....
Colorado.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da. ⁴	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	6 mo. ⁵	Yes	.....
Delaware.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	Yes	.....
Florida.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	.....
Georgia ⁶.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Yes	.....
Idaho.....	(?)	6 mo.	30 da.	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	.....	.....
Indiana.....	.....	6 mo.	2 mo. ⁸	30 da. ⁸	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	6 mo.	2 mo.	10 da.	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	6 mo.	.....	30 da. ⁹	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	2 mo.	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	2 yr.	1 yr. ¹⁰	3 mo.	.....	.....
Maine.....	.....	6 mo.	.....	3 mo. ⁶	Yes	.....
Maryland.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	6 mo. ⁶	Yes	.....
Michigan.....	.....	6 mo.	.....	20 da. ⁶	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3 mo.	6 mo.	.....	30 da.	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	2 yr.	1 yr.	1 da.	(11)	2.00
Missouri.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	2 mo. ⁵	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	1 yr.	30 da.	30 da. ³	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	6 mo.	40 da.	10 da.	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	6 mo.	30 da.	10 da. ³	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Yes	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	1 yr.	5 mo.	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da. ³	.....	.....
New York.....	3 mo.	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 da.	Yes	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	1 yr.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Yes	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	.....	.....
Ohio.....	.....	1 yr.	40 da.	40 da. ³	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da. ³	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	6 mo.	.....	30 da.	Yes	.....
Pennsylvania.....	30 da.	1 yr. ¹²	.....	2 mo.	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	2 yr.	.....	6 mo. ⁵	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	2 yr.	2 yr.	1 yr.	4 mo.	.....	1.00
South Dakota.....	5 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da. ³	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	2.00 ¹³
Texas.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	1.75
Utah.....	3 mo.	1 yr.	4 mo.	2 mo.	.....	.....
Vermont.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	3 mo. ^{5,14}	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	Yes	1.50
Washington.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	1 yr.	2 mo.	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	10 da.	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	1 yr.	2 mo.	10 da.	.....	.....

¹ Registration of all or part of the voters is required in most states. ² Annual levy. Although poll or head taxes are levied in several other states, those listed make payment of the tax a condition for voting. ³ Precinct. ⁴ City or town. ⁵ Minimum voting age is 18; in all other states, minimum age is 21. ⁶ First and 15 days in precinct. ⁷ City or town. ⁸ Minimum voting age is 18; in all other states, minimum age is 21. ⁹ First paper must have been taken out. ¹⁰ Township. ¹¹ Township or ward. ¹² Parish. ¹³ Must be able to read or understand when read to him any section of the Mississippi constitution. ¹⁴ Unless native born or previous legal resident.

Plurality and Majority

In order to win a plurality in an election, a candidate must receive a greater number of votes than any candidate running against him. If he receives 50 votes, for example, and two other candidates receive 49 and 2, he will have a plurality of one vote over his closest opponent.

However, a candidate does not have a majority unless he receives more than 50 per cent of the total votes cast. In the example above, the candidate does not have a majority, because his 50 votes are less than 50 per cent of the 101 votes cast.

If only two candidates receive votes, a plurality is necessarily a majority, but if more than two candidates receive votes, it is possible for one to have a substantial plurality without a majority.

THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES AND THE TERRITORIES

The following symbols are used in the text: *denotes unofficial; chief cities are listed in order of population size with the capital city designated by CAPITAL LETTERS; leaders (...) preceding the capital city denote that other cities of larger size have not been mentioned; the Governor's name is followed by his party affiliation and the date of termination of office; area includes total of land and water.

ALABAMA

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 14, 1819 (22)
 Succeeded from Union: Jan. 11, 1861
 Re-entered Union: June 25, 1868
 Motto: *Audemus Jura Nostra Defendere* (We dare defend our rights)
 Flower: Goldenrod
 Bird: Yellowhammer
 Song: "Alabama"
 Nickname: Cotton
 Origin of name: from a Muskogee Indian tribe meaning "good land"
 1940 population & (rank): 2,832,961 (17)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,920,000 (18)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 51,609 (28)
 Governor: James E. Folsom (Dem., 1951)
 Chief products: cotton, iron, steel
 Chief cities: Birmingham, Mobile, MONTGOMERY

Alabama is the biggest heavy-industry state in the South. Cotton goods, iron and steel and saw mill products lead Alabama's manufacturing, which is centered in the mills, mines and factories in and around Birmingham, the "Pittsburgh of the South." The state is also high in the growing of nuts, corn, hay and sweet potatoes. Other interests include the making of commercial fertilizer and shipping of raw cotton, iron and steel and hardwood lumber.

Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, provides a great electric power source. At Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, Dr. George Washington Carver carried out his famed agricultural research. Alabama is the only state that compels all adults from 14 to 50 to undergo examination for syphilis.

The Confederacy was founded at Montgomery in Feb., 1861, and for a time the city was the Confederate capital.

Hernando de Soto and his treasure seekers first saw the state in 1540 although Cabeza de Vaca may have preceded him in 1528.

ARIZONA

Entered Union & (rank): Feb. 14, 1912 (48)
 Motto: *Ditat Deus* (God enriches)
 Flower: Saguaro Cactus
 Bird: Cactus Wren
 Song: "Arizona"
 Nickname: Grand Canyon; Baby
 Origin of name: from the Indian "Arizonac" meaning "little spring"
 1940 population & (rank): 499,261 (43)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 745,000 (36)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 113,909 (5)
 Governor: Dan E. Garvey (Dem., 1951)
 Chief products: copper, cotton, livestock
 Chief cities: PHOENIX, Tucson, Douglas

Mining, particularly of copper, gold, vanadium and silver, leads the industries of Ari-

zona, and the smelting and refining of copper are the state's principal activities.

Irrigation is vital to its agriculture, and its once arid and useless land now produces cotton, corn, wheat, sorghums, citrus fruit and vegetables.

Phoenix, its largest city, is both a popular health resort and a busy shipper of cotton and vegetables. Douglas loads cattle and smelts copper.

With the Hopi, Navajo (the largest in numbers) and Apache tribes, Arizona has the second largest U. S. Indian population spread over fourteen reservations. It also has some of the country's most famous scenery. In the north is the Grand Canyon; in the east is the Petrified Forest, covering an area of 85,303.63 acres.

Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, first entered the state in 1539 in search of the mythical seven cities of Cibola, and was followed a year later by Coronado.

ARKANSAS

Entered Union & (rank): June 15, 1836 (25)
 Succeeded from Union: May 6, 1861
 Re-entered Union: June 22, 1868
 Motto: *Regnat Populus* (The people rule)
 Flower: Apple Blossom
 Bird: Mockingbird
 Song: "Arkansas, My Arkansas"
 Nickname: Wonder
 Origin of name: from the Quapaw Indians
 1940 population & (rank): 1,949,387 (24)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 1,964,000 (29)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 53,102 (26)
 Governor: Sidney S. McMath (Dem., 1951)
 Chief products: cotton, bauxite
 Chief cities: LITTLE ROCK, Fort Smith, Hot Springs, Pine Bluff

About 90 per cent of the nation's bauxite—the source of aluminum—comes from the earth of Arkansas, which also contains North America's only known diamond mine, located in Pike County near Murfreesboro, and presently inactive.

Mostly flat, Arkansas has an equable southern climate and fertile central valleys which grow cotton, rice, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and fruit. Other industries are oil production, lumbering and the production of whetstones and antimony ore.

Hot Springs entertains fifteen times its population in guests each year. Its forty-seven famous curative mineral springs, the only ones administered by the Federal Government, are in Hot Springs National Park in the Ouachita Mountains. Pine Bluff has the unique distinction of having the largest archery factory in the country.

Hernando de Soto was probably the first white man to see this state when he explored the area in 1541. The first settlers were French, who, in 1686, started a frontier trading post.

CALIFORNIA

Entered Union & (rank): Sept. 9, 1850 (31)
Motto: *Eureka* (I have found it)
Flower: Golden Poppy
Bird: Calif. Valley Quail
Song: "I Love You, California" *
Nickname: Golden
Origin of name: from a book by the Spaniard Ordoñez de Montalvo
1940 population & (rank): 6,907,387 (5)
1949 est. pop. & (rank): 10,665,000 (2)
Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 158,693 (2)
Governor: Earl Warren (Rep., 1951)
Chief products: oil, fruit, airplanes, shipping, minerals
Chief cities: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, San Diego, Long Beach, SACRAMENTO

California, celebrated for cinema and sunshine, is one of the nation's economic giants. It collects more money from raising food and catching fish than any other state and it stands high in oil production, lumbering and manufacturing. Out-of-state tourist visitors and the travel and recreation expenditures of the state's residents continue to play an important part in the expansion of trade and employment opportunities. Irrigation, in which California leads the country, makes possible the big crop harvest of corn, wheat, sugar beets, walnuts, almonds and almost every other kind of fruits and vegetables. The state also leads in making wines and brandies and growing grapes.

Nature is spectacular. Death Valley, in the southeast, is 275 feet below sea level, the lowest spot in the nation; Mt. Whitney, a 14,495-foot peak, is the highest point in the U. S.; Lassen Peak is the only active U. S. volcano although its last eruptions were recorded in the years from 1914 to 1917; and the General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park is estimated to be about 3,500 years old. San Pedro is the world's largest man-made harbor, and the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, operated and owned by the Ginnini family, is the world's largest private bank.

Gold, which was responsible for the state's settlement boom, is still found here, but the state's most important mineral products today are oil, natural gas, sand and gravel, lead, tin and cement.

California is a leader in industrial energy and its cities specialize in airplane making, shipbuilding, furniture manufacturing and machinery production.

California's four national parks are great tourist attractions and the San Francisco-Oakland and Golden Gate Bridges are among the world's engineering marvels.

Because written Chinese contains no alphabet, the telephone operators in Chinatown of San Francisco are unique in that they have to memorize the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all subscribers.

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Spanish explorer, was probably the first white man to see the state in 1542.

COLORADO

Entered Union & (rank): Aug. 1, 1876 (38)
Motto: *Nil Sine Numine* (Nothing without the Deity)
Flower: Columbine
Bird: Lark Bunting
Song: "Where the Columbines Grow"
Nickname: Centennial
Origin of name: from the Spanish meaning "red"
1940 population & (rank): 1,123,296 (33)
1949 est. pop. & (rank): 1,215,000 (34)
Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 104,247 (7)
Governor: Lee Knous (Dem., 1951)
Chief products: sugar beets, minerals
Chief cities: DENVER, Pueblo, Colorado Springs

Colorado, the most elevated state in the nation, with fifty-four of its peaks towering over 14,000 feet in height and at least 1,143 going beyond the 10,000-foot mark, began as a miner of gold but has been predominantly agricultural in recent times. Wheat, hay, beans, sugar beets, corn, potatoes, barley and truck vegetables head the crop list. Like California and Arkansas, the state has a highly developed irrigation system to counteract its dry climate and promote its agriculture.

Gold, silver, vanadium and molybdenum are still mined.

Pueblo, the "Pittsburgh of the West," makes iron, steel, brick, tile and foundry products. Colorado Springs is perhaps the most popular tourist center in the Rocky Mountain sector. Mount Evans Highway is the highest auto road in the world. The world's highest suspension bridge stretches 1,053 feet over the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River. Summit Lake, 12,740 feet high, near the top of Mt. Evans, the highest lake in the U. S., also is in Colorado.

Of archeological interest are the cliffs and canyons of the southwestern part of the state dating back at least 1000 years B.C.

Coronado entered the state in 1540.

CONNECTICUT

Entered Union & (rank): Jan. 9, 1788 (5)
Motto: *Qui Transtulit Sustinet* (He who transplanted continues to sustain)
Flower: Mountain Laurel
Bird: Robin
Song: "Connecticut State Song" *
Nickname: Constitution; Nutmeg
Origin of name: from an Indian word meaning "long river"
1940 population & (rank): 1,709,242 (31)
1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,019,000 (27)
Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 5,009 (46)
Governor: Chester Bowles (Dem., 1951)
Chief products: mfd. goods, machinery
Chief cities: HARTFORD, New Haven, Bridgeport

Connecticut earned its sobriquet, the "Arsenal of the Nation," by its ability to turn out firearms and ammunition in early days, and from this developed an ability to turn out precision instruments of all classes.

Connecticut's cities produce a variety of products, some of which are: arms, sewing machines, airplanes, typewriters, motors, hardware, cutlery, tools, clocks, locks, pottery, machinery, brass products and hats. Hartford, which has the oldest U. S. newspaper, the *Courant*, established in 1764, is the insurance capital of the nation.

Connecticut devotes its farmland mainly to dairying, fruit growing and poultry raising. It stands high in tobacco growing and no crop in the nation receives as high a price per acre as does her shade-grown tobacco.

The state is a popular resort area both for its beaches on Long Island Sound and for its inland lakes and forested hills. The southwest part of the state is a suburban area of New York City.

Connecticut was the first state to have a written constitution, the *Fundamental Orders*, adopted by three original towns of Colonial days in Jan., 1639.

A Dutch trader, Adrian Block, from Manhattan, began the exploration of the state in 1614.

DELAWARE

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 7, 1787 (1)

Motto: Liberty and Independence

Flower: Peach Blossom

Bird: Blue Hen Chicken

Song: "Our Delaware"

Nickname: Diamond; Blue Hen

Origin of name: in honor of Sir Thomas West,

Lord De La Warr

1940 population & (rank): 266,505 (46)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 311,000 (46)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 2,057 (47)

Governor: Elbert N. Carvel (Dem., 1953)

Chief products: chemicals, poultry

Chief cities: Wilmington, DOVER, Newark

Little Delaware, at the lowest mean elevation of any state, grows a great variety of small fruit and vegetables and is a U. S. pioneer in the industry of food canning. Peaches, strawberries, apples, corn, wheat, hay and truck vegetables are the leading crops. Fishing in the bay is an important industry. Delaware's chicken farms are one of the great supply sources for the big markets of the East.

Wilmington, containing almost half of the state's population, is the home of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which produces mostly explosives in this state, and is one of the many corporations that take advantage of Delaware's low corporate tax rates.

Under a law of 1771, Delaware still maintains the whipping post as punishment for some crimes but the institution is mostly maintained as a historical oddity.

The first U. S. iron steamship was built in this state in 1836. Delaware was the first state to ratify the Constitution, on December 7, 1787. During the Civil War, the Southern part of the state supplied many supporters to the Confederate cause.

Peter Heyes, a Dutch trader, was the first settler in 1631, although Henry Hudson discovered Delaware Bay in his exploration of 1609.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1940 population: 663,091

1949 est. pop.: 870,000

Area, sq. mi.: 69

The District of Columbia—identical with the City of Washington—is the capital of the U. S. and the first carefully planned capital in the world.

D. C. history began in 1790 when Congress directed selection of a new capital site, 10 miles square, along the Potomac. When the site was determined, it included thirty and three-quarters square miles on the Virginia side of the river. In 1846, however, Congress returned that area to Virginia.

President Washington had commissioned Major Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer who had fought in the Revolution, to plan the new capital and in 1800 the government moved in. In 1814, during the War of 1812, a British force fired the capital and it was from the white paint applied to cover fire damage that the President's home came to be called the White House.

Washington's skyline is dominated by the Capitol and the Washington Monument, towering 555 feet. The Capitol, while not in the city center, is the key to the street address system. The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, created by streets intersecting at right angles. In addition, diagonal arteries fan out from various centers. Pennsylvania Avenue—the radial lines are generally named for the states—is the most famous of them, with the White House at number 1600.

Washington has many world-famous buildings and monuments—the Library of Congress, Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Grant Memorial, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Treasury Building, the Pentagon, Petersen House (where Lincoln died) and scores of others.

Washington is administered by three commissioners appointed by the President. Two of them must be residents of D. C. and the third must be a U. S. Army engineer appointed by the Chief of Engineers.

FLORIDA

Entered Union & (rank): Mar. 3, 1845 (27)

Succeeded from Union: Jan. 10, 1861

Re-entered Union: June 25, 1868

Motto: In God We Trust

Flower: Orange Blossom

Bird: Mockingbird

Song: "Swanee River"

Nickname: Peninsula

Origin of name: from the Spanish meaning "feast of flowers (Easter)"

1940 population & (rank): 1,897,414 (27)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,494,000 (23)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 58,560 (21)

Governor: Fuller Warren (Dem., 1953)

Chief products: fruit, cattle

Chief cities: Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa

... TALLAHASSEE

Agriculture is Florida's biggest steady pursuit, but hotel statistics point to its chief fame—the resort and tourist business. Along

its 3,751-mile (including the islands) tidal coastline, the longest of any state, dozens of communities more than double in population during the winter season when northerners flee snow and cold.

Oranges and grapefruit lead Florida's crop list, then come tomatoes, peanuts, corn, celery and potatoes. Truck gardening and commercial fishing are leading industries. Deep-sea fishing for sport is a leading tourist hobby.

Florida's low elevation is dotted by some 30,000 small lakes and the Everglades swamp in the south. Tampa is one of the largest cigar manufacturers and Jacksonville ships lumber and turpentine. St. Augustine, founded in 1565, is the oldest town of European origin in the U. S. Key West, exclusive resort city, is the southernmost city in the U. S. and is connected to the mainland by a unique causeway.

Ponce de León, seeking the mythical "Fountain of Youth," first saw the state in 1513.

GEORGIA

Entered Union & (rank): Jan. 2, 1788 (4)

Seceded from Union: Jan. 19, 1861

Re-entered Union: July 15, 1870

Motto: Wisdom, Justice, Moderation

Flower: Cherokee Rose

Bird: Brown Thrasher

Song: "Georgia"

Nickname: Cracker

Origin of name: in honor of King George II of England

1940 population & (rank): 3,123,723 (14)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 3,196,000 (15)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 58,876 (20)

Governor: Herman Talmadge (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: cotton, peanuts, lumber

Chief cities: ATLANTA, Savannah, Augusta

Georgia is typical of the changing South. The value of its factory products has passed the value of its farm products, and industrialization is ever increasing. Atlanta is achieving importance as an automobile maker. Cotton and lumber products, fertilizer, processed food and a great variety of other items are among the factory output of Macon, Augusta and Savannah.

Georgia ranks high in cotton, tobacco, peanuts and pecans. Georgia's peaches are nationally famous. From its vast stands of pine come more than half of all U. S. resin and turpentine. The state is one of the leaders in the value of its clay products. Cattle grazing is extensive. Georgia marble is widely exported.

Warm Springs has the celebrated foundation operated to aid infantile paralysis victims. It was there that President Franklin D. Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage on April 12, 1945.

Hernando de Soto, a Spaniard, in 1540, first looked over the red clay of Georgia and General James Oglethorpe founded its first British colony on Feb. 12, 1733 as a haven for debtors and seekers of religious freedom.

IDAHO

Entered Union & (rank): July 3, 1890 (43)

Motto: *Esto Perpetua* (May thou endure forever)

Flower: Syringa

Bird: Mountain Bluebird

Song: "Our Idaho"

Nickname: Gem

Origin of name: from a Shoshoni Indian word meaning "sunup"

1940 population & (rank): 524,873 (42)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 592,000 (41)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 83,557 (12)

Governor: C. A. Robins (Rep., 1951)

Chief products: potatoes, minerals, livestock

Chief cities: BOISE, Pocatello, Idaho Falls

Idaho's huge investment in irrigation has advanced its agriculture well ahead of its mining. Idaho potatoes are eaten everywhere. The state grows apples and other fruits and wheat, corn and barley. There is light diversified manufacturing and Pocatello has a cheese factory with a world market.

Idaho mines gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper and tungsten, and still has vast undeveloped mineral wealth. In its rugged central mountains is an area that is reachable only by pack horse. The forests of the state, covering at least one-third of the area, account for the fact that lumbering is an extensive industry.

Tourist trade is important. Hunting and fishing are excellent. Sun Valley is a famed resort and attracts countless tourists to its swimming and skiing facilities, both to be enjoyed at the same time and season at different levels of the mountain.

Lewis and Clark visited Idaho in 1805 but real settlement began with the gold strike of 1860.

ILLINOIS

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 3, 1818 (21)

Motto: State Sovereignty—National Union

Flower: Violet

Bird: Cardinal

Song: "Illinois"

Nickname: Prairie; Sucker

Origin of name: from an Indian word and French suffix meaning "tribe of superior men"

1940 population & (rank): 7,897,241 (3)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 8,449,000 (4)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 56,400 (23)

Governor: Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem., 1953)

Chief products: mfd. goods, railways, corn, meat packing

Chief cities: Chicago, Peoria, . . . SPRINGFIELD

Illinois anchors the Midwest like a rich giant, versatile in every big wealth-making industry. It stands high in manufacturing, coal mining, farm cash income, oil production. The sprawling Chicago district (including a slice of Indiana) is a great iron and steel producer, meat packer, grain exchange and rail center. Chicago is also a busy long-flight airport city and Great Lakes port area.

As a farmer, Illinois stands first in soy beans and high in corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes and truck vegetables. Hog raising and dairying are important industries. The Illinois sand and gravel business is exceeded only by California.

Illinois manufactures almost everything. Railroad cars, clothing, furniture, tractors, liquor, watches and farm implements are some of the items made in its several cities. The biggest government arsenal in the world is located on a Mississippi island off Rock Island. Springfield contains Oak Ridge Cemetery where the body of Abraham Lincoln rests.

The year 1858 is marked in Illinois history as the date of the great debating contest between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas for the United States Senatorship. Lincoln lost the campaign but his anti-slavery speeches won for him the presidential nomination in the subsequent presidential election.

Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, were the first known explorers of this state.

INDIANA

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 11, 1816 (19)

Motto: The Crossroads of America

Flower: Zinnia

Bird: Cardinal

Song: "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away"

Nickname: Hoosier

Origin of name: meaning "land of Indians"

1940 population & (rank): 3,427,796 (12)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 3,994,000 (10)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 36,291 (37)

Governor: Henry F. Schricker (Dem., 1953)

Chief products: iron and steel, mfd. goods, corn

Chief cities: INDIANAPOLIS, Fort Wayne, Gary

Indiana's fifty-one-mile Michigan water-front is one of the great industrial centers of the world, turning out iron and steel and oil products to make this state a leader in manufacturing. Its cities have some of the world's largest industrial plants and their great output is further swelled by the inland factories. The list of products is endless—automobiles, farm implements, aviation and railroad equipment, sewing machines are made from iron ore mined in the Great Lakes region.

As a farmer the state stands high in soy beans, corn, tobacco, onions, wheat, oats, rye and tomatoes. The state produces most of U. S. peppermint and spearmint oil.

Indianapolis is the largest U. S. city not on a navigable body of water. Wyandotte Cave, the second largest in the U. S., is located in Crawford County of Southern Indiana. West Baden and French Lick are well known for their mineral springs. Indiana was one of the early states to adopt the secret ballot based on the Australian system.

La Salle probably was the first white man to pass through the state in 1671.

IOWA

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 28, 1846 (29)

Motto: Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain

Flower: Wild Rose

Bird: Eastern Goldfinch

Song: "The Song of Iowa"

Nickname: Hawkeye

Origin of name: probably from an Indian word meaning "this is the place"

1940 population & (rank): 2,538,268 (20)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,643,000 (20)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 56,280 (24)

Governor: William S. Beardsley (Rep., 1951)

Chief products: corn, hogs

Chief cities: DES MOINES, Sioux City, Davenport

Iowa stands in a class by itself as a producer of corn and hogs. The state's productivity often brings it the largest agricultural income in the nation. Ninety per cent of the state is under the plow and the fertility of its soil is unsurpassed anywhere. It also grows oats, soy beans, hemp, hay, popcorn, fruit, nuts and vegetables in great quantities.

Its top industrial activity is naturally centered in meat packing. Des Moines fittingly leads all cities in the publication of farm journals and is also a large insurance center. Muscatine is the largest U. S. maker of pearl buttons. Other Iowa factory products are farm implements, washing machines, fountain pens and railroad and auto equipment.

Iowa has always had a low illiteracy rate and in many years has had the lowest in the nation. The first President to be born west of the Mississippi was Herbert C. Hoover, who came from West Branch.

Marquette and Joliet first explored the state in 1673 and it was in 1778 that Julien Dubuque established the first white settlement on the site of the city that was later named in his honor.

KANSAS

Entered Union & (rank): Jan. 29, 1861 (34)

Motto: *Ad Astra Per Aspera* (To the stars through difficulties)

Flower: Sunflower

Bird: Western Meadow Lark

Song: "Home on the Range"

Nickname: Sunflower; Jayhawker

Origin of name: from a Sioux word meaning "people of the south wind"

1940 population & (rank): 1,801,028 (29)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 1,947,000 (30)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 82,276 (13)

Governor: Frank Carlson (Rep., 1951)

Chief products: wheat, corn, cattle

Chief cities: Kansas City, Wichita, TOPEKA

Kansas finds its strength in wheat growing and flour milling. Slaughtering and meat packing are also extensively pursued. In the western part of the state, where Dodge City recalls the old days of cattle rustling, rich prairie land sprawls over a large area and gives an abundance of winter wheat and fine grazing.

Corn, sorghums, oats, barley, soy beans and potatoes are other crops. Besides oil, Kansas gets zinc, coal, salt and lead from its earth.

The state is the geographical center of the U. S., and the geodetic center of the North American continent, and as such is the area from which official longitudes and latitudes are measured.

Kansas City has the world's largest grain elevator and is the U. S. leader in producing hog serum. John Brown killed slavers in this state before he turned eastward in his effort to spread Negro insurrection.

Dry since the Murray Liquor Law of 1881, Kansas finally repealed prohibition in March, 1949.

Coronado, in his quest for the mythical city of Quivira, one of the seven cities of Cibola, first saw the state in 1541.

KENTUCKY

Entered Union & (rank): June 1, 1792 (15)

Motto: United We Stand, Divided We Fall

Flower: Goldenrod

Bird: Cardinal

Song: "My Old Kentucky Home"

Nickname: Blue Grass

Origin of name: from an Iroquoian Indian word probably meaning "meadow land"

1940 population & (rank): 2,845,627 (16)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,893,000 (19)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 40,395 (36)

Governor: Earle C. Clements (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: tobacco, whisky, horses

Chief cities: Louisville, Covington, Lexington, . . . FRANKFORT

Kentucky prides itself on producing some of the nation's best tobacco, horses and whisky. The state stands high in the production of native asphalt, hemp, coal, corn and oil.

Among the manufactured items produced by its cities are furniture, aluminum ware, brooms, shoes, lumber products, machinery, textiles and iron and steel products. Besides coal and oil, Kentucky's important minerals are natural gas and quarry products.

Louisville, the largest city, famed for the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs, has a large municipal university, distills whisky and is a great cigarette maker. The Blue Grass country is the home of some of the world's finest race horses. Lexington, standing in the center of this country, is a leading tobacconist. Mammoth Cave, with its many miles of underground passages, is a tourist attraction.

Kentucky was credited with a star in the Confederate flag because a secessionist group in the southwest part of the state set up a short-lived government and joined the Confederacy. The legitimate government, however, remained in the Union to the end.

Marquette and Joliet in 1673 first saw Kentucky when it was the "Dark and Bloody Ground," fiercely contested by Indian tribes. Daniel Boone explored the country in 1767.

LOUISIANA

Entered Union & (rank): Apr. 8, 1812 (18)

Seceded from Union: Jan. 26, 1861

Re-entered Union: May 29, 1865

Motto: Union, Justice and Confidence

Flower: Magnolia

Bird: Eastern Brown Pelican

Song: "My Louisiana"

Nickname: Pelican

Origin of name: in honor of King Louis XIV of France

1940 population & (rank): 2,363,380 (21)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,630,000 (21)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 48,523 (30)

Governor: Earl K. Long (Dem., 1952)

Chief products: sugar cane, rice, fur trapping, lumber

Chief cities: New Orleans, Shreveport, BATON ROUGE

Semi-tropical Louisiana, with much of its land below sea level, is a natural leader in sugar cane, sweet potatoes and rice production. This state, which still calls its counties parishes after the Spanish religious divisions, is also the nation's leading fur trapper with a rich annual bag of mink, muskrat, opossum and raccoon pelts. Other products of importance are sulfur, oil, salt, cotton and lumber. Commercial fishing is extensive.

New Orleans, home of the Mardi Gras, avoids flooding only by an expensive levee and spillway system and the world's largest concentration of drainage pumps. Her industry is making increased use of raw materials from South and Central America. The Vieux Carré, in this Old World city, called by many the "Little Paris" of the New World, has some of the celebrated restaurants of the nation.

No state has a greater variety or abundance of game birds than Louisiana. Its state-owned wildlife sanctuaries are among the largest in the world.

Hernando de Soto saw the state in 1540 but claims are made for Narvaez, who is reputed to have first seen the state in 1528.

MAINE

Entered Union & (rank): Mar. 15, 1820 (23)

Motto: *Dirigo* (I guide)

Flower: White Pine Cone and Tassel

Bird: Chickadee

Song: "Grand State of Maine"

Nickname: Pine Tree

Origin of name: from the French province of Maine

1940 population & (rank): 847,226 (35)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 909,000 (35)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 33,215 (38)

Governor: Frederick G. Payne (Rep., 1951)

Chief products: potatoes, lumber, fish

Chief cities: Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, . . . AUGUSTA

Maine, the largest potato grower in the nation, is supposed to be the political barometer of the nation because it holds its general election a little more than a month before the other states, a situation that has brought forth the popular expression, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation." But since

the state is invariably Republican, the nation sometimes fails to follow it.

Maine has the largest forest area in the East, some 16,750,000 acres in timberland and, as a result, pulp and paper making are its leading industries. In addition to the potato crops, hay, oats, buckwheat and apples are grown. Other manufacturing pursuits are textiles, shoes and fruit canning.

Acadia National Park, on Mount Desert Island, approximately 50 miles southeast of Bangor, offers one of the finest examples of mountain and ocean scenery on the Atlantic coast.

With 2,465 lakes, hundreds of streams and a bracing summer climate, Maine is famous as a resort state. Fishing is excellent and deer, bear and other game are plentiful. Its city of Eastport is the most easterly city in the U. S., and York was the first chartered city (in 1642) in the nation.

Samuel de Champlain looked over Maine's rugged area in 1604 but the Cabots probably first saw it at least a century earlier.

MARYLAND

Entered Union & (rank): Apr. 28, 1788 (7)

Motto: *Fatti Maschii Parole Femine* (Deeds to the men, words for the women)

Flower: Black-eyed Susan

Bird: Baltimore Oriole

Song: "Maryland! My Maryland!"

Nickname: Old Line; Free

Origin of name: in honor of Henrietta Maria (Queen of Charles I of England)

1940 population & (rank): 1,821,244 (28)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,175,000 (25)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 10,577 (41)

Governor: William Preston Lane, Jr. (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: tobacco, mfd. goods, general agriculture

Chief cities: Baltimore, Cumberland, Hagerstown, . . . ANNAPOLIS

Maryland, a leader in vegetable canning, is cut almost in two by the upthrust of Chesapeake Bay, and with its many streams in this area, it has probably the most river frontage of any of the states. The state is one of the largest chicken raisers in the East and the Chesapeake is the largest crabbing center in the world. In addition to all kinds of vegetables, the state also grows wheat, hay, corn, potatoes and barley. Coal, sand and gravel, cement and stone are the leading mineral products.

The manufacturing products of its cities range from airplanes, steel, clothing, chemicals to meat packing. Annapolis is the site of the U. S. Naval Academy. The state capitol, built in 1772, is the only one besides that of Massachusetts to antedate the Revolution.

Maryland, like Delaware, still retains the whipping post, but it is kept more as a historical oddity than for punishment.

The state was settled in 1632 at St. Marys in the Chesapeake Bay region under an English charter granted to Lord Baltimore and the grant at that time embraced all of present Maryland, Delaware and part of Pennsylvania.

MASSACHUSETTS

Entered Union & (rank): Feb. 6, 1788 (6)

Motto: *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem* (By the sword we seek peace, but only under liberty)

Flower: Mayflower

Bird: Chickadee

Song: "Massachusetts"

Nickname: Bay; Old Colony

Origin of name: from two Indian words meaning "great mountain place"

1940 population & (rank): 4,316,721 (8)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 4,713,000 (9)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 8,257 (44)

Governor: Paul A. Dever (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: textiles, hay, machinery, shoes

Chief cities: BOSTON, Worcester, Springfield, Fall River, Cambridge

From the beginning of American history, Massachusetts has led the nation in the making of textiles and Boston has been the biggest U. S. wool market. Despite the dominance of textiles, the factories of this state are famous for a great variety of products such as shoes, watches, machinery, soap and candy, machine tools, wire products, small arms and electrical machinery. The value of the state's fishing products is the highest in the Northeastern area. Boston and Gloucester have superseded Nantucket and New Bedford, of olden-day whaling fame, as the great fishing ports of contemporary America. The principal crops of this state are tobacco, potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat and apples.

The growth of factories brought to this state an influx of foreigners and today Boston has one of the largest Irish populations in the nation. Boston became prominent as the "Cradle of Liberty" in early days and it was here that Paul Revere rode from Christ Church on Copp's Hill and the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought.

Small glacial lakes are scattered throughout the state.

The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 as the first large group to settle here but legend has it that Eric the Red and his Norsemen first saw the state in the year 1000.

MICHIGAN

Entered Union & (rank): Jan. 26, 1837 (26)

Motto: *Si Quæris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice* (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you)

Flower: Apple Blossom

Bird: Robin*

Song: "My Michigan"

Nickname: Wolverine; Lake

Origin of name: from two Indian words meaning "great lake"

1940 population & (rank): 5,256,106 (7)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 6,352,000 (7)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 58,216 (22)

Governor: G. Mennen Williams (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: automobiles, vegetables, fruit

Chief cities: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint, . . . LANSING

On a map of Michigan, draw an eighty-five-mile circle around Detroit and it will contain the home plants of the companies that make nine out of ten American automobiles. This vast industry, which sprang up about fifty years ago from the carriage-building business, is not the only activity of this state. Airplanes, furniture (Grand Rapids is the furniture center of the U. S.), diesel engines, hoists, pumps, boilers are among its leading items of production. Most of the nation's refrigerators are made in Michigan. Its fertile farm areas grow dry beans, grapes and peaches, potatoes and sugar beets.

Michigan is the only state that is split completely in two parts. The northern peninsula is mining and timber country. The southern part is agricultural and manufacturing country. Connecting Lakes Superior and Huron is the busiest canal in the world—the Sault Ste. Marie. Its 6,000 inland lakes and 2,300 miles of Great Lakes shoreline make it a good vacation land.

Michigan has the greatest inland fisheries in the world and markets at least 20 species from carp, trout, perch, pike to lake herring. The artificial skiing on Iron Mountain is probably the highest in the world.

Jacques Cartier first saw the state in 1535.

MINNESOTA

Entered Union & (rank): May 11, 1858 (32)

Motto: *L'étoile du Nord* (Star of the north)

Flower: Moccasin flower

Bird: American Goldfinch*

Song: "Hail! Minnesota"

Nickname: Gopher; North Star

Origin of name: from a Dakota Indian word meaning "sky-tinted water"

1940 population & (rank): 2,792,300 (18)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,977,000 (17)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 84,068 (11)

Governor: Luther W. Youngdahl (Rep., 1951)

Chief products: iron ore, wheat

Chief cities: Minneapolis, ST. PAUL, Duluth

A few square miles of Northern Minnesota, in the Mesabi, Cuyuna and Vermilion Ranges, produce most of the nation's iron ore, and provide the activity for the port of Duluth. Farm and factory are equally important in Minnesota. Its farms produce oats, butter, eggs, milk, corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. Its factory production follows the pattern of the Midwest. Machinery, furniture, foundry products, etc. are made here.

St. Paul, whose twin city of Minneapolis faces it on the other side of the Mississippi, is the nation's biggest publisher of calendars and law books. With over 11,000 lakes, the state is famous for its fishing, and deer, bear and fur trapping. Lake Itasca is the source of the Mississippi.

The Arrowhead, covering ten counties in northeastern Minnesota, and the district entering about the Detroit lakes, are famous resort regions.

Radisson and Groseilliers, French traders from Canada, first saw the state in 1655.

MISSISSIPPI

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 10, 1817 (20)

Seceded from Union: Jan. 9, 1861

Re-entered Union: Feb. 23, 1870

Motto: *Virtute et Armis* (By valor and arms)

Flower: Magnolia

Bird: Mockingbird

Song: "Way Down South in Mississippi"

Nickname: Magnolia

Origin of name: from an Indian word meaning "the great water"

1940 population & (rank): 2,183,796 (23)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,130,000 (26)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 47,716 (31)

Governor: Fielding L. Wright (Dem., 1952)

Chief product: cotton

Chief cities: JACKSON, Meridian, Vicksburg

Mississippi, the stronghold of the Old South, is one of the least industrial of all the states. More than half of its population makes a living directly from the soil and cotton is still king in this state. The world's largest cotton plantation of 35,000 acres is located at Scott. Other crops are corn, peanuts, oats, pecans and sugar cane. Despite its agricultural nature, Mississippi reflects the southern trend toward industrialization and its factory products are centered around cotton, iron and lumber products.

Mississippi's Central Hills have produced a serious soil-erosion problem due to the virtual over-emphasis placed on cotton growing through the years.

Mississippi was the first state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment and is still one of the two states that bans the sale of hard liquor. In 1940, it had the second largest Negro population, Georgia having the largest. The state abounds in historical landmarks and is the home of the Vicksburg National Military Park commemorating Grant's military victory on this site.

Hernando de Soto first saw the state in 1540.

MISSOURI

Entered Union & (rank): Aug. 10, 1821 (24)

Motto: *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto* (Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law)

Flower: Hawthorn

Bird: Bluebird

Song: "Missouri Waltz"

Nickname: Show-me

Origin of name: from an Indian word probably meaning "muddy water"

1940 population & (rank): 3,784,664 (10)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 3,935,000 (11)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 69,674 (18)

Governor: Forrest Smith (Dem., 1953)

Chief products: corn, minerals, livestock, railroads

Chief cities: St. Louis, Kansas City, . . .
JEFFERSON CITY

Missouri, touching both South and North, ranks highest in mining lead, making corn-cob pipes and breeding mules. Sometimes called the "saddle horse capital of the world" because of its excellent breeds, this state also grows corn, wheat, oats, barley.

potatoes, tobacco and cotton on its fertile table land climbing to the Ozark Mountains. This country of rugged, timbered hills and deep valleys, has more than 10,000 swift-flowing streams. Its industrial plants produce automobiles, shoes, drugs, chemicals, beer and street cars.

Eads Bridge, spanning the Mississippi River at St. Louis, probably handles more freight cars than any other bridge in the world. Bagnell Dam, across the Osage River in the Ozarks, completed in 1931, created one of the largest artificial lakes in the world, running for 129 miles and having a shoreline of approximately 1,300 miles.

The homes of two of Missouri's most publicized sons—Mark Twain and Jesse James—are tourist attractions.

Missouri, like Kentucky, had a star in the Confederate flag because a minority of the state legislature adopted an ordinance of secession. The Governor and pro-secession legislature, however, were ousted and the state remained in the Union.

The French explorer, La Salle, first saw Missouri in 1682.

MONTANA

Entered Union & (rank): Nov. 8, 1889 (41)

Motto: *Oro y Plata* (Gold and silver)

Flower: Bitterroot

Bird: Western Meadow Lark

Song: "Montana, My Montana"

Nickname: Treasure

Origin of name: from the Latin meaning "mountainous regions"

1940 population & (rank): 559,456 (39)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 521,000 (44)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 147,138 (3)

Governor: John W. Bonner (Dem., 1953)

Chief products: copper, wheat

Chief cities: Butte, Great Falls, Billings,
... HELENA

Montana's story is the old Western story—few settlers until a gold strike in 1858 brought an influx. But in the last 50 years (until 1949) this state became unique in the nation in that it has lost in population. Mining is its present occupation, and lead, zinc, silver, coal and oil are taken from its earth.

Butte, sitting on the "richest hill in the world," is the center of the area that once supplied half of the U. S. copper (its most important mineral). Livestock, wool, lumber and dude ranching round out its interests. Agriculture is dependent on irrigation.

The state as a whole still possesses the frank character of the old days, reflected in the legend that the only reason Helena was selected as the name to replace Last Chance Gulch was because of the suggestion of profanity in the front part of that name. Glacier National Park is a popular tourist area with its rugged scenery, hunting areas and dude ranches. While little development has as yet been made, Montana offers fine potentialities for winter sports. Snow conditions are good in the winter in the National Forest Service areas.

French traders, probably sons of Verendrye, first explored the state in 1742.

NEBRASKA

Entered Union & (rank): Mar. 1, 1867 (37)

Motto: Equality Before the Law

Flower: Goldenrod

Bird: Western Meadow Lark

Song: "My Nebraska"

Nickname: Cornhusker; Tree Planters

Origin of name: from an Oto Indian word meaning "flat water"

1940 population & (rank): 1,315,834 (32)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 1,285,000 (33)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 77,237 (14)

Governor: Val Peterson (Rep., 1951)

Chief products: corn, wheat

Chief cities: Omaha, LINCOLN, Grand Island, Hastings

Nebraska lives by its expansive sea of grain, reflected in its bumper crops of rye, corn and wheat. There are more varieties of grass growing in this state, valuable for forage, than in any other state in the nation. Its sizable cattle and hog industry help to make Omaha a great stockyard and meat-packing center. Flour, freight cars, brick and tile are Nebraska's factory products.

One of the world's largest creameries is at Lincoln. Oil was discovered in 1939 and has since grown into a large industry. In 1937, after a constitutional amendment three years earlier, Nebraska became the only state in the union to have a unicameral legislature, a one-house law-making group to which members are elected without party designation.

Spanish Coronado saw Nebraska first in 1541.

NEVADA

Entered Union & (rank): Oct. 31, 1864 (36)

Motto: All for Our Country

Flower: Sagebrush

Bird: Mountain Bluebird*

Song: "Home Means Nevada"

Nickname: Silver; Sagebrush

Origin of name: from the Spanish meaning "snow-clad"

1940 population & (rank): 110,247 (48)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 174,000 (48)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 110,540 (6)

Governor: Vall Pittman (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: silver, livestock

Chief cities: Reno, Las Vegas, ... CARSON
CITY

Nevada, the smallest state in population, had in 1940 little more than one person per square mile. It was made famous by the discovery of the fabulous Comstock Lode in 1859, and has since lived mainly on its mines which give up large quantities of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver and tungsten. In 1931, the state created a new industry by writing an easy divorce law and Reno has since become the "divorce capital of the nation." Gambling was legalized and the gaming tables now pay a one percent tax to add to the state's income.

Near Las Vegas, on the Colorado River stands the Hoover Dam which has twice changed its name (Hoover to Boulder t

Hoover), the highest in the world at 726 feet. The state's agricultural crop consists mainly of wheat, barley and potatoes. Carson City is the smallest state capital in population in the U. S. Nevada was the first in the world to use gas for capital punishment.

Francisco Garcés, a Franciscan friar en route to California, first saw Nevada's rugged scenery in 1775.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Entered Union & (rank): June 21, 1788 (9)

Motto: Live Free or Die

Flower: Purple Lilac

Bird: Purple Finch*

Song: "Old New Hampshire"

Nickname: Granite

Origin of name: from the English county of Hampshire

1940 population & (rank): 491,524 (44)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 544,000 (43)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 9,304 (43)

Governor: Sherman Adams (Rep., 1951)

Chief products: dairy products, mfd. goods

Chief cities: Manchester, Nashua, CONCORD

New Hampshire is the only state that ever played host at the formal conclusion of a foreign war when, in 1905, it was the scene of the treaty ending the Russo-Japanese War at Portsmouth. The sandy and stony loam of this state needs liberal fertilization for the growing of its principal crops—fruit, truck vegetables, corn, oats, hay and potatoes. Its manufacturing centers in the production of textiles, leather goods, pulp and paper products.

New Hampshire was the first state to declare its independence from Great Britain and to adopt a constitution. Mt. Washington has recorded some of the world's strongest wind velocities, the last recording of record proportions being registered at 231 miles per hour. The state also has the largest legislative body, a group of law makers varying from 375 to 400.

With 1,300 lakes and good climate for both winter sports and summer vacations, the state is highly popular as a resort area.

Martin Pring, an English sailor, was probably the first white man to see the state in 1603.

NEW JERSEY

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 18, 1787 (3)

Motto: Liberty and Prosperity

Flower: Purple Violet

Bird: Eastern Goldfinch

Song: "Ode to New Jersey"

Nickname: Garden

Origin of name: from the Channel island of Jersey

1940 population & (rank): 4,160,165 (9)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 4,873,000 (8)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 7,836 (45)

Governor: Alfred E. Driscoll (Rep., 1954)

Chief products: mfd. goods, vegetables

Chief cities: Newark, Jersey City, Paterson,

TRENTON

New Jersey is one of the most intensely industrial areas of the nation in spite of its small size; its northern part is sometimes called "America's Ruhr." This manufacturing dynamo, whose greatest single industry is the making of electrical machinery, also makes dyed textiles, chemicals, paints, elevators, silk products, pottery, pen points and warships. At its southern point, the activity is focused in an extensive truck gardening business. New Jersey's seaports are among the busiest in the nation.

The oldest U. S. highway was built in Warren County in 1650; the first lighthouse in America was built in 1764 at Sandy Hook. Outside of Morristown is the Seeing Eye Training School, where dogs are trained to lead the blind.

Because of its extended seaboard, New Jersey is a popular resort state, especially during the summer months. Its 120 miles from Sandy Hook to Cape May have at least 40 beaches which make it a great playground.

New Jersey was first seen by Giovanni da Verrazano, a Florentine sailor, carrying French papers, in 1524.

NEW MEXICO

Entered Union & (rank): Jan. 6, 1912 (47)

Motto: *Crescit eundo* (It grows as it goes)

Flower: Yucca

Bird: Road Runner

Song: "O, Fair New Mexico"

Nickname: Sunshine

Origin of name: from the country of Mexico

1940 population & (rank): 531,818 (41)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 589,000 (42)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 121,666 (4)

Governor: Thomas J. Mabry (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: minerals, livestock

Chief cities: Albuquerque, SANTA FE, Roswell

Bilingual New Mexico is the only state where both English and Spanish are accepted as official languages. The two cultures of this state give it a picturesqueness that attracts many tourists. Mining and the raising of cattle and crops provide the state's chief interests. Irrigation is vital.

The state contains the largest Indian reservation in the U. S. with over 16,000,000 acres, inhabited by the Navajo tribe. The Apaches and Utes live in three other reservations in this state (the Jicarilla Apache, at Horse Lake; the Mescalero Apache, northeast of Alamogordo; the Navajo, in San Juan and McKinley counties; and the Southern Ute, in the northern part of San Juan County). Carlsbad Caverns, the largest in the world, attract many visitors annually. The highest golf course in the world, over 9,000 feet above sea level, is near Alamogordo.

The state's dry and healthful climate makes it a great recuperative mecca for tuberculars. Santa Fe, the oldest seat of government in the U. S., founded by the Spaniards in 1609-10, is a sight-seers' paradise, as well as a health resort.

Cabeza de Vaca was the first to traverse the state in 1528.

NEW YORK

Entered Union & (rank): July 26, 1788 (11)
 Motto: Excelsior (Higher)
 Flower: Rose*
 Bird: Bluebird*
 Song: "The Sidewalks of New York"*
 Nickname: Empire
 Origin of name: in honor of the English Duke of York
 1940 population & (rank): 13,479,142 (1)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 14,392,000 (1)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 49,576 (29)
 Governor: Thomas E. Dewey (Rep., 1951)
 Chief products: textiles, printing, shipping, dairy products, railroads
 Chief cities: New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, . . . ALBANY

New York, with the great metropolis of New York City, is the spectacular nerve center of the nation. It leads in population, manufacturing, foreign trade, commercial and financial transactions, book and magazine publishing, theatrical production and a host of other fields.

New York City is not only a national but an international leader. It is the busiest seaport in the world; its airport at La Guardia Field was the world's largest commercial airport until supplemented by the Idlewild Field. First in manufacturing since 1824, the city today has a gigantic clothing and fur industry and also makes chemicals, paints, drugs, machinery, paper, wood and textile products and houses the tallest buildings in the world. Nearly all the rest of the state's manufacturing is done along the Hudson River north to Albany and runs from planes, flour, photographic and optical equipment, shirts, typewriters, washing machines to auto bodies and parts. Dairying, truck gardening, the raising of potatoes, onions, cabbage keep the New York farmer prosperous. The growing of grapes and the making of wine is a major industry.

New York's extremely rapid commercial growth may be partly attributed to Governor De Witt Clinton who pushed through the construction of the Erie Canal (Buffalo to Albany) which was formally opened in 1825. The canal, the first of the great man-made waterways of the U. S., opened a new vista of commercial expansion.

The state leads the nation and the world as a tourist attraction. The convention and tourist business is the state's fifth greatest source of income and the famous resort areas upstate in and around Lakes Champlain and George abound in winter sports.

For a short time, New York City was the U. S. Capital and George Washington was inaugurated there as the first President on April 30, 1789. It is a key state in any national election, and so significant in the life of the country that any New York Governor is likely to become a presidential possibility.

Henry Hudson first discovered New York in 1609 in his trip up the river later named in his honor, and on the basis of his explorations, the Dutch bought the island of Manhattan for \$24 from the Indians.

NORTH CAROLINA

Entered Union & (rank): Nov. 21, 1789 (12)
 Seceded from Union: May 20, 1861
 Re-entered Union: July 20, 1868
 Motto: *Esse Quam Videri* (To be rather than to seem)
 Flower: Dogwood
 Bird: Cardinal
 Song: "The Old North State"
 Nickname: Tarheel; Old North
 Origin of name: in honor of King Charles I of England.
 1940 population & (rank): 3,571,623 (11)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 3,864,000 (12)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 52,712 (27)
 Governor: W. Kerr Scott (Dem., 1953)
 Chief products: tobacco, cotton
 Chief cities: Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Durham, . . . RALEIGH

North Carolina is the nation's busiest tobaccoist. Its factories—the biggest are in Durham and Winston-Salem—make more than half of all the cigarettes smoked in this country. Add to this the output of clothing factories and the cotton mills and the state stands high in manufacturing. Its agricultural output is centered in the growing of corn, cotton, hay, peanuts and fruit. The red spruce stand (the U. S. largest) in the Great Smoky National Park has caused the rise of the furniture business in this state in recent years.

North Carolina has led the field in many economic and social reforms. It is still the only Southern state that pays its Negro teachers the same salary it does its white teachers. Its school bus system, operated by certified student drivers, transports more children to school and back home again than any other state in the Union. The state has many streams and falls and has, therefore, a high potential for hydroelectric power. The resort business both at the shore and in the mountains is extensive. Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parentage in North America, was born in this state in 1587.

Giovanni da Verrazano was the first white man to visit this state in 1524.

NORTH DAKOTA

Entered Union & (rank): Nov. 2, 1889 (39)
 Motto: Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable
 Flower: Wild Prairie Rose
 Bird: Western Meadow Lark
 Song: "North Dakota Hymn"
 Nickname: Flickertail; Sioux
 Origin of name: from the Dakota tribe meaning "united in friendly compact"
 1940 population & (rank): 641,935 (38)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 605,000 (40)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 70,665 (16)
 Governor: Fred G. Aandahl (Rep., 1951)
 Chief products: wheat, rye
 Chief cities: Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot
 BISMARCK

North Dakota, politically progressive operates the only state-owned bank, flour mill and grain elevator in the nation. The

state owes its main activity to agriculture with over 87 per cent of its acreage devoted to the growth of barley, wheat, rye, oats. Most of its manufacturing—the making of butter, cheese, flour and milk products—is tied directly to the land.

The finest farming land is in the Red River Valley, celebrated in song. Cattle raising is centered in the Missouri Valley.

"Number One Northern Hard," a wheat first grown in this state, still brings premium prices for its excellence of quality. Sacajawea, a Shoshoni Indian woman, is probably North Dakota's most notable person. In 1805 she joined Lewis and Clark and made herself so useful as guide and diplomat that the expedition might have been lost without her. Geologists believe that this state holds two-thirds of American deposits of lignite.

A French trader in furs, Verendrye, first entered the state from Canada in 1738.

OHIO

Entered Union & (rank): Feb. 19 or Mar. 1, 1803 (disputed) (17)

Motto: None

Flower: Scarlet Carnation

Bird: Cardinal

Song: "Ohio, My Ohio"

Nickname: Buckeye

Origin of name: from an Iriquoian word meaning "great river"

1940 population & (rank): 6,907,612 (4)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 7,989,000 (5)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 41,222 (34)

Governor: Frank J. Lausche (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: mfd. goods, general agriculture, rubber, steel

Chief cities: Cleveland, Cincinnati, COLUMBUS, Toledo, Akron

With vast coal and oil fields on the one hand, with Great Lakes iron ore close by on the other, Ohio automatically developed into one of the nation's greatest industrial states. The vast and varied factory output of its cities runs from wire, nails, nuts, bolts, paper, radios, cash registers, golf clubs, refrigerators to motors of all kinds and sizes. Cleveland is the world's largest handler of iron ore. Toledo is one of the nation's largest shippers of coal. Akron makes most of the auto tires used in the country.

Ohio's thousands of factories almost overshadow its importance in two other basic industries—mining and agriculture. Its fertile soil produces soy beans, corn, wheat, grapes, tobacco. Dairying is extensive. Mining is centered in coal, oil, sand and gravel and clay production.

Ohio is called the "Mother of Presidents," because it has sent to the White House seven men, five of whom were elected from that state and two of whom were born in Ohio but elected from other states.

In 1749, Céleron, a French officer, reached the Ohio River from Canada and claimed the area for the French, disregarding the grants of the British Kings, which covered this area.

OKLAHOMA

Entered Union & (rank): Nov. 16, 1907 (46)
Motto: *Labor Omnia Vincit* (Labor conquers all)

Flower: Mistletoe

Bird: Bobwhite*

Song: "Oklahoma (A Toast)"

Nickname: Sooner

Origin of name: from two Choctaw Indian words meaning "red people"

1940 population & (rank): 2,336,434 (22)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,302,000 (24)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 69,919 (17)

Governor: Roy J. Turner (Dem., 1951)

Chief products: oil, zinc, corn, wheat

Chief cities: OKLAHOMA CITY, Tulsa, Muskogee

Oil has made Oklahoma a rich state and Tulsa one of the world's wealthiest cities per capita. The smelting of zinc, oil refining, meat packing and flour milling are its chief factory industries. Corn, oats, cotton, sorghums and potatoes are its agricultural crops of chief importance.

In 1834, Oklahoma was set aside as Indian Territory and remained so until noon, April 22, 1889, when it was opened up to homesteaders. On that one day, 50,000 people swarmed in and the term "sooners" was born to apply to those who had sneaked into the state sooner than the noon deadline. Today, Oklahoma has the biggest U. S. Indian population, 63,125 according to the 1940 census, many of whom are rich because of the oil discovered on their land. The state is one of the two in the nation which prohibits the sale of hard liquor.

Coronado first saw Oklahoma in 1541 while searching for the mythical city of Quivira.

OREGON

Entered Union & (rank): Feb. 14, 1859 (33)

Motto: The Union

Flower: Oregon Grape

Bird: Western Meadow Lark

Song: "Oregon, My Oregon"

Nickname: Beaver; Webfoot

Origin of name: probably from the Shoshoni Indian words meaning "a place of plenty"

1940 population & (rank): 1,089,684 (34)

1949 est. pop. & (rank): 1,736,000 (32)

Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 96,981 (9)

Governor: Douglas McKay (Rep., 1953)

Chief products: electricity, lumber, fish

Chief cities: Portland, SALEM, Eugene

Oregon, with the greatest U. S. reserve of standing timber, lives on its lumber and fish. Its salmon fishing industry, centered at Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River, is one of the world's largest. The state leads in growing hops and also raises nuts, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Mercury, chromite and antimony are mined in quantity.

Oregon's coast is lush and green with very heavy rainfall. Its factories produce lumber and food products, flour and machinery.

Bonneville Dam lies in Oregon and helps make the state a great source of electric power. Oregon was the first of the far-

Western states to be settled without the help of a major gold rush.

Bruno Heceta, a Spaniard, in 1775, was the first known to have landed there.

PENNSYLVANIA

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 12, 1787 (2)
 Motto: Virtue, Liberty and Independence
 Flower: Mountain Laurel
 Bird: Ruffed Grouse
 Song: "Pennsylvania"
 Nickname: Keystone
 Origin of name: in honor of William Penn
 1940 population & (rank): 9,900,180 (2)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 10,633,000 (3)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 45,333 (32)
 Governor: James H. Duff (Rep., 1951)
 Chief products: coal, iron and steel, aluminum, mfd. goods.
 Chief cities: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, . . . HARRISBURG

From the steel mills of Pittsburgh through the mid-state coal mines and oil wells to the shipyards and factories of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania bristles with heavy industry. Iron and steel are the state's trademarks. Today about half of U. S. iron and steel is made in the Pittsburgh area. Electrical machinery, textiles, boilers, engines, knit goods, locomotives, wire, trucks, buses, silk products, blast furnaces and other heavy products are made in the countless factories of this state. Philadelphia is the second busiest port in the U. S. and was the third largest city in population in 1940. Pennsylvania contains virtually all the U. S. anthracite (hard coal) deposits. As a farmer the state stands high in buckwheat, tobacco, apples, potatoes, corn, wheat, barley, hay and peaches.

Pennsylvania is rich in historical lore. Philadelphia was the seat of the Federal government almost continuously from 1776 until 1800, and there the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution drawn up. Valley Forge of the Revolution, and Gettysburg, the turning-point of the Civil War, are both in Pennsylvania. The Liberty Bell stands in Independence Square in Philadelphia.

Henry Hudson anchored in Delaware Bay during his trip up the Hudson in 1609 and gave the Dutch first claim to the state. In 1681, William Penn, the Quaker, founded its first colony.

RHODE ISLAND

Entered Union & (rank): May 29, 1790 (13)
 Motto: Hope
 Flower: Violet*
 Bird: Bobwhite*
 Song: "Rhode Island"
 Nickname: Little Rhody
 Origin of name: from the Greek island of Rhodes
 1940 population & (rank): 713,346 (36)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 743,000 (37)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 1,214 (48)
 Governor: John O. Pastore (Dem., 1951)
 Chief products: textiles, mfd. goods
 Chief cities: PROVIDENCE, Pawtucket, Woonsocket.

Little Rhode Island (it would fit into Texas 220 times), with the greatest density of population barring the District of Columbia, boasts the greatest per-capita industrial output of all the states, and the bulk of its products comes from the textile mills of Pawtucket, Providence and Woonsocket. Providence is also one of the largest U. S. jewelry centers

Though more than nine-tenths of the people live in the cities, the southern part of the state is interested in dairying and truck farming in spite of the sterility of the boulder clay soil. Potatoes, corn, apples, oats and hay lead the crop list.

Newport is the site of the Naval War College and was long a show place for the luxurious summer homes built by some of New York's wealthiest people.

Roger Williams founded Providence, and subsequently Rhode Island, in 1636 after he had been banished from Massachusetts for nonconformance to religious doctrine. William Blackstone, a fugitive from Massachusetts, is reputed to have settled in what is now Cumberland, before this date.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Entered Union & (rank): May 23, 1788 (8)
 Seceded from Union: Dec. 20, 1860
 Re-entered Union: July 18, 1868
 Motto: *Dum Spiro, Spero* (While I breathe, I hope)
 Flower: Yellow Jessamine
 Bird: Carolina Wren
 Song: "Carolina"
 Nickname: Palmetto
 Origin of name: same as North Carolina
 1940 population & (rank): 1,899,804 (26)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,001,000 (28)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 31,055 (39)
 Governor: J. Strom Thurmond (Dem., 1951)
 Chief products: cotton, rice
 Chief cities: Charleston, COLUMBIA, Greenville, Spartanburg

Once primarily agricultural, South Carolina has built so many big cotton textile mills that today the state's factories double the output of its farms in cash value. Agriculture has not, however, been completely replaced and today its chief crops are cotton, tobacco, peaches, corn, hay, oats, sweet potatoes and peanuts which are enhanced by the recent development of modern soil conservation methods. Charleston, the largest city and busiest seaport, makes asbestos, wood, pulp and steel products.

Civil War hostilities were started in this state at Charleston, when, on April 12, 1861, South Carolina men bombarded and captured Fort Sumter. It was in Charleston harbor, too, that the first submarine was used in warfare.

Vasquez de Ayllon, who came from Santo Domingo with about 500 settlers in 1526, made the first attempt to colonize this state but the expedition was later wiped out by Indians. In succeeding years, Spanish attempts were successful.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Entered Union & (rank): Nov. 2, 1889 (40)
 Motto: Under God the People Rule
 Flower: Pasqueflower
 Bird: Pheasant
 Song: "Hail South Dakota"
 Nickname: Sunshine; coyote
 Origin of name: same as North Dakota
 1940 population & (rank): 642,961 (37)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 649,000 (39)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 77,047 (15)
 Governor: George T. Mickelson (Rep., 1951)
 Chief products: wheat, gold, silver
 Chief cities: Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, Rapid City,
 . . . PIERRE

Seventy-five per cent of the population of South Dakota is actively interested in agriculture. Its leading crops are rye, in which it leads the nation, barley, oats, corn, wheat. Cattle raising and dairying are its stronger industries. This state of extremes contains at the same time the richest U. S. gold mine, the Homestake, at Lead, and the lowest paid Governor of the states.

The Black Hills, a great tourist attraction, are the highest mountains east of the Rockies. Mt. Rushmore, in this group, is celebrated for the likenesses of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, which were carved in stone by the late Gutzon Borglum. The Badlands offer very scenic masses of bare rock and clay unrelieved by any vegetation. It was in this state that the Sioux Indians, angered at the influx of the white men who were searching for gold, started the hostilities which ended in Custer's Massacre, on June 25, 1876, in Montana. South Dakota has the smallest county in the nation, Armstrong County, which had, in 1940, a population of forty-two and in the 1944 election, a recorded vote of four, all cast for F. D. Roosevelt.

The French trader, Verendrye, first saw this state in 1743, when he came down from Canada looking for a western ocean

TENNESSEE

Entered Union & (rank): June 1, 1796 (16)
 Succeeded from Union: June 24, 1861
 Re-entered Union: July 24, 1866
 Motto: Agriculture, Commerce
 Flower: Iris
 Bird: Mockingbird
 Song: "My Homeland, Tennessee" and "When It's Iris Time in Tennessee"
 Nickname: Volunteer
 Origin of name: from the name of the ancient capital of the Cherokee tribe
 1940 population & (rank): 2,915,841 (15)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 3,234,000 (14)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 42,246 (33)
 Governor: Gordon Browning (Dem., 1951)
 Chief products: cotton, light metals, electricity
 Chief cities: Memphis, NASHVILLE, Chattanooga

Tennessee won world prominence in 1945 for a single product—the atom bomb which was made at the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge. Aside from that distinction, Tennessee is predominantly agricultural

and is affected by the steady trend toward industrialization by the South. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes and peanuts are its important crops. Its industry is tied up with its agriculture, and cotton mills form the bulk of its industrial trend.

Tennessee is also the home of the TVA, that great enterprise of 13 dams (Norris being the largest) benefiting this state and six others (Kentucky, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Mississippi) in flood control, water power, navigation, electrical power. The artificial lakes created by this massive undertaking form a continuous body of water 650 miles long and make for excellent recreation, affording swimming, fishing, hunting and boating.

The Battle of Shiloh was fought in this state during the Civil War, and the one fought on Lookout Mountain was called "The battle above the clouds."

Hernando de Soto first saw the state in 1541.

TEXAS

Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 29, 1845 (28)
 Succeeded from Union: March 2, 1861
 Re-entered Union: March 30, 1870
 Motto: Friendship
 Flower: Bluebonnet
 Bird: Mockingbird
 Song: "Texas, Our Texas"
 Nickname: Lone Star
 Origin of name: from an Indian word meaning "friends"
 1940 population & (rank): 6,414,824 (6)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 7,532,000 (6)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 267,339 (1)
 Governor: Allan Shivers (Dem., 1951)
 Chief products: cattle, cotton, oil, natural gas
 Chief cities: Houston, Dallas, San Antonio,
 . . . AUSTIN

Big, sprawling, vigorous Texas, comprising one-twelfth of the entire area of the United States, is the richest political subdivision in the world with the possible exception of the Russian Ukraine, and is the only state that may, by Congressional statute, divide into five parts if it so desires. There is very little possibility of this ever being done because Texas and Texans live by its bigness. Texas is a natural leader in production of oil, natural gas, cotton, beef cattle, helium, sulfur, sheep, wool, onions and turkeys.

The distance from El Paso to Beaumont is a greater distance than from New York to Chicago. Texas supports possibly the most ardent local enthusiasts in the nation, who are always quick to boast of her richness, beautiful girls, size.

Amarillo has the only U. S. helium plant; over the Neches River, at Port Arthur, is the most elevated highway bridge in the world. In Pecos County is the deepest hole in the world—an oil well that goes down 15,279 feet.

Cabeza de Vaca first explored this state in 1528.

UTAH

Entered Union & (rank): Jan. 4, 1896 (45)
 Motto: Industry
 Flower: Sego Lily
 Bird: Sea Gull*
 Song: "Utah We Love Thee"
 Nickname: Beehive; Salt Lake
 Origin of name: from the Ute tribe meaning
 "people of the mountains"
 1940 population & (rank): 550,310 (40)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 682,000 (38)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 84,916 (10)
 Governor: J. Bracken Lee (Rep., 1953)
 Chief products: sugar, wool, minerals
 Chief cities: SALT LAKE CITY, Ogden,
 Provo

Utah, first in gold mining, and high in copper, silver, and lead, was probably the last U. S. area to be explored fully. Its deep twisting caverns and weird rock formation, with the largest natural bridges in the nation, inaccessible in many parts, suggest a wealth of geologic and ancient cultural lore that has only recently been looked into. The state's crops, requiring extensive irrigation, are sugar beets, potatoes, hay, onions and wheat. There is an extensive livestock industry.

Brigham Young led the Mormons into the area in 1847. Six times in the next forty years, the area applied for statehood and was refused because of polygamy. In 1896, when polygamy was abandoned by the Mormon Church, Utah was admitted into the union.

Great Salt Lake, lying in the north central area, has long been a world wonder. It covers 1,500 square miles, is 4,200 feet above sea level, has no known outlet, and has a salt content about six times that of the ocean.

Utah offers some of the best hunting and fishing grounds in the West with duck, deer, elk and pheasant abounding. Winter sports are being developed.

Spanish explorers in 1540 were probably the first whites in the area.

VERMONT

Entered Union & (rank): Mar. 4, 1791 (14)
 Motto: Freedom and Unity
 Flower: Red Clover
 Bird: Hermit Thrush
 Song: "Hail to Vermont"
 Nickname: Green Mountain
 Origin of name: from the French meaning
 "green mountains"
 1940 population & (rank): 359,231 (45)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 369,000 (45)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 9,609 (42)
 Governor: Ernest W. Gibson (Rep., 1951)
 Chief products: dairy and quarry products
 Chief cities: Burlington, Rutland, Barre,
 . . . MONTPELIER

Vermont, the only New England state without a seacoast (and the last to be settled because of this), is a U. S. leader in the production of maple syrup and asbestos and sometimes the leader in marble and

granite. In ratio to population, it keeps more dairy cows than any other state. Vermont's soil is largely devoted to truck farming and fruit growing, its rugged area precluding extensive farming. This same quality, however, along with a bracing dry climate, makes the state popular as a summer resort and as a center of winter sports. Two-thirds of the total land area of the state is classified as forest land.

From 1777 to 1791, Vermont was an independent republic with all national perquisites and then was the first state after the original thirteen to join the Union. It was also the first state to forbid slavery. Vermont has been Republican since 1856; only Georgia on the Democratic side ties that record for consistency.

Samuel de Champlain saw the state for the first time in 1609.

VIRGINIA

Entered Union & (rank): June 25, 1788 (10)
 Seceded from Union: Apr. 17, 1861
 Re-entered Union: Jan. 27, 1870
 Motto: *Sic Semper Tyrannis* (Thus ever to tyrants)
 Flower: American Dogwood
 Bird: Robin Redbreast*
 Song: "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny"
 Nickname: Old Dominion
 Origin of name: in honor of Elizabeth, the
 "Virgin Queen"
 1940 population & (rank): 2,677,773 (19)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 3,102,000 (16)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 40,815 (35)
 Governor: John S. Battle (Dem., 1954)
 Chief products: tobacco, general agriculture,
 apples
 Chief cities: RICHMOND, Norfolk, Roanoke

Virginia is bound up with American history. Jamestown, founded in 1607, was the first permanent English settlement in North America; slavery was introduced in the state in 1619; the Revolutionary and Civil War were both ended in this state, and Virginia supplied seven of the first twelve Presidents.

Agriculture and tobacco are Virginia's mainstays. Apples, cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, barley and sweet potatoes are her crops. Richmond makes more cigarettes than any other city in the world. Virginia's hams are world famous. There is a substantial livestock industry in southwest Virginia. Industry, particularly in the textile lines, is developing rapidly in this state.

Norfolk, together with Portsmouth and Newport News, makes up the Port of Hampton Roads, one of the nation's busy port areas.

Monticello, home of Jefferson, Mount Vernon, home of Washington, and Arlington National Cemetery bring visitors to this Old Dominion state annually.

The explorations of Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584, were responsible for the birth of this state, which at that time included the entire Atlantic coast north of the Spanish settlements.

WASHINGTON

Entered Union & (rank): Nov. 11, 1889 (42)
 Motto: *Alki* (Chinook dialect) (By and by)
 Flower: Rhododendron
 Bird: Willow Goldfinch*
 Song: "Washington Beloved"
 Nickname: Evergreen; Chinook
 Origin of name: from the first President of the U. S.
 1940 population & (rank): 1,736,191 (30)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 2,582,000 (22)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 68,192 (19)
 Governor: Arthur B. Langlie (Rep., 1953)
 Chief products: electricity, apples, wheat, lumber
 Chief cities: Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, . . .
 OLYMPIA

Washington annually leads the nation in lumber production. Its rugged surface is rich in stands of Douglas fir, yellow and white pine, spruce, larch and cedar. The state's other first is apples. Food and lumber products and a wide variety of goods flow from Washington factories.

Grand Coulee Dam, built on the Columbia River for power and irrigation, is the world's largest concrete dam and creates a reservoir 151 miles long. It also provides the source of hydroelectric power (containing world's most powerful plant) that makes this state the owner of more electric lights per capita than any other in the nation. The state pays the second highest unemployment insurance rates in the U. S., \$25 per week for 26 weeks. The Hanford Engineer Works, north of Pasco, was set up as the world's first full-scale plant for the making of atom bombs. The highest local average annual rainfall of 150.73 inches was set by Wynoochee Oxbow.

Bruno Heceta landed in Washington in 1775.

WEST VIRGINIA

Entered Union & (rank): June 20, 1863 (35)
 Motto: *Montani Semper Liberi* (Mountaineers are always freemen)
 Flower: Rhododendron
 Bird: Tufted Titmouse*
 Song: "West Virginia Hills"*
 Nickname: Mountain; Panhandle
 Origin of name: same as Virginia
 1940 population & (rank): 1,901,974 (25)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 1,941,000 (31)
 Area sq. mi. & (rank): 24,181 (40)
 Governor: Okey L. Patteson (Dem., 1953)
 Chief product: coal
 Chief cities: Huntington, CHARLESTON, Wheeling

Mountainous West Virginia is the coal mining leader of the nation. Geologists believe that if all other U. S. coal mines shut down, West Virginia alone could supply the country for 250 years with its deposits of bituminous (soft) coal. The state also ranks high in natural gas, oil, quarry products and hardwood lumber. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, tobacco and fruit are the leading crops.

West Virginia was created when its residents refused to secede from the union and

severed itself from Virginia during the Civil War era. Like many mountain states, West Virginia has an equable climate without extremes. White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier County, is a famous health resort. Mountain streams give the state one of the highest U. S. water power potentials.

In 1671, Captain Thomas Batts and a party from eastern Virginia probably were the first whites to see the area.

WISCONSIN

Entered Union & (rank): May 29, 1848 (30)
 Motto: Forward
 Flower: Wood Violet
 Bird: Robin*
 Song: "On, Wisconsin!"*
 Nickname: Badger
 Origin of name: from the French corruption of an Indian word meaning "gathering of the waters"
 1940 population & (rank): 3,137,587 (13)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 3,355,000 (13)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 56,154 (25)
 Governor: Oscar Rennebohm Rep., (1951)
 Chief products: dairy products, general agriculture
 Chief cities: Milwaukee, MADISON, Racine

Wisconsin is the first dairying state in the nation and leads in such items as number of dairy cattle, and production of cheese and butter and milk products. Until some forty years ago, when its forests were exhausted, Wisconsin was a leader in lumbering. It has since turned its attention to agriculture and manufacturing. The making of paper, autos, beer, machinery and furniture are its main factory interests. Cranberries, hemp, oats, rye and tobacco are its secondary agricultural pursuits. Its benign climate makes crop failure almost unheard of.

Wisconsin was the first state to have a workmen's compensation law and, in 1934, a state unemployment insurance law. Madison has the only U. S. forest products laboratory, a reminder of its past interests. Its many lakes make it a favorite summer resort state.

Jean Nicolet, French explorer, seeking a northwest passage in 1634, was the first to see the state.

WYOMING

Entered Union & (rank): July 10, 1890 (44)
 Motto: *Cedant Arma Togae* (Let arms yield to the gown)
 Flower: Indian Paintbrush
 Bird: Meadow Lark
 Song: "Wyoming, the Wyoming State Song"*
 Nickname: Equality
 Origin of name: from the Indian word perpetuating a Pennsylvania valley
 1940 population & (rank): 250,742 (47)
 1949 est. pop. & (rank): 284,000 (47)
 Area, sq. mi. & (rank): 97,914 (8)
 Governor: A. G. Crane (Rep., 1951)
 Chief products: wool, minerals, oil
 Chief cities: CHEYENNE, Casper, Laramie

Wealthy in wool, cattle, oil and coal, Wyoming was first in U. S. history to insure woman's place in politics. In 1869, it gave women the vote and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, who held office in 1925-27, was the first U. S. woman governor.

Second in mean elevation to Colorado, Wyoming has many lures for the tourist trade, notably Yellowstone National Park. Cheyenne is famous for its annual "Fron-

tier Days" celebration which brings in visitors from everywhere. One of the world's largest subbituminous coal fields lies near Sheridan. Big game hunting is good in many parts of the state.

Trappers in 1812 were probably the first white men to settle this state, although John Colter, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, reached the northwest corner in 1807.

Self-governing U. S. Territories

ALASKA

Flower: Forget-me-not

Bird: Raven*

Song: "Alaska, My Alaska" *

1940 population: 72,524

1945 est. pop.: 134,000

Area, sq. mi.: 586,400 (incl. the Aleutians)

Governor: Ernest Gruening

Chief products: fish, furs, minerals

Chief cities: JUNEAU, Ketchikan, Anchorage

Alaska, the biggest, coldest and wildest of U. S. possessions (including the Aleutians from longitude 167° east of Greenwich) was called "Seward's Folly" in 1867, when that Secretary of State arranged for its purchase from Russia for \$7,200,000. Since then Alaska has paid for itself scores of times.

Canned salmon is Alaska's biggest product. It mines gold, supplies most of U. S. tin and also turns out copper, platinum, coal, oil, gypsum, limestone and marble. The Pribilof Islands, in the Bering Sea, are world famous as the breeding ground of the Alaska fur seal, which is under careful government control. Beaver, muskrat, otter, mink and other furs also abound.

Mt. McKinley, in the south central part, is 20,300 feet high, the tallest peak in North America. With its wild interior, still partly unexplored, this territory is a hunter's paradise. With only one person for every eight square miles, Alaska is by far the most thinly settled of U. S. lands. Sitka was its capital until 1906. Alaska became a territory of the U. S. in 1912.

Alaska has magnificent glaciers and active volcanoes. Winter temperatures in the interior have been known to register 60° below zero. In June, 1912, the whole top blew off Mt. Katmai in the Aleutian range. Of Alaska's 1945 estimated population of 134,000, 40 per cent were composed of Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians with the remaining 60 per cent being whites.

World War II brought to this territory a tremendous economic and physical expansion. In addition to the military personnel, thousands of construction workers were brought in to help build the chain of airports, naval bases, barracks, etc. Permanent improvements were effected in the form of additional highways, radio range stations and airports.

Vitus Bering, a Dane working for the Russians, and Alexei Chirikov discovered Alaska in 1741.

HAWAII

Motto: *Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono*
(The growth of the land is perpetuated by righteousness)

Flower: Hibiscus

Song: "Hawaii Pono!" *

Nickname: Paradise of the Pacific

1940 population: 423,330

1948 est. pop.: 503,000

Area, sq. mi.: 6,454 (incl. outlying islands)

Governor: Ingram M. Stainback

Chief products: pineapples, cane sugar, tourist trade

Capital: HONOLULU (on Oahu)

Hawaii, a volcanic-coral Pacific island group, and 2,394 miles southwest of San Francisco, grows 90 per cent of the world's pineapple. The group is a 390-mile chain of islets and 8 main islands—Hawaii, Kahoolawe, Maui, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau. Kure or Ocean Island and Palmyra are included in the group.

Hawaii's temperature is mild and the soil is fertile for tropical fruits and vegetables. Cane sugar is its chief product and it also grows coffee, rice, cotton, bananas, nuts and potatoes. Some livestock is raised. In normal times, the tourist business is Hawaii's third biggest source of income. At least 86 per cent of the islands' population, although racially heterogeneous, are native born.

Hawaii's highest peak, Mauna Kea, rises to 13,784 feet and is, in a sense, the world's highest mountain since it springs from an ocean floor 18,000 feet below sea level. Kilauea, on Hawaii, is one of the world's most active volcanoes. The islands have no snakes and their only native mammal is a small bat of which there are hundreds of species. It won its sharp fame on Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu.

Hawaii's Governor is appointed by the President to a four-year term and there is a locally-elected two-house legislature. Hawaii's delegate to the House of Representatives in Washington has floor privileges but no vote. Legislation is now pending in Congress for the admission of the territory as the 49th state.

Hawaii was discovered in 1778 by Captain James Cook, an Englishman, who named them the Sandwich Islands. It was ruled by native monarchs until 1898 when it ceded itself to the U. S. It became a territory in 1900.

Non Self-governing U. S. Territories

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa, a group of seven main volcanic or coral islands in the South Pacific, comprises the island of Tutuila and all the other islands of the Samoan Group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, including Aunu'u, Manua (Tau, Olosega and Ofu) and Swains Islands and Rose Atoll.

On Dec. 2, 1899, in a conference held in Washington, the U. S., Germany and Great Britain decided on the division of the Samoan Islands that held until World War I, after which New Zealand took possession of the German-mandated islands. In the 1900s, the high chiefs of the American group ceded possession to the U. S. and Congress accepted jurisdiction about twenty-five years later.

The total area of the group is seventy-six square miles and the 1940 population was 12,908. The principal products are copra and mats woven from local grass and leaves.

BAKER, HOWLAND AND JARVIS

These Pacific islands were not to play a role in the extraterritorial plans of the U. S. until May 13, 1936, when the U. S. perfected its claim. President F. D. Roosevelt, at that time, placed them under the control of and jurisdiction by the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of administration.

Baker Island is a rectangular atoll with an area of approximately one square mile and an elevation of twenty feet. It is about 1,880 miles from Hawaii.

Howland Island, a few miles to the north, is approximately one and a half miles long and half a mile wide and rises to an elevation of eighteen feet. Both these islands are near the crossing of the Equator and the International Date line.

Jarvis Island is several hundred miles to the east and is approximately two miles long by one and a half miles wide. It is slightly south of the Equator.

CANAL ZONE

1940 population: 51,827

1948 est. pop.: 45,600

Area, sq. mi.: 553

Fifty miles long and ten miles wide, with the Panama Canal traversing its middle, the Canal Zone is a protective belt of U. S. territory guarding the vital water link between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

The Canal Zone was granted to the U. S. by Panamá on Feb. 26, 1904, for \$10,000,000 outright and an annual payment of \$250,000, which was later increased to \$430,000. The canal was opened ten years later.

The history of the Canal goes back to 1534 when King Charles V of Spain ordered a survey made. In 1879 the French obtained canal rights but gave up after twenty-five years of unsuccessful work. The U. S. then bought the French rights for \$40,000,000 and set to work. The canal today measures 40.27 miles from shore line to shore line and

50.72 miles from deep water to deep water (Caribbean to Pacific). The railroad, running from Colón to Panamá City, covers 47.64 miles.

The locks making the climb from the Caribbean to the Pacific are Gatún Locks, Pedro Miguel Locks and Miraflores Locks, which have a total of six steps or levels. The locks are 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Only U. S. Navy craft pass through free.

No private individuals are permitted to own land in the Canal Zone and the area is administered by a Governor appointed by the President of the U. S.

Work is now being done to permit the handling of vessels now barred because of their size.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Canton and Enderbury Islands, the largest of the Phoenix group, are jointly owned and supervised by the U. S. and Great Britain after an agreement signed on Apr. 6, 1939. Canton is triangular in shape and the largest of the eight islands of this group. It lies approximately 1,600 miles southwest of Hawaii in the Pacific and was discovered at the turn of the eighteenth century by U. S. whalers. It was surveyed by Commander R. W. Meade who named it after a whaler ship. It had, in 1940, a population of forty. Enderbury is rectangular in shape and is 2.7 miles long by one mile wide. It had, in 1940, a population of four and it lies about thirty-two miles southeast of Canton.

JOHNSTON ISLAND

This island was originally discovered by Captain Charles James Johnston of *H.M.S. Cornwallis* on Dec. 14, 1807. On July 27, 1858, it was claimed by Hawaii and became a possession of the U. S. The island is about 600 miles southwest of Hawaii and about one and a half miles long by half a mile wide.

KINGMAN REEF

This reef was discovered by Captain W. E. Kingman in Nov., 1853, and is the smallest land of U. S. sovereignty. It is 150 feet long by 120 feet wide at high tide. At low tide, two other islets of this atoll appear. It is approximately 1,000 miles south of Hawaii.

MIDWAY ISLANDS

The Midway group, lying about 1,200 miles northwest of Hawaii, was discovered by Captain N. C. Brooks of the Hawaiian bark *Gambia* on July 5, 1859, in the name of the U. S. It was formally declared a U. S. possession in 1867, and in 1903 Theodore Roosevelt made it a naval reservation. Sand and Eastern Islands, with 850 acres and 328 acres respectively, are its largest individual islands. In 1935 it became a regular stopover for commercial transpacific flights. During the past war it was the scene of the first decisive defeat suffered by the Japanese. The total group comprises an area of twenty-eight square miles.

PUERTO RICO

Song: "La Borinqueña"

1940 population: 1,869,255

1948 est. pop.: 2,176,000

Area, sq. mi.: 3,435

Governor: Luis Muñoz Marín

Chief products: cane sugar, rum, citrus fruits

Capital: SAN JUAN

Puerto Rico, ninety-five miles long and at the northeast head of the Caribbean Sea, is a big cane sugar and rum producer and one of the most densely populated sections in the world. Other crops are cigars, citrus fruits, pineapples, rope and coffee.

The island was seized by the U. S. in 1898 in the Spanish-American War. It is administered by a Governor, who, as a result of a bill signed by President Truman on Aug. 5, 1947, is elected by popular vote, and a locally-elected Congress. There is also a Resident Commissioner in Washington with a voice in the House of Representatives but no vote.

Columbus discovered the island and Ponce de León conquered it for Spain in 1509.

WAKE ISLAND

Wake, lying about halfway between Midway and Guam, consists of the three islets of Wilkes, Peale and Wake. They were discovered by the British in 1796 and annexed by the U. S. in 1898. The entire area comprises four square miles. In 1938, Pan American Airways established a seaplane base and

it has been used as a commercial base since then. On Dec. 8, 1941, it was attacked by the Japanese, who finally took possession on Dec. 23. It was surrendered by the Japanese on Sept. 4, 1945.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

1940 population: St. Croix, 12,902

St. Thomas, 11,265

St. John, 722

1948 est. pop.: 27,000

Area, sq. mi.: St. Croix, 82

St. Thomas, 32

St. John, 19

Governor: Morris De Castro.

Chief products: rum, tourists

Capital: CHARLOTTE AMALIE (on St. Thomas)

Chief cities: Christiansted and Frederiksted (on St. Croix); Cruz Bay (on St. John)

The Virgin Islands, lying east of Puerto Rico, are notable for making rum and entertaining tourists. They consist of about fifty islets and three main islands.

About 70 per cent of the population is Negro and there is limited farming, fishing and cattle raising. Vegetables, citrus fruits and coconuts are also raised. Virgin Islanders have U. S. citizenship and are ruled by a Governor appointed by the President.

The Danes took over the islands in 1671 and the U. S. bought them from Denmark for \$25,000,000 in 1917.

Columbus discovered the group in 1493 and named them for St. Ursula and the Eleven Thousand Virgins.

U. S. Trusteeships

On April 2, 1947, the 134th meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations adopted and set up the Strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and assigned the Carolines, Marianas and Marshalls to the U. S. Congress approved the Measure on July 18, 1947. These islands had been originally purchased by Germany from Spain in 1899 and mandated to the Japanese after World War I.

The entire group comprises more than 1,400 islands but the total land area is only 846 square miles, many of the islands being tiny coral reefs. The Chamorros and Kanakas are the main racial groups, the former being less numerous but more advanced in living habits.

CAROLINES

The Carolines are divided into four administrative districts, Palau, Yap, Truk and Ponape, and the seat of administration is at Palau, whose chief island is Peleliu. Palau is in the western section and Truk in the eastern section of this archipelago. The islands are composed chiefly of volcanic rock and their peaks rise to 2,000 or 3,000 feet.

MARIANAS

The Marianas were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and received their name in honor of Maria Anna of Austria in 1668. The main islands comprising this group are Saipan, Rota, Tinian, Iwo Jima, Asunción and GUAM. GUAM is the largest island of this group with an area of 206 square miles and is exclusive of the U. S. Trusteeship. It was acquired in the Spanish-American War by the U. S. and placed under Navy Department administration. On Sept. 1, 1949, a

civilian governor chosen by the Interior and Navy Departments ended Navy rule. Interior Department assumes full control on May 1, 1950. The people of Guam are U. S. nationals but not citizens and their chief produce is copra and coconut oil. For local consumption, the Guamians grow bananas, pineapple, corn, pears and many fruits. Agaña is its capital but was virtually wiped out in the fighting of 1944.

MARSHALLS

The Marshall Islands were the seat of the U. S. experiments with the atomic bomb. Its main islands are Jaluit, the seat of administration, Elizabeth, Jabwat, Kwajalein, Bikini and Eniwetok. The Marshalls are the easternmost of the U. S. Trusteeships and are, opposed to the others, low islands of coral reef type and rise only a few feet above sea level. The chief crops are coconut, copra, tortoise shells and fruits.

Tabulated Data on State Governments

Source: Questionnaires to the states.

State	GOVERNOR		LEGISLATURE						
	Term	Annual salary	Membership		Term		Frequency of meeting	Limit on reg. session	Salaries of members ²
			U ¹	L ²	U ¹	L ²			
Alabama.....	4 ⁴	\$ 6,000	35	106	4	4	Biennial	36 days	\$20 per diem
Arizona.....	2	10,000	19	72	2	2	Biennial	60 days	8 per diem
Arkansas.....	2	10,000	35	100	4	2	Biennial	60 days	1,200 per session
California.....	4	25,000	40	80	4	2	Annual	none	1,200 per annum
Colorado.....	2	10,000	35	65	4	2	Biennial	none	50 per month ⁶
Connecticut.....	2 ⁶	12,000	36	272	2	2	Biennial	(7)	600 per elected term
Delaware.....	4	7,500	17	35	4	2	Biennial	none	1,077 per annum
Florida.....	4 ⁴	12,000	38	95	4	2	Biennial	60 days	10 per diem
Georgia.....	4 ⁴	12,000	54	205	2	2	Biennial	70 days	15 per diem
Idaho.....	4 ⁴	7,500	44	59	2	2	Biennial	none	10 per diem ¹⁹
Illinois.....	4	12,000	51	153	4	2	Biennial	none	3,000 per annum
Indiana.....	4 ⁴	8,000	50	100	4	2	Biennial	61 days	1,200 per annum
Iowa.....	2	12,000	50	108	4	2	Biennial	none	2,000 per session
Kansas.....	2	8,000 ⁸	40	125	4	2	Biennial	60 days	5 per diem
Kentucky.....	4 ⁴	10,000	38	100	4	2	Biennial	60 days	15 per diem
Louisiana.....	4 ⁴	12,000	39	100	4	4	Biennial	60 days	20 per diem
Maine.....	2	10,000	33	151	2	2	Biennial	none	850 per session
Maryland.....	4 ⁹	4,500	29	123	4	4	Annual	90 days ¹⁰	2,000 per annum
Massachusetts.....	2	20,000	40	240	2	2	Annual	none	2,750 per annum
Michigan.....	2	25,000	32	100	2	2	Biennial	none	2,400 per annum
Minnesota.....	2	12,000	67	131	4	2	Biennial	90 days	2,000 per session
Mississippi.....	4 ⁴	10,000	49	140	4	4	Biennial	none	1,500 per biennium
Missouri.....	4 ⁴	10,000	34	154	4	2	Biennial	none	1,500 per annum
Montana.....	4	7,500	56	90	4	2	Biennial	60 days	10 per diem
Nebraska.....	2	10,000	43 ¹¹		2 ¹¹		Biennial	none	1,744 per biennium
Nevada.....	4	7,600	17	43	4	2	Biennial	60 days	15 per diem
New Hampshire.....	2	6,000	24	399 ¹²	2	2	Biennial	none	200 per biennium
New Jersey.....	4 ⁹	20,000	21	60	4	2	Annual	none	3,000 per annum
New Mexico.....	2 ⁹	10,000	24	49	4	2	Biennial	60 days	10 per diem
New York.....	4	25,000	56	150	2	2	Annual	none	5,000 per annum
North Carolina.....	4 ⁴	15,000	50	120	2	2	Biennial	none	600 per session
North Dakota.....	2	6,000	49	113	4	2	Biennial	60 days	5 per diem
Ohio.....	2	13,000	33 ¹³	135 ¹³	2	2	Biennial	none	2,600 per annum
Oklahoma.....	4 ⁴	6,500	44	115	4	4	Biennial	none	15 per diem ¹⁴
Oregon.....	4 ⁸	10,000	30	60	4	2	Biennial	none	8 per diem ²⁰
Pennsylvania.....	4 ⁴	18,000	50	208	4	2	Biennial	none	3,000 per session ¹⁵
Rhode Island.....	2	15,000	44	100	2	2	Annual	none	5 per diem ¹³
South Carolina.....	4 ⁴	7,500	46	124	4	2	Annual	none	1,000 per annum
South Dakota.....	2 ⁹	8,500	35	75	2	2	Biennial	60 days	1,050 per biennium
Tennessee.....	2 ¹⁸	12,000	33	99	2	2	Biennial	none	4 per diem ²¹
Texas.....	2	12,000	31	150	4	2	Biennial	none	10 per diem ¹⁷
Utah.....	4	7,500	23	60	4	2	Biennial	60 days	300 per annum
Vermont.....	2	8,500	30	246	2	2	Biennial	none	750 per biennium
Virginia.....	4 ⁴	15,000 ¹⁸	40	100	4	2	Biennial	60 days	720 per session
Washington.....	4	15,000	46	99	4	2	Biennial	60 days	1,200 per annum
West Virginia.....	4 ⁴	10,000	32	94	4	2	Biennial	60 days	500 per annum
Wisconsin.....	2	10,000	33	100	4	2	Biennial	none	1,200 per annum
Wyoming.....	4	8,000	27	56	4	4	Biennial	40 days	12 per diem

¹ Upper house; known as Senate in all states. ² Lower house; known as Assembly in California, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Wisconsin; House of Delegates in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia; House of Representatives in other states. ³ Does not include additional payment for expenses, mileage, etc. ⁴ Cannot succeed himself. ⁵ In addition, \$1,200 per biennium at rate of \$10 per diem while in session and balance, if any. ⁶ Will be 4 years beginning in 1951. ⁷ From Wednesday following first Monday of January to Wednesday following first Monday of June. ⁸ Will be \$10,000 beginning January, 1951. ⁹ May not serve a third consecutive term. ¹⁰ In odd years; 30 days in even years. ¹¹ Unicameral legislature. ¹² In 1949; membership varies. ¹³ In 1949-50; membership varies with each session. ¹⁴ For 75 days; otherwise, \$100 per month. ¹⁵ \$600 for special session. ¹⁶ May not serve a fourth consecutive term. ¹⁷ For first 120 days; \$5 per diem for remainder of session. ¹⁸ Effective Jan. 18, 1950; previously \$10,000. ¹⁹ For 60 days. ²⁰ For 50 days. ²¹ For 75 days.

The Executive Departments

Adapted from *Congressional Directory* and *U. S. Government Organization Manual*.

STATE. The Secretary of State has the principal responsibility, under the President, for the determination of the policy of the government in relation to international problems. He is charged with the conduct of negotiations pertaining to the protection of American rights and interests throughout the world, and the promotion of beneficial intercourse between the United States and other countries. He also performs certain domestic duties, such as having custody of the seal of the United States and publishing the laws enacted by Congress.

A Department of Foreign Affairs was established in 1781 and was reconstituted July 27, 1789, following adoption of the Constitution. The name was changed Sept. 15, 1789, to the Department of State.

TREASURY. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He superintends the collection of the revenue; grants warrants for money drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts; prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; and submits a report annually to Congress on the condition of the public finances, and the results of activities under his supervision, which include, among others, the coinage and printing of money, and the administration of the Coast Guard, Narcotics and Secret Services.

The Department of the Treasury was created Sept. 2, 1789.

DEFENSE. The Secretary of Defense is responsible for supporting and defending the Constitution against all enemies, either foreign or domestic, and maintaining, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States and its possessions and areas vital to its interest. He is charged with advancing the national policies and interests of the United States, and with safeguarding internal security as directed by higher authority. For these purposes, he may conduct integrated military operations on the land, on the sea, and in the air.

On July 26, 1947, the National Military Establishment was created by the National Security Act of 1947. The name was changed Aug. 10, 1949, to the Department of Defense. Subordinate to the Secretary of Defense are the Secretaries of the Army, of the Navy, and of the Air Force. These three Secretaries have neither Cabinet rank nor direct access to the President.

JUSTICE. The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the Federal Government. He represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions when requested by the President or by the heads of the executive departments. He appears in the Supreme Court in cases of exceptional importance, exercises general superintendence over United States district attorneys and marshals in the various judicial districts, and provides special counsel for the United States when the character of the interests involved requires such action. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Prisons are under his direction.

The office of Attorney General was created Sept. 24, 1789. Although he was one of the original Cabinet members, he was not head of a department until June 22, 1870, when the Department of Justice was created.

POST OFFICE. The Postmaster General is executive head of the Postal Service. Subject to approval of the President, he makes postal treaties with foreign governments.

The office of Postmaster General and a temporary post office system were created Sept. 22, 1789. The first detailed provisions for a department were made Feb. 20, 1792, and later legislation developed the Postal System. The Postmaster General did not become a Cabinet member until 1829, and the department did not receive executive status until June 8, 1872.

INTERIOR. The Secretary of the Interior has the primary task of developing and conserving the natural resources of the United States and its territories for this and future generations. He is charged with the supervision of public business relating to such offices as the General Land Office, Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey, Office of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Bureau of Mines, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, etc.

The Department of the Interior was created Mar. 3, 1849.

AGRICULTURE. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the term. For that purpose he conducts a comprehensive research and educational program. He is also required to administer many other Federal laws which relate to marketing and distribution of agricultural products; the regulation of interstate commerce in food, fiber and related products; the protection

and management of the national forests, farm credit, agricultural adjustment, conservation and land use, farm tenancy, and rural rehabilitation and electrification.

The Department of Agriculture was created May 15, 1862, and administered by a Commissioner of Agriculture until Feb. 9, 1889, when it was made an executive department and the office of Secretary was created.

COMMERCE. The Secretary of Commerce directs such activities as population, agriculture and other censuses; collection, analysis and dissemination of commercial statistics; promotion of foreign and domestic commerce; coastal and geodetic surveys; establishment of commodity weights, measures, and standards; supervision of the issuance of patents and the registration of trade-marks; maintenance of aids to air navigation; development of inland waterway transportation.

On Mar. 4, 1913, all labor activities were transferred out of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and it was renamed the Department of Commerce.

Earlier Departments

WAR. The War Department was created Aug. 7, 1789, to succeed a similar department established before the adoption of the Constitution. Its activities were placed under the Department of Defense on July 26, 1947.

NAVY. On April 7, 1789, the conduct of naval affairs was placed under the War De-

LABOR. The Secretary of Labor is charged with the duty of fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. He has the power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done. He directs the collection and collation of statistics concerning conditions of labor; the promulgation and enforcement of certain maximum hour, minimum wage, child labor, safety and health stipulations in connection with Government supply contracts; the investigation of matters pertaining to children.

A Bureau of Labor was created in 1884 under the Department of the Interior, and it later became an independent department without executive rank. It was returned to bureau status in the Department of Commerce and Labor, but on Mar. 4, 1913, it became an independent executive department under its present name.

partment, but on April 30, 1798, the Department of the Navy was created. Its activities were placed under the Department of Defense on July 26, 1947.

COMMERCE AND LABOR. The Department of Commerce and Labor was created Feb. 14, 1903, and divided Mar. 4, 1913, into two separate departments.

Presidential Succession

Under the Constitution, the Vice President is next in line for the Presidency; and, according to the Presidential Succession Act of 1886, the Vice President was to be followed by the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior in that order, provided they were constitutionally eligible. The Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor were not included since their posts had not yet been created.

On July 18, 1947, President Truman

signed a bill making the Speaker of the House next in line after the Vice President, to be followed by the Senate President pro tempore provided both are constitutionally eligible. They are followed by the Cabinet members in the same order as provided by the Act of 1886, with the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor added in that order after the Secretary of the Interior. Under the National Security Act of 1947, signed July 26, 1947, the new Secretary of Defense, replacing the Secretaries of War and the Navy, is third in the succession line in the Cabinet.

Presidents and Congresses Coincident With Terms

President	Congresses	President	Congresses	President	Congresses	President	Congresses
Washington.....	1-4	W. H. Harrison.....	27	Johnson.....	39-40	T. Roosevelt.....	57-60
Adams.....	5-6	Tyler.....	27-28	Grant.....	41-44	Taft.....	61-62
Jefferson.....	7-10	Polk.....	29-30	Hayes.....	45-46	Wilson.....	63-66
Madison.....	11-14	Taylor.....	31	Garfield.....	47	Harding.....	67
Monroe.....	15-18	Fillmore.....	31-32	Arthur.....	47-48	Coolidge.....	68-70
J. Q. Adams.....	19-20	Pierce.....	33-34	Cleveland.....	49-50, 53-54	Hoover.....	71-72
Jackson.....	21-24	Buchanan.....	35-36	B. Harrison.....	51-52	F. D. Roosevelt.....	73-79
Van Buren.....	25-26	Lincoln.....	37-39	McKinley.....	55-57	Truman.....	79-

U. S. Cabinet Members with Dates of Appointment

Although the Constitution made no provision for a President's advisory group, the heads of the three executive departments (State, Treasury and War) and the Attorney General were organized by Washington into such a group; and by about 1793, the name "Cabinet" was applied to it. With the exception of the Attorney General up to 1870 and the Postmaster General from 1829-72, Cabinet members have been heads of executive departments, although other government officials may be called to sit in whenever necessary.

A Cabinet member is appointed by the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate; and as his term is not fixed, he may be replaced at any time by the

President. At a change in Administration, it is customary for him to tender his resignation, but he remains in office until a successor is appointed.

The table of Cabinet members lists only those members who actually served after being duly commissioned. It does not include ad-interim appointments or cases where the appointee declined the office after appointment.

The dates shown are those of appointment. "Contd" indicates that the term continued from the previous Administration for a substantial amount of time. Those cases where the term continued for only a few days, until a new appointment could be made, are not indicated.

WASHINGTON		Attorney General		Secretary of the Navy		Secretary of the Navy	
Secretary of State		Levi Lincoln..... 1801		B. W. Crowninshield.. Contd		John Branch..... 1829	
Thomas Jefferson..... 1789		Robert Smith..... 1805		Smith Thompson..... 1818		Levi Woodbury..... 1831	
Edmund Randolph..... 1794		John Breckinridge.... 1805		Samuel L. Southard... 1823		Mahlon Dickerson.... 1834	
Timothy Pickering.... 1795		Caesar A. Rodney..... 1807					
Secretary of the Treasury		Secretary of the Navy		J. Q. ADAMS		VAN BUREN	
Alexander Hamilton.... 1789		Benjamin Stoddert... Contd		Secretary of State		Secretary of State	
Oliver Wolcott, Jr..... 1795		Robert Smith..... 1801		Henry Clay..... 1825		John Forsyth..... Contd	
Secretary of War		MADISON		Secretary of the Treasury		Secretary of the Treasury	
Henry Knox..... 1789		Secretary of State		Richard Rush..... 1825		Levi Woodbury..... Contd	
Timothy Pickering..... 1795		Robert Smith..... 1809		Secretary of War			
James McHenry..... 1796		James Monroe..... 1811		James Barbour..... 1825		Secretary of War	
Attorney General		Secretary of the Treasury		Peter B. Porter..... 1828		Joel R. Poinsett..... 1837	
Edmund Randolph..... 1789		Albert Gallatin..... Contd		Attorney General		Attorney General	
William Bradford..... 1794		George W. Campbell... 1814		William Wirt..... Contd		Benjamin F. Butler... Contd	
Charles Lee..... 1795		Alexander J. Dallas... 1814		Secretary of the Navy		Felix Grundy..... 1838	
J. ADAMS		William H. Crawford... 1816		Samuel L. Southard.. Contd		Henry D. Gilpin..... 1840	
Secretary of State		Secretary of War		JACKSON		Postmaster General	
Timothy Pickering... Contd		William Eustis..... 1809		Secretary of State		Amos Kendall..... Contd	
John Marshall..... 1800		John Armstrong..... 1813		Martin Van Buren.... 1829		John M. Niles..... 1840	
Secretary of the Treasury		James Monroe..... 1814		Edward Livingston.... 1831		Secretary of the Navy	
Oliver Wolcott, Jr..... Contd		William H. Crawford... 1815		Louis McLane..... 1833		Mahlon Dickerson... Contd	
Samuel Dexter..... 1801		Attorney General		John Forsyth..... 1834		James K. Paulding.... 1838	
Secretary of War		Caesar A. Rodney.... Contd		Secretary of the Treasury		W. HARRISON	
James McHenry..... Contd		William Pinckney..... 1811		Samuel D. Ingham.... 1829		Secretary of State	
Samuel Dexter..... 1800		Richard Rush..... 1814		Louis McLane..... 1831		Daniel Webster..... 1841	
Attorney General		Secretary of the Navy		William J. Duane..... 1833		Secretary of the Treasury	
Charles Lee..... Contd		Paul Hamilton..... 1809		Roger B. Taney..... 1833		Thomas Ewing..... 1841	
Secretary of the Navy		William Jones..... 1813		Levi Woodbury..... 1834		Secretary of War	
Benjamin Stoddert... 1798		B. W. Crowninshield.. 1814		Secretary of War		John Bell..... 1841	
JEFFERSON		MONROE		John H. Eaton..... 1829		Attorney General	
Secretary of State		Secretary of State		Lewis Cass..... 1831		John J. Crittenden.... 1841	
James Madison..... 1801		John Quincy Adams... 1817		Attorney General		Postmaster General	
Secretary of the Treasury		Secretary of the Treasury		John M. Berrien..... 1829		Francis Granger..... 1841	
Samuel Dexter..... Contd		William H. Crawford.. Contd		Roger B. Taney..... 1831		Secretary of the Navy	
Albert Gallatin..... 1801		Secretary of War		Benjamin F. Butler... 1833		George E. Badger..... 1841	
Secretary of War		John C. Calhoun..... 1817		Postmaster General ¹			
Henry Dearborn..... 1801		Attorney General		William T. Barry..... 1829			
		Richard Rush..... Contd		Amos Kendall..... 1835			
		William Wirt..... 1817					

TYLER

Secretary of State

Daniel Webster..... Contd
Abel P. Upshur..... 1843
John C. Calhoun..... 1844

Secretary of the Treasury

Thomas Ewing..... Contd
Walter Forward..... 1841
John C. Spencer..... 1843
George M. Bibb..... 1844

Secretary of War

John Bell..... Contd
John C. Spencer..... 1841
James M. Porter..... 1843
William Wilkins..... 1844

Attorney General

John J. Crittenden.... Contd
Hugh S. Legare..... 1841
John Nelson..... 1843

Postmaster General

Francis Granger..... Contd
Charles A. Wickliffe.... 1841

Secretary of the Navy

George E. Badger..... Contd
Abel P. Upshur..... 1841
David Henshaw..... 1843
Thomas W. Gilmer..... 1844
John Y. Mason..... 1844

POLK

Secretary of State

James Buchanan..... 1845

Secretary of the Treasury

Robert J. Walker..... 1845

Secretary of War

William L. Marcy..... 1845

Attorney General

John Y. Mason..... 1845
Nathan Clifford..... 1846
Isaac Toucey..... 1848

Postmaster General

Cave Johnson..... 1845

Secretary of the Navy

George Bancroft..... 1845
John Y. Mason..... 1846

TAYLOR

Secretary of State

John M. Clayton..... 1849

Secretary of the Treasury

William M. Meredith.... 1849

Secretary of War

George W. Crawford.... 1849

Attorney General

Reverdy Johnson..... 1849

Postmaster General

Jacob Collamer..... 1849

Secretary of the Navy

William B. Preston..... 1849

Secretary of the Interior

Thomas Ewing..... 1849

FILLMORE

Secretary of State

Daniel Webster..... 1850
Edward Everett..... 1852

Secretary of the Treasury

Thomas Corwin..... 1850

Secretary of War

Charles M. Conrad..... 1850

Attorney General

John J. Crittenden..... 1850

Postmaster General

Nathan K. Hall..... 1850
Samuel D. Hubbard..... 1852

Secretary of the Navy

William A. Graham..... 1850
John P. Kennedy..... 1852

Secretary of the Interior

Thos. M. T. McKennon. 1850
Alex. H. H. Stuart..... 1850

PIERCE

Secretary of State

William L. Marcy..... 1853

Secretary of the Treasury

James Guthrie..... 1853

Secretary of War

Jefferson Davis..... 1853

Attorney General

Caleb Cushing..... 1853

Postmaster General

James Campbell..... 1853

Secretary of the Navy

James C. Dobbin..... 1853

Secretary of the Interior

Robert McClelland..... 1853

BUCHANAN

Secretary of State

Lewis Cass..... 1857
Jeremiah S. Black..... 1860

Secretary of the Treasury

Howell Cobb..... 1857
Philip F. Thomas..... 1860
John A. Dix..... 1861

Secretary of War

John B. Floyd..... 1857
Joseph Holt..... 1861

Attorney General

Jeremiah S. Black.... 1857
Edwin M. Stanton..... 1860

Postmaster General

Aaron V. Brown..... 1857
Joseph Holt..... 1859
Horatio King..... 1861

Secretary of the Navy

Isaac Toucey..... 1857

Secretary of the Interior

Jacob Thompson..... 1857

LINCOLN

Secretary of State

William H. Seward..... 1861

Secretary of the Treasury

Salmon P. Chase..... 1861
William P. Fessenden... 1864
Hugh McCulloch..... 1865

Secretary of War

Simon Cameron..... 1861
Edwin M. Stanton..... 1862

Attorney General

Edward Bates..... 1861
James Speed..... 1864

Postmaster General

Montgomery Blair..... 1861
William Dennison..... 1864

Secretary of the Navy

Gideon Welles..... 1861

Secretary of the Interior

Caleb B. Smith..... 1861
John P. Usher..... 1863

JOHNSON

Secretary of State

William H. Seward.... Contd

Secretary of the Treasury

Hugh McCulloch..... Contd

Secretary of War

Edwin M. Stanton.... Contd
John M. Schofield..... 1868

Attorney General

James Speed..... Contd
Henry Stanbery..... 1866
William M. Evarts..... 1868

Postmaster General

William Dennison..... Contd
Alexander W. Randall.. 1866

Secretary of the Navy

Gideon Welles..... Contd

Secretary of the Interior

John P. Usher..... Contd
James Harlan..... 1865
Orville H. Browning... 1866

GRANT

Secretary of State

Elihu B. Washburne... 1869
Hamilton Fish..... 1869

Secretary of the Treasury

George S. Boutwell... 1869
William A. Richardson.. 1873
Benjamin H. Bristow... 1874
Lot M. Morrill..... 1876

Secretary of War

John A. Rawlins..... 1869
William T. Sherman.... 1869
William W. Belknap.... 1869
Alphonso Taft..... 1876
James D. Cameron..... 1876

Attorney General

Ebenezer R. Hoar..... 1869
Amos T. Akerman..... 1870
George H. Williams.... 1871
Edwards Pierrepont... 1875
Alphonso Taft..... 1876

Postmaster General

John A. J. Creswell... 1869
James W. Marshall..... 1874
Marshall Jewell..... 1874
James N. Tyner..... 1876

Secretary of the Navy

Adolph E. Borie..... 1869
George M. Robeson.... 1869

Secretary of the Interior

Jacob D. Cox..... 1869
Columbus Delano..... 1870
Zachariah Chandler... 1875

HAYES

Secretary of State

William M. Evarts..... 1877

Secretary of the Treasury

John Sherman..... 1877

Secretary of War

George W. McCrary.... 1877
Alexander Ramsey..... 1879

Attorney General

Charles Devens..... 1877

Postmaster General

David M. Key..... 1877
Horace Maynard..... 1880

Secretary of the Navy

Richard W. Thompson.. 1877
Nathan Goff, Jr..... 1881

Secretary of the Interior

Carl Schurz..... 1877

GARFIELD

Secretary of State

James G. Blaine..... 1881

Secretary of the Treasury

William Windom..... 1881

Secretary of War

Robert T. Lincoln..... 1881

Attorney General

Wayne MacVeagh..... 1881

Postmaster General

Thomas L. James..... 1881

Secretary of the Navy

William H. Hunt..... 1881

Secretary of the Interior

Samuel J. Kirkwood... 1881

ARTHUR

Secretary of State

James G. Blaine..... Contd
F. T. Frelinghuysen.... 1881

Secretary of the Treasury

William Windom..... Contd
Charles J. Folger..... 1881
Walter Q. Gresham..... 1884
Hugh McCulloch..... 1884

Secretary of War

Robert T. Lincoln..... Contd

Attorney General

Wayne MacVeagh..... Contd
Benjamin H. Brewster.... 1881

Postmaster General

Thomas L. James..... Contd
Timothy O. Howe..... 1881
Walter Q. Gresham..... 1883
Frank Hatton..... 1884

Secretary of the Navy

William H. Hunt..... Contd
William E. Chandler.... 1882

Secretary of the Interior

Samuel J. Kirkwood... Contd
Henry M. Teller..... 1882

CLEVELAND

Secretary of State

Thomas F. Bayard..... 1885

Secretary of the Treasury

Daniel Manning..... 1885
Charles S. Fairchild.... 1887

Secretary of War

William C. Endicott.... 1885

Attorney General

Augustus H. Garland... 1885

Postmaster General

William F. Vilas..... 1885
Don M. Dickinson..... 1888

Secretary of the Navy

William C. Whitney.... 1885

Secretary of the Interior

Lucius Q. C. Lamar.... 1885
William F. Vilas..... 1888

Secretary of Agriculture

Norman J. Colman..... 1889

HARRISON

Secretary of State

James G. Blaine..... 1889
John W. Foster..... 1892

Secretary of the Treasury

William Windom..... 1889
Charles Foster..... 1891

Secretary of War

Redfield Proctor..... 1889
Stephen B. Elkins..... 1891

Attorney General

William H. H. Miller.... 1889

Postmaster General

John Wanamaker..... 1889

Secretary of the Navy

Benjamin F. Tracy..... 1889

Secretary of the Interior

John W. Noble..... 1889

Secretary of Agriculture

Jeremiah M. Rusk..... 1889

CLEVELAND

Secretary of State

Walter Q. Gresham.... 1893
Richard Olney..... 1895

Secretary of the Treasury

John G. Carlisle..... 1893

Secretary of War

Daniel S. Lamont..... 1893

Attorney General

Richard Olney..... 1893
Judson Harmon..... 1895

Postmaster General

Wilson S. Bissell..... 1893
William L. Wilson..... 1895

Secretary of the Navy

Hilary A. Herbert..... 1893

Secretary of the Interior

Hoke Smith..... 1893
David R. Francis..... 1896

Secretary of Agriculture

Julius Sterling Morton, 1893

McKINLEY

Secretary of State

John Sherman..... 1897
William R. Day..... 1898
John Hay..... 1898

Secretary of the Treasury

Lyman J. Gage..... 1897

Secretary of War

Russell A. Alger..... 1897
Elihu Root..... 1899

Attorney General

Joseph McKenna..... 1897
John W. Griggs..... 1898
Philander C. Knox..... 1901

Postmaster General

James A. Gary..... 1897
Charles E. Smith..... 1898

Secretary of the Navy

John D. Long..... 1897

Secretary of the Interior

Cornelius N. Bliss.... 1897
Ethan A. Hitchcock.... 1898

Secretary of Agriculture

James Wilson..... 1897

T. ROOSEVELT

Secretary of State

John Hay..... Contd
Elihu Root..... 1905
Robert Bacon..... 1909

Secretary of the Treasury

Lyman J. Gage..... Contd
Leslie M. Shaw..... 1902
George B. Cortelyou... 1907

Secretary of War

Elihu Root..... Contd
William H. Taft..... 1904
Luke E. Wright..... 1908

Attorney General

Philander C. Knox.... Contd
William H. Moody..... 1904
Charles J. Bonaparte... 1906

Postmaster General

Charles E. Smith..... Contd
Henry C. Payne..... 1902
Robert J. Wynne..... 1904
George B. Cortelyou... 1905
George von L. Meyer... 1907

Secretary of the Navy

John D. Long..... Contd
William H. Moody..... 1902
Paul Morton..... 1904
Charles J. Bonaparte... 1905
Victor H. Metcalf..... 1906
Truman H. Newberry... 1908

Secretary of the Interior

Ethan A. Hitchcock... Contd
James R. Garfield.... 1907

Secretary of Agriculture

James Wilson..... Contd

Secretary of Commerce and Labor

George B. Cortelyou... 1903
Victor H. Metcalf..... 1904
Oscar S. Straus..... 1906

TAFT

Secretary of State

Philander C. Knox.... 1909

Secretary of the Treasury

Franklin MacVeagh... 1909

Secretary of War

Jacob M. Dickinson... 1909
Henry L. Stimson..... 1911

Attorney General

George W. Wickersham, 1909

Postmaster General

Frank H. Hitchcock... 1909

Secretary of the Navy

George von L. Meyer... 1909

Secretary of the Interior

Richard A. Ballinger... 1909
Walter L. Fisher..... 1911

Secretary of Agriculture

James Wilson..... Contd

Secretary of Commerce and Labor

Charles Nagel..... 1909

WILSON

Secretary of State

William J. Bryan..... 1913
Robert Lansing..... 1915
Bainbridge Colby..... 1920

Secretary of the Treasury

William G. McAdoo.... 1913
Carter Glass..... 1918
David F. Houston..... 1920

Secretary of War

Lindley M. Garrison... 1913
Newton D. Baker..... 1916

Attorney General

James C. McReynolds... 1913
Thomas W. Gregory.... 1914
A. Mitchell Palmer.... 1919

Postmaster General

Albert S. Burleson.... 1913

Secretary of the Navy

Josephus Daniels..... 1913

Secretary of the Interior

Franklin K. Lane..... 1913
John B. Payne..... 1920

Secretary of Agriculture

David F. Houston..... 1913
Edwin T. Meredith.... 1920

Secretary of Commerce

William C. Redfield... 1913
Joshua W. Alexander... 1919

Secretary of Labor

William B. Wilson..... 1913

HARDING

Secretary of State

Charles E. Hughes.... 1921

Secretary of the Treasury

Andrew W. Mellon.... 1921

Secretary of War

John W. Weeks..... 1921

Attorney General

Harry M. Daugherty... 1921

Postmaster General

Will H. Hays..... 1921
Hubert Work..... 1922
Harry S. New..... 1923

Secretary of the Navy

Edwin Denby..... 1921

Secretary of the Interior

Albert B. Fall..... 1921

Secretary of Agriculture

Henry C. Wallace..... 1921

Secretary of Commerce

Herbert Hoover..... 1921

Secretary of Labor

James J. Davis..... 1921

COOLIDGE		HOOVER		Secretary of War		Secretary of the Treasury	
Secretary of State		Secretary of State		George H. Dern..... 1933		Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Contd	
Charles E. Hughes.... Contd		Frank B. Kellogg.... Contd		Harry H. Woodring.... 1936		Fred M. Vinson..... 1945	
Frank B. Kellogg..... 1925		Henry L. Stimson..... 1929		Henry L. Stimson..... 1940		John W. Snyder..... 1946	
Secretary of the Treasury		Secretary of the Treasury		Attorney General		Secretary of Defense	
Andrew W. Mellon.... Contd		Andrew W. Mellon.... Contd		Homer S. Cummings... 1933		James Forrestal..... 1947	
Ogden L. Mills..... 1932		Ogden L. Mills..... 1932		Frank Murphy..... 1939		Louis A. Johnson..... 1949	
Secretary of War		Secretary of War		Robert H. Jackson.... 1940		Secretary of War ²	
John W. Weeks..... Contd		James W. Good..... 1929		Francis Biddle..... 1941		Henry L. Stimson..... Contd	
Dwight F. Davis..... 1925		Patrick J. Hurley..... 1929		Postmaster General		Robert P. Patterson.... 1945	
Attorney General		Attorney General		James A. Farley..... 1933		Attorney General	
Harry M. Daugherty... Contd		William D. Mitchell... 1929		Frank C. Walker..... 1940		Francis Biddle..... Contd	
Harlan F. Stone..... 1924		Postmaster General		Secretary of the Navy		Tom C. Clark..... 1945	
John G. Sargent..... 1925		Walter F. Brown..... 1929		Claude A. Swanson.... 1933		J. Howard McGrath.... 1949	
Postmaster General		Secretary of the Navy		Charles Edison..... 1940		Postmaster General	
Harry S. New..... Contd		Charles F. Adams..... 1929		Frank Knox..... 1940		Frank C. Walker..... Contd	
Secretary of the Navy		Secretary of the Interior		James Forrestal..... 1944		Robert E. Hannegan.... 1945	
Edwin Denby..... Contd		Ray Lyman Wilbur.... 1929		Secretary of the Interior		Jesse M. Donaldson.... 1947	
Curtis D. Wilbur..... 1924		Secretary of Agriculture		Harold L. Ickes..... 1933		Secretary of the Navy ²	
Secretary of the Interior		Secretary of Commerce		Secretary of Agriculture		James Forrestal..... Contd	
Hubert Work..... Contd		Robert P. Lamont..... 1929		Henry A. Wallace..... 1933		Secretary of the Interior	
Roy O. West..... 1928		Roy D. Chapin..... 1932		Claude R. Wickard.... 1940		Harold L. Ickes..... Contd	
Secretary of Agriculture		Secretary of Labor		Secretary of Commerce		Julius C. Krug..... 1946	
Henry C. Wallace.... Contd		James J. Davis..... Contd		Daniel C. Roper..... 1933		Secretary of Agriculture	
Howard M. Gore..... 1924		William N. Doak..... 1930		Harry L. Hopkins..... 1938		Claude R. Wickard.... Contd	
William M. Jardine... 1925		F. ROOSEVELT		Jesse H. Jones..... 1940		Clinton P. Anderson.... 1945	
Secretary of Commerce		Secretary of State		Henry A. Wallace..... 1945		Charles F. Brannan.... 1948	
Herbert Hoover..... Contd		Cordell Hull..... 1933		Secretary of Labor		Secretary of Commerce	
William F. Whiting.... 1928		E. R. Stettinius, Jr.... 1944		Frances Perkins..... 1933		Henry A. Wallace.... Contd	
Secretary of Labor		Secretary of the Treasury		TRUMAN		W. Averell Harriman... 1946	
James J. Davis..... Contd		William H. Woodin.... 1933		Secretary of State		Charles Sawyer..... 1948	
		Henry Morgenthau, Jr.. 1934		E. R. Stettinius, Jr.... Contd		Secretary of Labor	

¹ The Postmaster General did not become a Cabinet member until 1829. Earlier Postmasters General were: Samuel Osgood (1789), Timothy Pickering (1791), Joseph Habersham (1795), Gideon Granger (1801), Return J. Meigs, Jr. (1814) and John McLean (1823). ² On July 26, 1947, the Departments of War and of the Navy were incorporated into the Department of Defense.

The Confederate States of America, 1861-65

President—Jefferson Davis; born, Christian (now Todd) Co., Ky., June 3, 1808; died, Dec. 6, 1889. Vice President—Alexander H. Stephens.

CABINET*		Secretary of Navy	
Secretary of State		Stephen R. Mallory..... 1861	
Robert Toombs..... 1861		Postmaster General	
Robert M. T. Hunter.... 1861		Henry T. Ellett..... 1861	
Judah P. Benjamin..... 1862		John H. Reagan..... 1861	
Secretary of Treasury		Attorney General	
Christopher Memminger... 1861		Judah P. Benjamin.... 1861	
George A. Trenholm..... 1864		Thomas Bragg..... 1861	
Secretary of War		Thomas N. Watts..... 1862	
Leroy P. Walker..... 1861		George Davis..... 1864	
Judah P. Benjamin.... 1861			
George W. Randolph.... 1862			
James A. Seddon..... 1862			
John C. Breckinridge.... 1865			

* Dates are those of appointment.

Diplomatic Personnel to and from the United States

Source: U. S. Department of State.

Country	U. S. representative to	Rank	Representative from	Rank
Afghanistan.....	Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.....	Ambassador.....	Sardar Mohammad Naim.....	Ambassador
Argentina.....	Stanton Griffiths.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Jerónimo Remorino.....	Ambassador
Australia.....	Pete Jarman.....	Ambassador.....	Norman J. O. Makin.....	Minister
Austria.....	John G. Erhardt.....	Minister.....	Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter.....	Ambassador
Belgium.....	Robert D. Murphy.....	Ambassador.....	Baron Silvercruijs.....	Ambassador
Bolivia.....	(Vacant).....	Ambassador.....	Don Ricardo Martínez Vargas.....	Ambassador
Brazil.....	Herschel R. Johnson.....	Ambassador.....	Mauricio Nabuco.....	Ch. d'Aff. ad int.
Bulgaria.....	Donald R. Heath.....	Minister.....	Dr. Peter Voutov.....	Ambassador
Burma.....	(Vacant).....	Ambassador.....	U So Nyun.....	Ambassador
Canada.....	Laurence A. Steinhart.....	Ambassador.....	Hume Wrong.....	Ambassador
Ceylon.....	Joseph C. Satterthwaite.....	Ambassador.....	G. C. S. Corea.....	Ambassador
Chile.....	Claude G. Bowers.....	Ambassador.....	Félix Nieto del Río.....	Ambassador
China.....	J. Leighton Stuart.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo.....	Ambassador
Colombia.....	Willard L. Beaulac.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel.....	Ambassador
Costa Rica.....	Joseph Flack.....	Ambassador.....	Don Mario A. Esquivel.....	Ambassador
Cuba.....	Robert Butler.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Oscar Gans.....	Ambassador
Czechoslovakia.....	Ellis O. Briggs.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Vladimir Outrata.....	Ambassador
Denmark.....	Mrs. Eugenie Anderson.....	Ambassador.....	Henrik de Kaufmann.....	Ambassador
Dominican Republic.....	Ralph H. Ackerman.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Luis Francisco Thomen.....	Ambassador
Ecuador.....	John F. Simmons.....	Ambassador.....	Don Augusto Dillon.....	Ambassador
Egypt.....	Jefferson Caffery.....	Ambassador.....	Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rahim.....	Ambassador
El Salvador.....	George P. Shaw.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Don Héctor David Castro.....	Ambassador
Estonia.....	(Legation at Tallinn closed).....		Johannes Kalv.....	Act. Con. Gen.
Ethiopia.....	George R. Merrell.....	Ambassador.....	Ras H. S. Imru.....	Minister
Finland.....	Avra M. Warren.....	Minister.....	Dr. K. T. Jutila.....	Minister
France.....	David K. E. Bruce.....	Ambassador.....	Henri Bonnet.....	Ambassador
Germany.....	John J. McCloy.....	U. S. High Comm.....	Sir Oliver Shewell Franks.....	Ambassador
Great Britain.....	Lewis W. Douglas.....	Ambassador.....	Vassili G. Dendramis.....	Ambassador
Greece.....	Henry F. Grady.....	Ambassador.....	Don Ismael González-Arévalo.....	Ambassador
Guatemala.....	Richard C. Patterson, Jr.....	Ambassador.....	Joseph D. Charles.....	Ambassador
Haiti.....	William E. De Courcy.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Don Rafael Heliodoro Valle.....	Minister
Honduras.....	Herbert S. Bursley.....	Ambassador.....	Imre Horvath.....	Minister
Hungary.....	Nathaniel P. Davis.....	Minister.....	Thor Thors.....	Minister
Iceland.....	Edward B. Lawson.....	Minister.....	Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.....	Ambassador
India.....	Loy W. Henderson.....	Ambassador.....	Hussein Ala.....	Ch. d'Aff. ad int.
Iran.....	John C. Wiley.....	Ambassador.....	Abdullah Ibrahim Bakr.....	Minister
Iraq.....	Edward S. Crocker, 2d.....	Minister.....	Sean Nunan.....	Ambassador
Ireland.....	George A. Garrett.....	Ambassador.....	Eliahu Elath.....	Ambassador
Israel.....	James Grover McDonald.....	Ambassador.....	Alberto Tarchiani.....	Ambassador
Italy.....	James Clement Dunn.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Yusuf Haikal.....	Minister
Jordan.....	Wells Stabler.....	Chargé d'Affaires.....	Dr. John Myun Chang.....	Ambassador
Korea.....	John J. Muccio.....	Ambassador.....		

Latvia.....	(Legation at Riga closed).		Jules Feldmans.....	Chargé d'Affaires
Lebanon.....	Lowell C. Pinkerton.....	Minister.....	Dr. Charles Malik.....	Minister
Liberia.....	Edward R. Dudley.....	Ambassador.....	Charles D. B. King.....	Ambassador
Liechtenstein.....	Austin R. Preston.....	Consul General.....	Povilas Zadaikis.....	Minister
Lithuania.....	(Legation at Kaunas closed).		Hugues Le Gallais.....	Minister
Luxemburg.....	Mrs. Perle Mesta.....		Don Rafael de la Collina.....	Ambassador
Mexico.....	Walter Thurston.....	Minister.....	Subba Iswary Raj Misra.....	Ch. d'Aff. ad int.
Morocco.....	Edwin A. Platt.....	Ambassador.....	E. N. van Kieffens.....	Ambassador
Nepal.....	Loy W. Henderson.....	Dipl. Agent.....	Sir Carl Berendsen.....	Ambassador
Netherlands.....	Salden Chapin.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa.....	Ambassador
New Zealand.....	Robert M. Sooten.....	Ambassador.....	Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne.....	Ambassador
Nicaragua.....	Capus M. Waynick.....	Ambassador.....	M. A. H. Isphahani.....	Ambassador
Norway.....	Charles U. Bay.....	Ambassador.....		
Pakistan.....	H. Merle Cochran.....	Ambassador.....		
Palestine.....	Karl L. Rankin.....	Consul General.....		
Panamá.....	Monnett B. Davis.....	Ambassador.....	Don Octavio A. Vallarino.....	Ambassador
Paraguay.....	Fletcher Warren.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Don Luis Oscar Boettner.....	Ambassador
Peru.....	Harold H. Tittmann, Jr.....	Ambassador.....	Don Fernando Berckemeyer.....	Ambassador
Philippines.....	Myron Melvin Cowen.....	Ambassador.....	Joaquin M. Elizalde.....	Ambassador
Poland.....	Waldemar J. Gallman.....	Ambassador.....	Jozef Winiewicz.....	Ambassador
Portugal.....	Lincoln MacVeagh.....	Ambassador.....	Pedro Theotônio Pereira.....	Ambassador
Rumania.....	Rudolf E. Schoenfeld.....	Minister.....	Ion Mihail Magheru.....	Minister
Saudi Arabia.....	J. Rives Childs.....	Ambassador.....	Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih.....	Ambassador
South Africa, Union of.....	North Winship.....	Ambassador.....	Gerhardas P. Jooste.....	Ambassador
Spain.....	(Vacant).....	Ambassador.....	Don Germán Baraibar.....	Ch. d'Aff. ad int.
Sweden.....	H. Freeman Matthews.....	Ambassador.....	Erk Boheman.....	Ambassador
Switzerland.....	John Carter Vincent.....	Minister.....	Charles Bruggmann.....	Minister
Syria.....	James Hugh Keeley, Jr.....	Minister.....	Faiz El-Khouiri.....	Minister
Thailand.....	Edwin F. Stanton.....	Ambassador.....	Prince Wan Waihayakon.....	Ambassador
Turkey.....	George Wadsworth.....	Ambassador.....	Feridun C. Erkin.....	Ambassador
U.S.S.R.....	Adm. Alan G. Kirk.....	Ambassador.....	Alexander S. Panyushkin.....	Ambassador
Uruguay.....	Christian M. Ravnald.....	Ambassador.....	Dr. Alberto Dominguez-Cámpora.....	Ambassador
Vatican City.....	Myron C. Taylor.....	Special Envoy.....		
Venezuela.....	Walter J. Donnelly.....	Ambassador.....	José Rafael Pocaterra.....	Ambassador
Yemen.....	J. Rives Childs.....	Minister.....		
Yugoslavia.....	George V. Allen.....	Ambassador.....	Sava N. Kosanovic.....	Ambassador

Special Offices

JAPAN: Tokyo (Office of U. S. Political Adviser to Supreme Commander for Allied Powers)

JAPAN: Kobe (Branch of Office of U. S. Political Adviser to SCAP)

JAPAN: Yokohama (Branch of Office of U. S. Political Adviser to SCAP)

SWITZERLAND: Geneva (Office of U. S. Delegation to Economic Commission for Europe)

TRIESTE: Trieste (Office of U. S. Political Adviser to Commander. British-U. S. Zone, Free territory of Trieste)

William J. Sebald, acting U. S. political adviser; Cloyce K. Huston, counselor of mission; Carl H. Boehringer, Foreign Service officer

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Consul

U. Alexis Johnson, consul general; Charles H. Stephan, consul

Paul R. Porter, deputy U. S. representative

Charles F. Baldwin, Ivan B. White, Robert Alexander, Foreign Service officers

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Source: Congressional Directory.

Name and state	Congress	Dates served	Name and state	Congress	Dates served
F. A. C. Muhlenburg (Pa.)	1	1789-1791	James L. Orr (S. C.)	35	1857-1859
Jonathan Trumbull (Conn.)	2	1791-1793	William Pennington (N. J.)	36	1859-1861
F. A. C. Muhlenburg (Pa.)	3	1793-1795	Galusha A. Grow (Pa.)	37	1861-1863
Jonathan Dayton (N. J.)	4-5	1795-1799	Schuyler Colfax (Ind.)	38-40	1863-1869
Theodore Sedgwick (Mass.)	6	1799-1801	Theodore M. Pomeroy (N. Y.)	40	1869-1869
Nathaniel Macon (N. C.)	7-9	1801-1807	James G. Blaine (Maine)	41-43	1869-1875
Joseph B. Varnum (Mass.)	10-11	1807-1811	Michael C. Kerr (Ind.)	44	1875-1876
Henry Clay (Ky.)	12-13	1811-1814	Samuel J. Randall (Pa.)	44-46	1876-1881
Langdon Cheves (S. C.)	13	1814-1815	J. Warren Kelfer (Ohio)	47	1881-1883
Henry Clay (Ky.)	14-16	1815-1820	John G. Carlisle (Ky.)	48-50	1883-1889
John W. Taylor (N. Y.)	16	1820-1821	Thomas B. Reed (Maine)	51	1889-1891
Philip P. Barbour (Va.)	17	1821-1823	Charles F. Crisp (Ga.)	52-53	1891-1895
Henry Clay (Ky.)	18	1823-1825	Thomas B. Reed (Maine)	54-55	1895-1899
John W. Taylor (N. Y.)	19	1825-1827	David B. Henderson (Iowa)	56-57	1899-1903
Andrew Stevenson (Va.)	20-23	1827-1834	Joseph G. Cannon (Ill.)	58-61	1903-1911
John Bell (Tenn.)	23	1834-1835	Champ Clark (Mo.)	62-65	1911-1919
James K. Polk (Tenn.)	24-25	1835-1839	Frederick H. Gillett (Mass.)	66-68	1919-1925
Robert M. T. Hunter (Va.)	26	1839-1841	Nicholas Longworth (Ohio)	69-71	1925-1931
John White (Ky.)	27	1841-1843	John N. Garner (Tex.)	72	1931-1933
John W. Jones (Va.)	28	1843-1845	Henry T. Rainey (Ill.)	73	1933-1935
John W. Davis (Ind.)	29	1845-1847	Joseph W. Byrns (Tenn.)	74	1935-1936
Robert C. Winthrop (Mass.)	30	1847-1849	William B. Bankhead (Ala.)	74-76	1936-1940
Howell Cobb (Ga.)	31	1849-1851	Sam Rayburn (Tex.)	76-79	1940-1947
Linn Boyd (Ky.)	32-33	1851-1855	Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.)	80	1947-1949
Nathaniel P. Banks (Mass.)	34	1855-1857	Sam Rayburn (Tex.)	81	1949-

¹ George Dent (Md.) was elected Speaker pro tempore for Apr. 20 and May 28, 1798. ² Resigned during 2d session of 13th Congress. ³ Resigned between 1st and 2d sessions of 16th Congress. ⁴ Resigned during 1st session of 23d Congress. ⁵ Elected Speaker and served the day of adjournment. ⁶ Died between 1st and 2d sessions of 44th Congress. During 1st session, there were two Speakers pro tempore: Samuel S. Cox (N. Y.), appointed for Feb. 17, May 12 and June 19, 1876, and Milton Saylor (Ohio), appointed for June 4, 1876. ⁷ Died during 2d session of 74th Congress. ⁸ Died during 3d session of 76th Congress.

The White House

The White House, the official residence of the President, is located on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C. The site covering about 16 acres was selected by President Washington and Pierre Charles L'Enfant, and the architect was James Hoban. The design of the mansion is said to have been suggested by the Duke of Leinster's Palace in Ireland. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792, and the first residents were President and Mrs. John Adams in Nov., 1800. The building was fired by the British in 1814, and the sandstone exterior was painted white in 1815.

The rooms for public functions are on the first floor; on the second are the President's apartments. The most celebrated public room is the East Room, where formal receptions take place. Other public rooms are the Red Room, the Green Room, and the Blue Room. The State Dining Room is used for formal dinners.

The Executive Office, a three-story structure at the west end of the West Terrace,

was added to the original building in 1902 to accommodate the President's office staff, and several additions have since been made. In 1942, a three-story building was erected on the East Terrace, and now serves as the White House main entrance. In 1948, a second-story balcony was added to the White House inside the Ionic pillars of the south portico.

The White House was closed Nov. 6, 1948, for social engagements and sightseers because of the deterioration of the building and the fear that it might collapse at any time. On Nov. 21, President Truman and his family moved into Blair House across the street.

The President signed a deficiency appropriation on June 23, 1949, which included \$5.4 million for White House repairs. According to latest plans, the building will not be torn down. Instead, the present walls will be retained and strengthened, and the interior will be rebuilt.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court

Name	State	Term	Years	Born	Died	Name	State	Term	Years	Born	Died
*John Jay.....	N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	Stanley Matthews.....	Ohio.....	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
John Rutledge.....	S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Horace Gray.....	Mass.....	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
William Cushing.....	Mass.....	1789-1810	21	1732	1810	Samuel Blatchford.....	N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
James Wilson.....	Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	Lucius Q. Lamar.....	Miss.....	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
John Blair.....	Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	*Melville W. Fuller.....	Ill.	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
James Iredell.....	N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	David J. Brewer.....	Kans.	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
Thomas Johnson.....	Md.	1792-1793	1/2	1732	1819	Henry B. Brown.....	Mich.	1890-1906	16	1836	1913
William Paterson.....	N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	George Shiras, Jr.....	Pa.	1892-1903	11	1832	1924
*John Rutledge.....	S. C.	1795-1795		1739	1800	Howell E. Jackson.....	Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Samuel Chase.....	Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	Edward D. White.....	La.	1894-1910	16	1845	1921
*Oliver Ellsworth.....	Conn.	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	Rufus W. Peckham.....	N. Y.	1895-1909	14	1838	1909
Bushrod Washington.....	Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Joseph McKenna.....	Calif.	1898-1925	27	1843	1926
Alfred Moore.....	N. C.	1800-1804	4	1755	1810	Oliver W. Holmes.....	Mass.	1902-1932	30	1841	1935
*John Marshall.....	Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	William R. Day.....	Ohio.....	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
William Johnson.....	S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	William H. Moody.....	Mass.	1906-1910	4	1853	1917
Brock Livingston.....	N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	Horace H. Lurton.....	Tenn.	1909-1914	5	1844	1914
Thomas Todd.....	Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	*Edward D. White.....	La.	1910-1921	11	1845	1921
Joseph Story.....	Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	Charles E. Hughes.....	N. Y.	1910-1916	6	1862	1948
Gabriel Duval.....	Md.	1811-1835	23	1752	1844	Willis Van Devanter.....	Wyo.	1910-1937	26	1859	1941
Smith Thompson.....	N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1768	1843	Joseph R. Lamar.....	Ga.	1910-1916	6	1857	1916
Robert Trimble.....	Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Mahlon Pitney.....	N. J.	1912-1923	11	1858	1924
John McLean.....	Ohio.....	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Jas. C. Reynolds.....	Tenn.	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
Henry Baldwin.....	Pa.	1830-1844	14	1780	1844	Louis D. Brandeis.....	Mass.	1916-1939	23	1856	1941
James M. Wayne.....	Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	John H. Clarke.....	Ohio.....	1916-1922	6	1857	1945
*Roger B. Taney.....	Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	*William H. Taft.....	Conn.	1921-1930	9	1857	1930
Philip P. Barbour.....	Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	George Sutherland.....	Utah.....	1922-1938	16	1862	1942
John Catron.....	Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Pierce Butler.....	Minn.	1922-1939	17	1866	1939
John McKinley.....	Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Edward T. Sanford.....	Tenn.	1923-1930	7	1865	1930
Peter V. Daniel.....	Va.	1841-1860	19	1784	1860	Harlan F. Stone.....	N. Y.	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Samuel Nelson.....	N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	*Charles E. Hughes.....	N. Y.	1930-1941	11	1862	1948
Levi Woodbury.....	N. H.	1845-1851	6	1789	1851	Owen J. Roberts.....	Pa.	1930-1945	15	1875	
Robert C. Grier.....	Pa.	1846-1870	23	1794	1870	Benjamin N. Cardozo.....	N. Y.	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
Benjamin R. Curtis.....	Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	Hugo L. Black.....	Ala.	1937		1886	
John A. Campbell.....	Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889	Stanley F. Reed.....	Ky.	1938		1884	
Nathan Clifford.....	Maine	1858-1881	23	1803	1881	Felix Frankfurter.....	Mass.	1939		1882	
Noah H. Swayne.....	Ohio.....	1862-1881	18	1804	1884	William O. Douglas.....	Conn.	1939		1898	
Samuel F. Miller.....	Iowa.....	1862-1890	28	1816	1890	Frank Murphy.....	Mich.	1940-1949	9	1890	1949
David Davis.....	Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1886	*Harlan F. Stone.....	N. Y.	1941-1946	5	1872	1946
Stephen J. Field.....	Calif.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899	James F. Byrnes.....	S. C.	1941-1942	1	1879	
*Salmon P. Chase.....	Ohio.....	1864-1873	9	1808	1873	Robert H. Jackson.....	N. Y.	1941		1892	
William Strong.....	Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895	Wiley B. Rutledge.....	Iowa.....	1943-1949	6	1894	1949
Joseph P. Bradley.....	N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892	Harold H. Burton.....	Ohio.....	1945		1888	
Ward Hunt.....	N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1810	1886	*Fred M. Vinson.....	Ky.	1946		1890	
*Morrison R. Waite.....	Ohio.....	1874-1888	14	1816	1888	Tom C. Clark.....	Tex.	1949		1899	
John M. Harlan.....	Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911	J. Howard McGrath.....	R. I.	1949		1903	
William B. Woods.....	Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887	Sherman Minton.....	Ind.	1949		1890	

* Chief Justices. † Appointed and served one term, but not confirmed by Senate.

Federal Impeachments

Source: Congressional Directory.

The Senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the following cases:

WILLIAM BLOUNT, Senator from Tennessee; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, January 14, 1799.

JOHN PICKERING, Judge of the U. S. District Court for New Hampshire; removed from office March 12, 1804.

SAMUEL CHASE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; acquitted March 1, 1805.

JAMES H. PECK, Judge of the U. S. District Court for Missouri; acquitted Jan. 31, 1831.

WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the United States District Court for the middle, eastern, and western districts of Tennessee; removed from office June 26, 1862.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States; acquitted May 26, 1868.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War; acquitted Aug. 1, 1876.

CHARLES SWAYNE, Judge of the United States District Court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted Feb. 27, 1905.

ROBERT W. ARCHBALD, Associate Judge, United States Commerce Court; removed from office January 13, 1913.

GEORGE W. ENGLISH, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the eastern district of Illinois; resigned office November 4, 1926; impeachment proceedings dismissed.

HAROLD LOUDERBACK, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the northern district of California; acquitted May 24, 1933.

HALSTED L. RITTER, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the southern district of Florida; removed April 17, 1936.

Principal Bills and Treaties, 1900-48

PARTY ABBREVIATIONS

Dem.—Democratic
Rep.—RepublicanA.L.—American Labor
F.L.—Farmer-LaborInd.—Independent
Prog.—ProgressiveProh.—Prohibition
Soc.—Socialist

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. England agreed the U. S. can build and control an Isthmian canal open to all nations on equal terms (ratified Dec. 16, 1901).		No vote required		72	6	Nov. 18, 1901
Newlands Act. Authorized irrigation projects in 16 western states.		146	55	No roll-call vote		June 17, 1902
Spooner Bill. Authorized purchase of New Panama Canal Company's rights.		252	8	67	6	June 28, 1902
Elkins Act. Forbade railroads from deviating from published rates; punished givers and receivers of rebates.		241	6	No record vote		Feb. 19, 1903
Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty. Granted the U. S. a ten-mile strip in Panama in perpetuity for \$10,000,000 in gold and an annuity of \$250,000.	Dem. Rep.	No vote required		9 41	15 1	Mar. 19, 1903
Hepburn Rate Bill. Gave the ICC control over express companies and pipe lines; allowed them to reduce rates upon complaint of shipper; outlawed midnight rates; forbade free passes; required uniform book-keeping system.		216	4	71	3	June 29, 1906
Pure Food and Drug Act. Made shipments in interstate commerce of adulterated foods and drugs illegal.		240	17	63	4	June 30, 1906
Payne-Aldrich Tariff. Protective, averaging 36.38 per cent; lowered rates on coal, lumber, etc.; free list included wood pulp, oil, etc.		195	183	47	31	Aug. 5, 1909
Immigration Act. Barred paupers, anarchists, criminals, and diseased persons.						Mar. 26, 1910
Mann-Elkins Act. Gave the ICC jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph companies; right to alter railroad rates on their own initiative.		200	126	50	12	June 18, 1910
Admission of New Mexico.		No roll-call vote		53	8	Jan. 6, 1912
Admission of Arizona.		No roll-call vote		53	8	Feb. 14, 1912
16th Amendment. Legalized the income tax.		317	14	77	0	Feb. 25, 1913
Webb-Kenyon Interstate Liquor Shipment Act. Forbade transportation of liquor from wet to dry states.		240	65	No roll-call vote		Vetoed, Feb. 23, 1913
		244	95	(Reconsideration vote) 62		21 Mar. 1, 1913
17th Amendment. Provided for popular election of Senators.		237	39	64	24	May 31, 1913
Underwood-Simmons Tariff. Averaged 26.67 per cent with 958 reductions, 86 increases and 307 unchanged items.		254	103	36	17	Oct. 3, 1913
Glass-Owen Bill. Established a Federal Reserve system.		298	60	43	25	Dec. 23, 1913
Federal Trade Commission. Established to enforce anti-trust laws.		No roll-call vote		53	16	Sept. 26, 1914
Clayton Antitrust Act. Prohibited monopolistic price discrimination, restrictive sales or leases, intercorporate stock holding, interlocking directorates of competing companies capitalized at \$1,000,000 or more. Exempted labor from antitrust laws and declared peaceful picketing legal.		244	54	35	24	Oct. 15, 1914
Federal Farm Loan Act. Created system of land banks to lend money to farmers on their land and permanent improvements.		No roll-call vote		58	5	July 17, 1916
Keating-Owen Act. Forbade shipping in interstate commerce of goods produced by children. (Declared unconstitutional in 1918.)		337	46	52	12	Sept. 1, 1916

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Adamson Act. Limited working hours of railroad employees to 8 per day on interstate railroads.		259	36	43	28	Sept. 3-5, 1916*
Burnett Immigration Bill. Required literacy test for immigrants.		308	87	64	7	Vetoed, Jan. 29, 1917
		(Reconsideration vote)				Feb. 5, 1917
		285	106	62	19	
Armed Neutrality Act. Allowed American vessels to be armed in war zones.				Filibustered		Defeated, Mar. 4, 1917
Declaration of War. Against Germany (World War I).		373	50	82	6	Apr. 6, 1917
Volstead Act. Prohibited manufacture, transportation and sale of beverages containing more than .5 per cent alcohol.		321	70	Voice vote approval		Vetoed, Oct. 27, 1919
		(Reconsideration vote)				Oct. 28, 1919
	Dem.	...	...	27	11	
	Rep.	...	...	38	9	
Treaty of Versailles.	Dem.	No vote required		4	42	Rejected, Nov. 19, 1919
	Rep.			35	13	
18th Amendment. Forbade manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors.	Dem.	141	64	36	12	Jan. 16, 1920
	Rep.	137	62	29	8	
	Ind.	2	...	..	..
	Proh.	1	...	..	..
	Prog.	1	1	..	..
	Soc.	...	1	..	..
Transportation Act. Reorganized ICC with 11 members and increased powers; authorized loans to railroads; created Railroad Labor Board; provided for consolidation of railroads.		250	150	47	17	Feb. 29, 1920
Treaty of Versailles.	Dem.	No vote required		21	23	Rejected, Mar. 19, 1920
	Rep.			28	12	
Federal Water Power Act. Created federal power commission to license citizens who use navigable streams for power; licenses limited to 50 years.				52	18	June 18, 1920
9th Amendment. Gave women the right to vote.	Dem.	102	70	20	17	Aug. 26, 1920
	Rep.	200	19	36	8	
	Ind.	1	...	..	..
	Prog.	1	...	..	..
Emergency Quota Act. Limited annual number of immigrants from any country to 3 per cent of that nationality living in U. S. in 1910. (Renewed in 1922 for two more years.)		No record vote		78	1	May 19, 1921
Emergency Tariff Act. Raised rates on agricultural articles, wool, sugar, chemicals, etc.	Dem.	...	...	7	27	May 27, 1921
	Rep.	...	...	56	1	
Capper-Volstead Act. Exempted farm co-operatives from antitrust laws.		284	49	58	1	Feb. 18, 1922
Washington Conference Treaties:						
Four Power Pacific Peace Pact. Related to Pacific island possessions of Britain, France, U. S., and Japan.	Dem.	No vote required		12	23	Mar. 24, 1922
	Rep.			55	4	
Five Power Limitation on Naval Armaments Treaty. Powers were U. S., Britain, France, Italy and Japan.		No vote required		74	1	Mar. 29, 1922
Nine Power Treaty. Guaranteed the territorial integrity of China.		No vote required		65	0	Mar. 30, 1922
Ordway-McCumber Tariff. Highly protective, averaging 33.22 per cent; gave tariff commission power to suggest that President increase or decrease rates not more than 50 per cent of original rate on any item to meet competition.	Dem.	...	...	3	24	Sept. 21, 1922
	Rep.	...	...	45	1	
World Court Protocol.	Dem.	No vote required		23	3	Defeated, Mar. 3, 1923
	Rep.			1	46	

* As Sept. 3 was a Sunday, the validity of the President's signature was questioned. Therefore, the bill was re-signed the following Tuesday.

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted	
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay		
Federal Intermediate Credit Act. Lent money to farmers to extent of 75 per cent of value of harvested crops and livestock.		277	3	No record vote		Mar. 4, 1923	
Bonus Bill. Provided 20-year endowment policies for veterans.	Dem.	177	20	32	9	Vetoed, May 15, 1924	
	Rep.	175	34	33	8		
	F.L.	1	...	2	..		
	Soc.	1	...	..	..
	Ind.	1	...	..	..
	(Reconsideration vote)						May 19, 1924
	Dem.	145	21	27	9		
	Rep.	166	57	30	17		
	F.L.	...	...	2	..
	Soc.	1	...	..	..
Ind.	1	...	..	..
Immigration Quota Law. Limited annual number of immigrants to 2 per cent of each country's residents in U. S. in 1890. After 1927, the number was to be limited annually to 150,000. Did not apply to nations of Western Hemisphere.		308	58	69	9	May 26, 1924	
World Court Membership.	Dem.	No vote required		36	2	Jan. 27, 1926	
	Rep.			40	14		
	F.L.			..	1		
McNary-Haugen Bill. Lent money to farm co-operatives and paid farmers equalizing price on their products.	Dem.	97	70	22	17	Vetoed, Feb. 25, 1927; no recon- sideration vote	
	Rep.	113	108	24	22		
	F.L.	2	...	1	..		
	Soc.	1	...	..	..
	Ind.	1	...	..	..
McNary-Haugen Bill. (Re-passage of bill the following year.)	Dem.	100	53	28	9	Vetoed, May 23, 1928	
	Rep.	101	68	24	14		
	F.L.	2	...	1	..		
	Soc.	1	(Reconsideration vote)	
	Dem.	No vote required		29	12		Defeated, May 25, 1928
	Rep.			20	19		
	F.L.			1	..		
Norris-Morin Resolution. Would have completed construction of Muscle Shoals for nitrates and power.		251	165	48	25	Pocket veto, June 4, 1928	
Kellogg-Briand Pact. Outlawed wars and prescribed arbitration of international disputes.		No vote required		85	1	Jan. 15, 1929	
Agricultural Marketing Act. Created federal farm board with power to lend money to farm co-operatives and to create stabilization corporations to buy farm surplus and to store and sell abroad to maintain prices.	Dem.	121	32	33	2	June 15, 1929	
	Rep.	245	2	21	32		
	F.L.	1	...	..	..
Hawley-Smoot Tariff. Very high protective tariff, averaging 40.08 per cent but giving President power to initiate reduction or increase in rates.	Dem.	14	132	5	30	June 17, 1930	
	Rep.	208	20	39	11		
	F.L.	...	1	..	1		
Bonus Loan Bill. Increased amount veterans might borrow and reduced interest rate.	Dem.	150	...	37	..	Vetoed, Feb. 26, 1931	
	Rep.	212	39	34	12		
	F.L.	1	...	1	..		
	(Reconsideration vote)						Feb. 27, 1931
	Dem.	148	...	39	1		
	Rep.	179	79	36	16		
	F.L.	1	...	1	..		
Norris Resolution. Would have completed Muscle Shoals.	Dem.	128	3	35	2	Vetoed, Mar. 3, 1931; no recon- sideration vote	
	Rep.	87	150	20	26		
	F.L.	1	...	..	..
War Debt Moratorium. Provided for moratorium on payment of interest and war debt installments by nations indebted to U. S.	Dem.	120	95	33	6	Dec. 23, 1931	
	Rep.	196	5	36	6		
	F.L.	1	...	..	..
Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Established with a working fund of \$500,000,000 and power to borrow more to release frozen assets in banks and mortgage companies and to help bankrupt railroads.	Dem.	153	43	29	5	Jan. 22, 1932	
	Rep.	182	12	34	3		

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Norris-LaGuardia Act. Limited granting of injunctions against labor; required open testimony in open court and outlawed yellow dog contracts.		363	13	75	5	Mar. 23, 1932
Hawes-Cutting Bill. Granted Philippine independence but was rejected by the Philippine legislature because of its economic and immigration provisions.		No record vote		No record vote		Vetoed, Jan. 13, 1933
		(Reconsideration vote)				
	Dem.	191	1	45	1	
	Rep.	82	93	20	25	
	F.L.	1	...	1	..	
20th Amendment. Changed date of meeting of Congress to Jan. 3 and date of Presidential inauguration to Jan. 20; authorized procedure for selection of filling vacancies in Presidency.		335	56	73	3	Jan. 23, 1933
3.2 Percent Liquor Law. Legalized manufacture and sale of 3.2 wines and beers.	Dem. Rep.	No record vote		33	19	Mar. 22, 1933
				10	17	
Civilian Conservation Corps. Created to relieve unemployment and to work at reforestation, road building and flood control.		No roll-call vote		No roll-call vote		Mar. 31, 1933
Agricultural Adjustment Act. Created the AAA, which was authorized to limit acreage on specified crops at farmers' option and to pay benefits to farmers; money for this purpose to be raised by a process tax, which was declared unconstitutional Jan. 16, 1936.		315	98	52	31	May 12, 1933
Tennessee Valley Authority. Established to develop and sell electric power, to serve as yardstick for electricity rates, to develop rural electrification, to establish flood control, and to produce fertilizer.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	284 17 5	2 89 ...	48 14 1	3 17 ..	May 18, 1933
Federal Securities Act. Required that all stock and bond issues be registered and approved.		No roll-call vote		No roll-call vote		May 27, 1933
Home Owners Refinancing Act. Established the HOLC, which took over mortgages in exchange for bonds in order to save home owners from losing homes.		383	4	No record vote		June 13, 1933
Glass-Steagall Banking Act. Created Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure deposits up to \$5000; required that private banks be either investment or deposit banks, but not both.		No record vote		No roll-call vote		June 16, 1933
National Industrial Recovery Act. Created NRA; authorized establishment of trade associations; suspended antitrust laws; authorized drawing-up of codes of Fair Competition to be accepted by President; guaranteed collective bargaining and required employers to accept approved maximum and minimum wage provisions. (Declared unconstitutional in 1935.)	Dem. Rep. F.L.	266 53 4	25 50 ...	46 10 1	4 20 ..	June 16, 1933
21st Amendment. Repealed prohibition.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	179 109 1	32 89 ...	33 29 1	9 14 ..	Dec. 5, 1933
Gold Reserve Act. Gave President power to devalue gold and to impound for treasury all gold in Federal System and to establish Exchange Stabilization Fund.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	287 68 5	2 38 ...	55 10 1	1 22 ..	Jan. 30, 1934
Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act. Created Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to assist farmers in payment of mortgages on easier interest terms.		No record vote		No record vote		Jan. 31, 1934
Tydings-McDuffie Act. Gave the Philippine Islands independence.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	No roll-call vote		51 16 1	.. 8 ..	Mar. 24, 1934
Johnson Debt Default Bill. Forbade sale in this country of securities of defaulting countries.		No record vote		No record vote		Apr. 13, 1934
Home Owners Loan Act. Supplemented Home Owners Refinancing Act.		337	1	35	34	Apr. 28, 1934
Securities and Exchange Act. Established Securities and Exchange Commission; required licensing of stock exchanges; made certain speculative practices illegal; gave Federal Reserve Board power to fix margins; required full financial statements from registered companies.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	254 22 4	11 73 ...	47 15 ..	1 12 ..	June 6, 1934

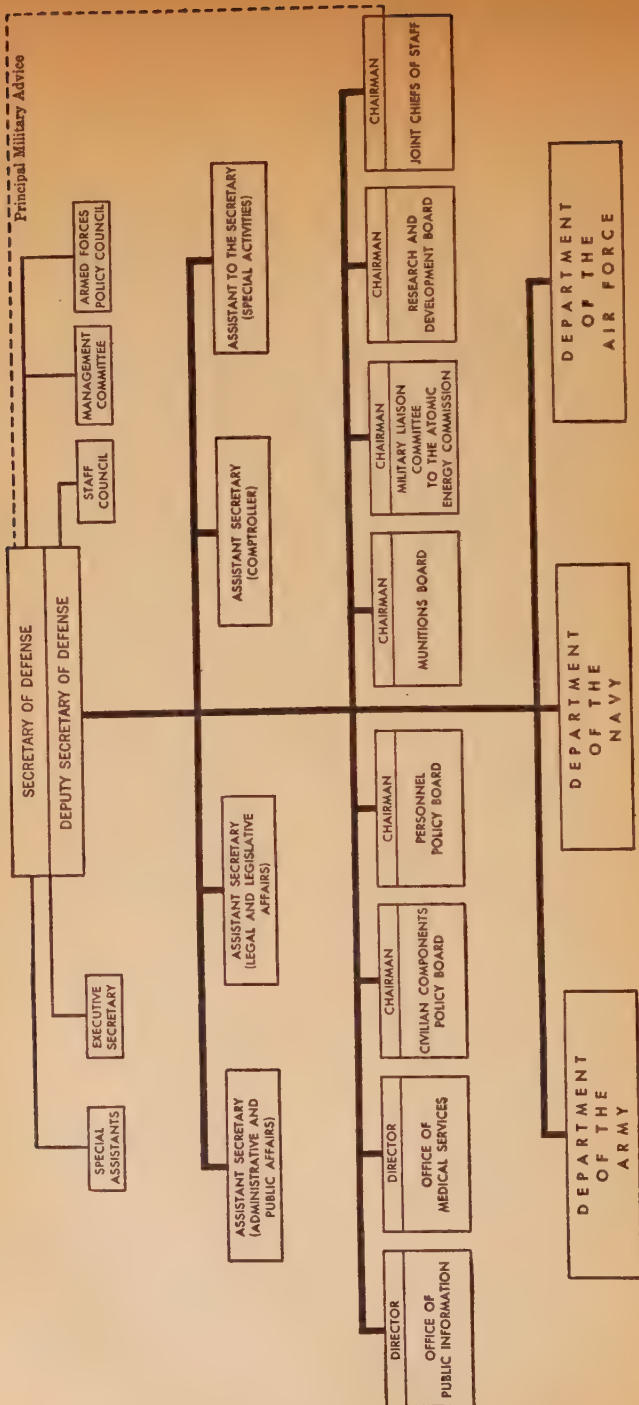
Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Trade Agreements Act. Authorized President to reduce tariffs by as much as 50 per cent of prevailing rates for those countries which granted the U. S. most favored nation treatment without the need for Senatorial ratification for three years.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	No record vote		51 5 1	5 28 ..	June 12, 1934
National Housing Act. Created Federal Housing Administration to administer funds for modernizing homes and for lending for new construction.		176	19	No record vote		June 28, 1934
Federal Farm Bankruptcy Act (Frazier-Lemke Act). Declared moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures. (Declared unconstitutional in May, 1935.)		No record vote		60	16	June 28, 1934
World Court Ratification.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	No vote required		43 9	20 14 1 1	Defeated, Jan. 29, 1935
Soldiers' Bonus Bill. Would have paid off veterans compensation certificates.		318	90	55	33	Vetoed, May 22, 1935
		322	(Reconsideration vote) 98	40	54	Defeated, May 23, 1935
National Labor Relations Act (Wagner-Connery Act). Created the NLRB with power to determine appropriate collective bargaining unit subject to elections they supervised at request of the workers; to certify the duly chosen trade union and to take testimony about unfair employer practices and issue cease and desist orders.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	No record vote		49 12 1 1	4 8	July 5, 1935
Social Security Act. Created social security board to administer old age benefits based on earnings before the age of 65; unemployment administered under state laws and grants to states to aid the needy aged, blind, orphans, widows, etc.		372	33	76	6	Aug. 14, 1935
Glass-Steagall Banking Act. Increased power of Federal Reserve Board of Governors over open market and credit transactions.		No record vote		No record vote		Aug. 23, 1935
Public Utilities Act (Wheeler-Rayburn Act). Required all public utilities to register with the SEC and limited utility holding corporations to first degree unless necessity required greater complexity.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	203 7 3 6	59 83	No record vote		Aug. 26, 1935
Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act. Allowed three-year moratorium on foreclosures with court permission upon payment of reasonable rental.		No record vote		No record vote		Aug. 29, 1935
Soldiers' Bonus Bill. Made 9-year 3-per cent bonds redeemable on demand.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	265 72 3 6	29 30	56 15 2 1	9 7	Vetoed, Jan. 24, 1936
		248 66 3 7	32 29	57 16 2 1	12 7	Jan. 27, 1936
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Granted payments to farmers who let their land lie fallow or planted cover crops.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	246 20 1 ...	25 64 1 7	49 5 1 1	9 11	Mar. 2, 1936
Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. Extended to June, 1940, period during which President is authorized to negotiate foreign trade under Trade Agreements Act of 1934.		284	0	58	24	Mar. 1, 1937
Neutrality Act. Forbade export of arms and ammunition to belligerents, the sale in this country of belligerents' securities, the use of American ships for carrying munitions; required belligerents to pay upon purchase and carry all purchases in their own ships (cash and carry clause).		377	12	41	15	May 1, 1937

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Judiciary Act. Allowed voluntary retirement of Supreme Court justices and other federal court judges on full pension at age of 70.		No roll-call vote		Unanimous, no roll-call vote		Aug. 25, 1937
National Housing Act. Established the U. S. Housing Authority to administer loans to local communities and states for rural and urban construction. (Amended in 1938.)		275	86	64	16	Sept. 2, 1937
National Housing Act Amendment.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog. Ind.	No record vote		41 1	25 13 1 1 ..	Feb. 4, 1938
Agricultural Adjustment Act. Continued soil conservation program; provided parity payments and commodity loans to farmers; established crop insurance corporations and ever-normal granary plan.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog. Ind.	243 14 5 1 ...	54 74 ... 7 ...	53 2 1	17 11 2 1 ..	Feb. 16, 1933
Age and Hours Act. Provided minimum wage of 25 cents to rise to 40 cents after 6 years; limited hours from 44 per week the first year to 40 after the third year; goods produced by "oppressive child labor" could not be shipped in interstate commerce.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	247 31 5 7	41 48	No record vote		June 25, 1938
Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. Extended Trade Agreements Act of 1937 three more years.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog. Ind. A.L.	212 5 1	20 146 1 1	41 1 ..	15 20 2	Apr. 12, 1940
Selective Service Act. Established system for compulsory service in armed forces. (Extended in 1941.)	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog. Ind. A.L.	211 52	33 112 1 2 ... 1	50 8	17 10 2 1 1 ..	Sept. 16, 1940
Lend-Lease. Provided system whereby U. S. lent goods and munitions to democratic nations in return for services and goods.		260	165	60	31	Mar. 11, 1941
Selective Service Act Extension. Extended period of service to not more than 30 months in time of peace and eliminated 900,000-man limit of Army.	Dem. Rep. Prog. A.L.	182 21	65 133 3 1	38 7	16 13 1 ..	Aug. 18, 1941
Declarations of World War II: Against Japan.	Dem. Rep. Prog. Ind. A.L.	235 149 3 ... 1	... 1	56 24 1 1 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	Dec. 8, 1941
Against Germany.		393	0	88	0	Dec. 11, 1941
N. Charter Ratification.	Dem. Rep. Prog.	No vote required		53 35 1	.. 2 ..	July 28, 1945
War Relocation Bill. Would have set up mediation board, established enforceable 30-day cooling-off periods in labor disputes, outlawed boycotts and sympathy strikes, and authorized court injunctions.	Dem. Rep. Prog. A.L.	97 133	91 13 1 1	33 28	13 6 1 ..	Vetoed, June 11, 1946
	Dem. Rep. Prog. A.L.	96 159	118 15 1 1	(Reconsideration vote) No vote required		Defeated, June 11, 1946
British Loan Act. Established \$3,750,000,000 credit to Britain, including \$650,000,000 in lend-lease.	Dem. Rep. Prog. A.L.	157 61 ... 1	32 122 1 ...	29 17	15 18 1 ..	July 15, 1946

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Atomic Energy Commission. Created five-man controlled commission without military representation but with military liaison; permitted Army and Navy to make atomic weapons; forbade distribution of fissionable materials or atomic energy information.		No record vote		No record vote		Aug. 1, 1946
Greek-Turkey Aid Bill. Authorized \$400,000,000 to furnish aid to Greece and Turkey upon application, subject to withdrawal upon request of countries, of the U. N. Security Council or General Assembly, or of President if improperly used or unnecessary.	Dem.	163	13	32	7	May 22, 1947
	Rep.	127	93	35	16	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
Treaty Ratifications: With Italy.	Dem.	No vote required		37	3	June 14, 1947
	Rep.			42	7	
With Rumania.		No vote required		Voice vote approval		June 14, 1947
With Bulgaria.		No vote required		Voice vote approval		June 14, 1947
With Hungary.		No vote required		Voice vote approval		June 14, 1947
Income Tax Reduction Bill. Would have reduced income tax rates on a sliding scale, ranging from 10.5 to 30 per cent on July 1, 1947.	Dem.	37	97	6	25	Vetoed, June 16, 1947
	Rep.	183	1	42	2	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)				Defeated, June 17, 1947
	Dem.	35	134	No vote required		
	Rep.	233	2			
	A.L.	...	1			
Taft-Hartley Bill (Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947). Prohibits closed shops but allows union shops by secret vote of majority of employees; makes unions subject to damage suits for unfair labor practices, such as boycotts or jurisdictional strikes; requires unions to file financial reports; requires union leaders to file statements that they are not Communistic.	Dem.	103	65	17	15	Vetoed, June 20, 1947
	Rep.	217	12	37	2	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)				June 23, 1947
	Dem.	106	71	20	22	
	Rep.	225	11	48	3	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
Rent Control Bill. Continued federal rent control to Feb. 29, 1948, but permitted 15 per cent increase if mutually agreed to by tenant and landlord for lease running to Dec. 31, 1948 (leases once signed take property out of rent control); decontrolled non-residential buildings.		163	73	Voice vote approval		June 30, 1947
Presidential Succession Act. Made Speaker of House and President of Senate pro tempore next in line after Vice President.		365	11	50	35	July 18, 1947
Income Tax Reduction Bill (Second Version). Same provisions as first bill but with effective date changed to Jan. 1, 1948.	Dem.	69	109	12	30	Vetoed, July 18, 1947
	Rep.	233	2	43	2	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)				Defeated, July 13, 1947
	Dem.	63	105	10	33	
	Rep.	236	2	47	3	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
National Security Act of 1947. Reorganized and co-ordinated armed forces under National Military Establishment headed by Secretary of Defense (of Cabinet rank) and including Secretaries of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.		Voice vote approval		Voice vote approval		July 26, 1947
Rent Control Bill. Extended controls through Mar. 31, 1949; provided Emergency Court of Appeals to decide on decontrols or increases recommended by local boards but rejected by Federal Housing Expediter.		220	95	Voice vote approval		Mar. 30, 1948
Income Tax Reduction Bill. Provided \$4.8 billion reduction in nation's income taxes, effective May 1 and retroactive to Jan. 1.	Dem.	84	64	30	11	Vetoed, Apr. 2, 1948
	Rep.	205	0	48	0	
	A.L.	0	2	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)				Apr. 2, 1948
	Dem.	82	84	27	10	
	Rep.	229	2	50	0	
	A.L.	0	2	..	..

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Foreign Assistance Act of 1948. Authorized \$5.3 billion 1-year European Recovery Program, \$275 million for military aid to Greece and Turkey, \$463 million in economic and military aid for China, \$60 million for U. N. Fund for Children.	Dem. Rep. A.L.	150 167 0	11 62 2	Voice vote approval		Apr. 3, 1948
Air Force and Navy Aircraft Bill. Appropriated \$3,198,-100,000 for 70-group Air Force and expansion of naval aviation.		Voice vote approval		Voice vote approval		May 21, 1948
Selective Service Act. Provided for registration of all men 18-25 and induction of enough men 19-25 to maintain Army of 837,000, Navy and Marine Corps of 666,882, and Air Force of 502,000.		259	136	Voice vote approval		June 24, 1948
Displaced Persons Bill. Admitted 205,000 European displaced persons, including 3,000 orphans.		Voice vote approval		Voice vote approval		June 25, 1948
Foreign Aid Appropriations. Appropriated funds for 1 year: \$5,055 billion for ERP, \$400 million for China, \$1.3 billion for occupied areas, \$225 million for Greece and Turkey, \$35 million for U. N. Fund for Children, \$70,710,228 for IRO.		318	62	Voice vote approval		June 28, 1948
Housing Bill. Authorized Federal loans for private construction of low-cost homes and apartments; liberalized loans to manufacturers of prefabricated houses.		351	9	Voice vote approval		Aug. 10, 1948
U. N. Loan. Authorized loan of \$65 million for building U. N. permanent headquarters in New York City.		164	27	No record vote		Aug. 11, 1948
Bill to raise salaries: President's, \$75,000 to \$100,000 with new \$50,000 tax-free allowance; Vice President's and Speaker's, \$20,000 to \$30,000 with \$10,000 tax-free allowance.	Dem. Rep. A.L.	Voice vote approval		42 26 ..	0 9 ..	Jan. 19, 1949
Control bill. Extended controls through June 30, 1950; permitted states and localities to end curbs before that time with consent of governor.	Dem. Rep. A.L.	196 66 1	48 95 0	52 26 ..	0 11 ..	Mar. 30, 1949
ERP authorization: \$5,430,000,000 for European recovery, consisting of \$1,150,000,000 for April-June and \$4,280,000,000 for fiscal year starting July 1.		Voice vote approval		Voice vote approval		Apr. 19, 1949
Housing and slum-clearance bill. Provided for 810,000 dwelling units in 6 years, 5-year slum-clearance program, \$325,000,000 in loans and grants for farm housing aid.		Voice vote approval		Voice vote approval		July 15, 1949
National Security bill. Changed National Military Establishment to executive Department of Defense; made Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force "military departments."		356	7	Voice vote approval		Aug. 10, 1949
Military Assistance Program. Authorized \$1,314,010,-000 in military aid: for Atlantic Pact countries, \$1 billion; Greece and Turkey, \$211,370,000; "general area" of China, \$75,000,000; and South Korea, Iran and Philippines, \$27,640,000.	Dem. Rep. A.L.	172 51 0	24 84 1	Voice vote approval		Oct. 1949
Foreign-aid appropriations: \$5,809,990,000, consisting of \$4,852,380,000 for ERP, \$912,500,000 for Army-occupied areas, \$45,000,000 for Greek-Turkish aid, and \$110,000 for joint Congressional Foreign-Aid Committee.		Voice vote approval		Voice vote approval		Oct. 2, 1949
Minimum-wage bill. Raised minimum wage from 40c to 75c an hour.		131	19	Voice vote approval		Oct. 26, 1949
Appropriations to support Military Assistance Program.		No record vote		Voice vote approval		Oct. 29, 1949
Price bill. Supported prices for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts at 90% of parity through 1950, 80-90% through 1951, and 75-90% on sliding-scale basis hereafter.		175	34	46	7	Oct. 31, 1949

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



THE UNITED STATES ARMED SERVICES

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Source: U. S. Military Academy.

The U. S. Military Academy opened on July, 1802 with less than a dozen cadets. In 1812, 250 cadets were appointed, and a regular curriculum was established.

The present 2500 cadets include:

- 4 from each Congressional district
- 8 from each State at large
- 4 each from Hawaii and Alaska
- 6 from the District of Columbia
- 4 natives from Puerto Rico
- 2 from the Panama Canal Zone
- 3 recommended by the Vice President
- 40 graduates of "honor military schools"
- 40 sons of veterans of World Wars I or II who died as a result of war service
- 39 sons of members of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps
- 30 from the Regular Army and National Guard

4 from the Republic of the Philippines

All appointments are made by the President upon recommendation of the respective nominating authorities.

Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 22, unmarried, and able to meet the mental, physical and physical aptitude requirements. They may satisfy the educational requirements by taking the regular entrance examinations, by presenting acceptable secondary school certificates and passing special examinations in English and mathematics, or by presenting certificates showing completion of at least one semester of acceptable college work.

A cadet receives \$936 for each of his four years at the Military Academy. Upon graduation with a degree of Bachelor of Science, he is commissioned as a second lieutenant and must serve for at least four years.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Source: U. S. Naval Academy.

On October 10, 1845, the Naval School was established at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland. Five years later it was renamed the United States Naval Academy, and the following year a regular four-year course was adopted. At present, the curriculum consists of courses in the following departments: executive; seamanship and navigation; ordnance and gunnery; marine engineering; aviation; electrical engineering; mathematics; English, history and government; foreign languages; hygiene; and physical training.

Candidates are selected as follows:

- 5 from the District of Columbia
- 40 sons of men and women killed in action or who have died, or may here-

after die of wounds or injuries, or disease contracted, in active service in World Wars I and II

- 75 annually from among sons of officers and enlisted men in the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force
- 160 enlisted Navy and Marine personnel selected annually by competitive examination
- 160 annually chosen by the Secretary of the Navy from the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves
- 5 Puerto Ricans chosen by the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico
- 1 on the recommendation of the Governor of Puerto Rico
- 4 Filipinos designated by the President of the United States
- 1 from the Canal Zone
- 20 annually from schools designated by the Army and Navy as honor schools and from NROTC schools.
- 20 from the American republics and the Dominion of Canada
- Unlimited: Sons of persons who have been or shall hereafter be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Each Senator, Representative, delegate to Congress, and the Vice President may have not more than 5 Midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The President selects the 5 from the District of Columbia, the 40 sons of deceased veterans of World Wars and the 75 sons of officers and enlisted men in the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. The President also appoints the sons of holders of the Medal of Honor.

Candidates for admission must be between 17 and 21 years of age on April 1 of their entering year, except that the upper age limit may be raised to 23 years for candidates who have served honorably not less than one year in the Armed Forces of the U. S. during any of the present wars. They may qualify by taking entrance examination, by presenting an acceptable secondary school certificate and taking special examinations in English and mathematics, or by completing a sufficient number of acceptable college courses. Candidates must also meet the physical requirements and must be unmarried.

Midshipmen are paid \$936 a year. Graduates of the Naval Academy are granted Bachelor of Science degrees and are commissioned as ensigns in the Navy or second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. In addition, at the present time, a limited number of the members of graduating classes may be commissioned in the U. S. Air Force.

THE U. S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

Source: Our Coast Guard Academy, Riley Hughes.

On July 31, 1876, the Coast Guard Acad-

emy, then known as the "School of Instruction" of the Revenue Cutter Service, was established by law.

The schooner J. C. DOBBIN was first used as a school ship, later being succeeded in 1878 by the CHASE. In 1890 the CHASE established winter quarters at Curtis Bay, South Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1907 was superseded by the ITASCA. In 1910 the School was moved to New London. In 1914, the school was named the Revenue Cutter Academy. The following year, when the Revenue Cutter Service was merged with the Life Saving Service to form the Coast Guard, the present name of Coast Guard Academy was established. In 1932, the Coast Guard Academy was moved from Fort Trumbull to another site in New London, where it has remained to this day.

The Academy is accredited by the Association of American Universities and grants the degree of Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering to each graduate. The curriculum includes mathematics, physics, marine engineering, seamanship, navigation, history, literature, naval architecture, and other engineering courses.

Candidates must be between 17 and 22 years of age, physically sound, unmarried, and at least 5'6" tall. They must agree to remain unmarried until graduation and to serve at least 3 years after graduation. Cadets are paid \$936 a year and are commissioned as ensigns in the Coast Guard upon graduation.

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Source: U. S. Maritime Commission.

The U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps was established on March 15, 1938. Appointments are made on the basis of competitive examinations and a physical examination. Successful candidates, appointed as Midshipmen in the U. S. Naval Reserve, are assigned to the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York, or to the U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet School, Pass Christian, Mississippi, as Fourth Classmen. They may choose courses to become either deck or engineer officers. Upon completion of a plebe year, they are assigned to merchant ships as Third Classmen for a year of practical training. The last two years of the course are spent as Second and First Classmen at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York. The course includes marine engineering, navigation, electricity, ship construction, naval science and tactics, economics, business, language, history, and other subjects.

A candidate must be an unmarried citizen between the ages of 17 and 21, with exceptions granted to veterans. He must have 15 high-school credits, including 1 unit in algebra, 1 in plane geometry, 1 in physics, and 3 in English.

A candidate is allowed \$780 each year by the government for uniforms, textbooks and other necessary expenses except for his Third Class year, when the shipping company pays him \$990 per year. Graduates receive a license as deck or engineer officer in the Merchant Marine, a commission as ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve and a commission as Ensign, U. S. Maritime Service. The degree of Bachelor of Science will be awarded upon accreditation.

History of the Armed Services

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

U. S. ARMY

When Gen. Washington, on July 3, 1775, took command of the Colonial militia (about 8,000 men) besieging Boston, the event marked the union of the forces of the 13 separate Colonies under one head, and the U. S. Army was born. In Jan., 1776, the Continental Congress decided that these troops should be separate in organization from those of local communities and established them as the U. S. Regular Army. When these forces were disbanded after the war only some 80 officers and men were retained to guard U. S. Army stores. From this humble beginning, in the ensuing years, the strength of the U. S. Army rose or fell according to national and international conditions. A peak strength of over 7,000,000 was reached in World War II.

U. S. NAVY

In Sept. and Oct., 1775, Gen. Washington maintained 5 schooners and a sloop with officers and men from his army for the purpose of preying on inbound English supply vessels and thereby caused the birth of the U. S. Navy. In Dec., 1775, the Continental Congress expanded this by providing for construction of naval craft and the appointment of a marine committee (one member from each colony) which continued until 1794 when further ships and manpower were provided for by act of Congress. Upon completion of these ships in 1798, a Navy Department was established as the controlling agency, and the secretary given Cabinet rank.

U. S. AIR FORCES

Until the establishment, on July 26, 1947, of the Department of Defense which united the services under one command, U. S. military air forces operated under the several commands. In the Army, operations came under the Signal Corps until 1918, when the U. S. Air Service was established. In 1926, the U. S. Air Corps came into being and remained until 1942 when the name was changed to the U. S. Air Forces.

In the Navy, ship-based fighters and bombers were originally attached to the several fleets and under the orders of the fleet commanders.

Marine Corps aviation came under control of the Navy.

With the establishment of the Defense Department, in 1947, the air arm was given equal rank with the ground and sea forces.

U. S. COAST GUARD

This service was originally created by an act of Congress approved on Jan. 28, 1915, which combined the then Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service. On July 1, 1939, the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce was also consolidated into this unit. The Coast Guard, through its antecedents, is the oldest organization under the Federal government and, until the Navy Department was established in 1798, it served as the only U. S. armed force afloat. It operates under the Treasury Department in time of peace,

serving in the capacity of life and property saving, prevention of smuggling, clearance of debris in harbors, maintaining an ice patrol in northern waters, flood service, etc. In time of war it is attached to the Navy Department, and in the recent conflict, it performed useful and admirable service.

U. S. MARINE CORPS

Founded in 1775 and observing its official birthday on Nov. 10, the U. S. Marine Corps was developed to provide the Navy with a trained land-fighting force. This unit has been used successfully in every U. S. war beginning with the Revolution when it consisted of 2 battalions. It reached its high in achievement in the recent war when its some 400,000 men and officers performed historic deeds in the Pacific Theater of Operations.

Estimated World Armed Forces, 1949

Country	Army	Country	Army
Albania.....	65,000*	Mexico.....	60,000
Australia.....	20,000	Netherlands.....	125,000†
Belgium.....	50,000†	New Zealand.....	3,000
Bulgaria.....	125,000*	Norway.....	15,000
Canada.....	18,000	Pakistan.....	150,000
Czechoslovakia.....	130,000*	Poland.....	180,000*
Denmark.....	24,000	Portugal.....	50,000
Egypt.....	65,000	Rumania.....	200,000*
Finland.....	34,400†	South Africa, U. of.....	4,500
France.....	500,000	Spain.....	400,000
Greece.....	200,000	United Kingdom.....	400,000
Hungary.....	25,000	United States.....	658,800‡
India.....	250,000	U.S.S.R.....	3,000,000*
Italy.....	250,000*	Yugoslavia.....	330,000*

* Including security troops. † Excluding colonial troops. ‡ World War II treaty strength. § As of June, 1949.

Selective Service Classifications

I-A: Available for immediate service.

I-A-O: Conscientious objector available for non-combatant military service.

I-C: Members of the armed forces, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey or Public Health Service or certain registrants separated therefrom.

I-D: Members of reserve components or student taking military training.

II-A: Registrant deferred because of civilian occupation (except agriculture).

II-C: Deferred because of agricultural occupation.

III-A: Registrant with dependents.

IV-A: Registrant who has completed service; sole surviving son of parents whose other child or children died in World War II.

IV-B: Officials deferred by law.

IV-C: Aliens.

IV-D: Ministers of religion or divinity students.

IV-E: Conscientious objectors opposed to combatant and non-combatant training and service.

IV-F: Physically, mentally or morally unfit.

Newest Cruiser Commissioned

The *Newport News*, a 716-foot, 17,000-ton cruiser, the Navy's biggest, fastest and most powerful of its type, was commissioned on

January 29, 1949 in Newport News, Virginia. It is the nation's first fully air-conditioned fighting ship ever to have been put to sea.

U. S. Armed Forces Monthly Pay Rates for Officers

Source: Department of Defense, Public Information Office.

Army, Air Force and Marine Corps	Rank	Pay grade	Monthly pay	Monthly allowances for quarters	
				With dependents	With no dependents
General of the Army	Fleet Admiral	O-8	\$926.25	\$150.00	\$120.00
General	Admiral	O-8	926.25	150.00	120.00
Lieutenant General	Vice Admiral	O-8	926.25	150.00	120.00
Major General	Rear Admiral (upper half)	O-8	926.25	150.00	120.00
Brigadier General	Rear Admiral (lower half) and Commodore	O-7	769.50	150.00	120.00
Colonel	Captain	O-6	570.00	120.00	105.00
Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	O-5	456.00	120.00	90.00
Major	Lieutenant Commander	O-4	384.75	105.00	82.50
Captain	Lieutenant	O-3	313.50	90.00	75.00
First Lieutenant	Lieutenant (junior grade)	O-2	249.38	82.50	67.50
Second Lieutenant	Ensign	O-1	213.75	75.00	60.00
Chief Warrant Officer (appt. by Sec. of Army)	Chief Warrant Officer	W-4	320.10	105.00	82.50
Same	Same	W-3	291.00	90.00	75.00
Chief Warrant Officer	Same	W-2	254.63	82.50	67.50
Warrant Officer (junior grade)	Warrant Officer	W-1	210.98	75.00	60.00

Special Pay for Longevity

(Amounts listed below are monthly increases in the basic pay for longevity of service)

O-8 —\$28.50 after 30 years.	O-1 —\$14.25 after 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.
O-7 —\$28.50 after 26 and 30 years.	W-4 —\$14.55 after 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 26 and 30 years.
O-6 —\$14.25 after 16 years; \$28.50 after 18, 22, 26 and 30 years.	W-3 —\$7.275 after 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years; \$14.55 after 18, 22, 26 and 30 years.
O-5 —\$14.25 after 12, 14 and 16 years; \$28.50 after 18, 22 and 26 years.	W-2* —\$7.275 after 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years; \$14.55 after 18, 22, 26 and 30 years.
O-4 —\$14.25 after 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22 and 26 years; \$28.50 after 18 years.	W-1† —\$7.275 after 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years; \$14.55 after 18, 22 and 26 years.
O-3 —\$14.25 after 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 22 years.	
O-2 —\$14.25 after 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.	

* For figuring increases, use \$254.625 for original basic pay. † For figuring increases, use \$210.975 for original basic pay.

Insignia and Ranks of the Armed Forces

Army		Navy	
Insignia	Rank	Insignia	Rank
Five stars	General of the Army	Five stars	Fleet Admiral
Four stars	General	Four stars	Admiral
Three stars	Lieutenant General	Three stars	Vice Admiral
Two stars	Major General	Two stars	Rear Admiral
One star	Brigadier General	One star	Commodore
Silver eagle	Colonel	Silver eagle	Captain
Silver maple leaf	Lieutenant Colonel	Silver maple leaf	Commander
Gold maple leaf	Major	Gold maple leaf	Lt. Commander
Two silver bars	Captain	Two silver bars	Lieutenant
One silver bar	First Lieutenant	One silver bar	Lieutenant (jg)
One gold bar	Second Lieutenant	One gold bar	Ensign
Gold bar with rounded ends, brown-enamel top, longitudinal center of gold (3/4" wide x 1" long)	Chief Warrant Officer	Warrant specialty in silver	Chief Warrant Officer
Same as Chief Warrant Officer but with latitudinal center of gold	Warrant Officer (jg)	Warrant specialty in gold	Warrant Officer

U. S. Armed Forces Monthly Pay Rates for Enlisted Personnel

Source: Department of Defense, Public Information Office.

Army rank	Navy rank	Pay grade	Monthly pay	Monthly allowances for quarters	
				With dependents	With no dependents
Master Sergeant and First Sergeant	Chief	E-7	\$198.45	\$67.50	\$45.00
Sergeant First Class	Mate First Class	E-6	169.05	67.50	45.00
Sergeant	Mate Second Class	E-5	139.65	67.50	45.00
Corporal	Mate Third Class	E-4	117.60	45.00*	45.00*
Private First Class	Seaman	E-3	95.55	45.00	45.00
Private	Seaman Apprentice	E-2	82.50	45.00	45.00
Recruit†	Seaman Recruit†	E-1	80.00	45.00	45.00
Recruit‡	Seaman Recruit‡	E-1	75.00	45.00	45.00

* Those enlisted personnel in E-4 category with over 7 years' service receive \$67.50 monthly allowance for quarters. The law considers them (as well as all the lower categories) as being without dependents. † With over 4 months' service. ‡ With less than 4 months' service.

Special Pay for Longevity

(Amounts listed below are monthly increases in the basic pay for longevity of service)

E-7—\$7.35 after 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years; \$14.70 after 18, 22 and 26 years.	E-4—\$7.35 after 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years; \$14.70 after 18 years.
E-6—\$7.35 after 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years; \$14.70 after 18 and 22 years.	E-3—\$7.35 after 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
E-5—\$7.35 after 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years; \$14.70 after 18 and 22 years.	E-2—\$7.50 after 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years.
	E-1—\$7.50 after 2 and 4 years.

HAZARDOUS DUTY

Members of the uniformed services are entitled to receive incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty required by competent orders under the following conditions: (1) duty as a crew member involving frequent and regular participation in aerial flight; (2) duty on board a submarine; (3) duty involving frequent and regular participation in aerial flights not as a crew member; (4) duty involving frequent and regular participation in glider flights; (5) duty involving parachute jumping as an essential part of military duty; (6) duty involving intimate contact with persons afflicted with leprosy; (7) duty involving the demolition of explosives as a primary duty; (8) duty at a submarine escape training tank; (9) duty at the Navy Deep Sea Diving School or the Navy Experimental Diving Unit.

ALLOWANCES FOR SUBSISTENCE

Officers receive \$42.00 per month. Enlisted personnel receive allowances for subsistence under the following provisions: (1) when rations in kind are not available, \$2.25 per day; (2) when permission to mess separately is granted, \$1.05 per day; (3) when assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no government messing facilities are available, up to and not to exceed \$3.00 per day.

SEA AND FOREIGN DUTY

Pay grade	Monthly rates	Pay grade	Monthly rates
E-7.....	\$22.50	E-3.....	\$9.00
E-6.....	20.00	E-2.....	8.00
E-5.....	16.00	E-1.....	8.00
E-4.....	13.00		

U. S. Navy Strength, 1949

	Atlantic	Pacific
Carriers.....	6	2
Light Carriers and carrier escorts....	8	3
Battleships.....	1*	0
Cruisers.....	12	6
Destroyers and destroyer escorts....	117	53
Submarines.....	48	32
Amphibious craft.....	56	28
Mine and patrol ships.....	61	38
Auxiliaries.....	100	12
Total.....	409	285

* The *Missouri*.

Pay grade	Monthly rate	Pay grade	Monthly rate
O-8.....	\$150.00	W-2.....	\$100.00
O-7.....	150.00	W-1.....	100.00
O-6.....	210.00	E-7.....	75.00
O-5.....	180.00	E-6.....	67.50
O-4.....	150.00	E-5.....	60.00
O-3.....	120.00	E-4.....	52.50
O-2.....	110.00	E-3.....	45.00
O-1.....	100.00	E-2.....	37.50
W-4.....	100.00	E-1.....	30.00
W-3.....	100.00		

WORLD WAR II CASUALTIES TO THE OTHER NATIONS

NOTE: The information included in the table below was gathered from letters from official sources and from official and semiofficial documents. The British Empire figures are official. U. S. figures are to be found elsewhere in this section.

Country	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Prisoners of war	Total
The Axis Nations					
Austria.....	340,000	.....	11,500,000*	.....	11,840,000
Bulgaria.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Germany.....	3,250,000	7,250,000	12,900,000*	.....	23,400,000
Hungary.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	70,000
Italy.....	722,000	2,305,500	1,044,000*	.....	4,071,500
Japan.....	1,471,000	2,191,000	6,115,000*	.....	9,777,000
Rumania.....	63,000	.....	137,000*	.....	200,000
The United Nations					
Belgium.....	38,000	121,000	71,000*	.....	230,000
Brazil.....	451	2,722	23	35	3,231
British Empire:					
Australia.....	23,365	39,803	6,030	26,363	95,561
Canada.....	37,476	53,174	1,843	9,045	101,538
Colonies.....	6,877	6,972	14,208	8,115	36,172
India.....	24,338	64,354	11,754	79,489	179,935
New Zealand.....	10,033	19,314	2,129	8,453	39,929
South Africa, U. of.....	6,840	14,363	1,841	14,589	37,633
United Kingdom.....	244,723	277,090	53,039	180,405	755,257
Total.....	353,652	475,070	90,844	326,459	1,246,025
China.....	3,211,418†	.....	.....	.....	3,211,418
Denmark.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Finland.....	52,609	125,000	.....	.....	177,609
France.....	250,000	400,000	1,500,000*	.....	2,150,000
Greece.....	72,200	.....	.....	.....	72,200
Netherlands.....	9,600	20,000	25,000*	.....	54,600
Norway.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000
U. S. S. R.....	6,115,000	14,012,000	3,290,000*	.....	23,417,000
Yugoslavia.....	305,000	425,000	.....	170,000	900,000

* Includes prisoners of war. † Includes total dead, wounded and missing.

U. S. Armed Forces Personnel, 1934-48

Year	Army*	Navy	Marines	Coast Guard	Men†	Women
1934.....	137,584	92,312	16,361	9,985	245,299	958
1935.....	138,569	95,053	17,260	10,303	249,947	935
1936.....	166,724	106,292	17,248	9,545	289,311	953
1937.....	178,733	113,617	18,223	10,066	309,556	1,017
1938.....	184,126	119,088	18,356	9,968	320,472	1,098
1939.....	188,565	125,202	19,432	10,064	332,089	1,110
1940.....	267,767	160,997	28,277	13,621	455,660	1,381
1941.....	1,460,998	284,427	54,359	19,036	1,793,680	6,104
1942.....	3,074,184	640,570	142,613	58,998†	3,902,112	14,253
1943.....	6,993,102	1,741,750	308,523	154,976	9,068,994	129,357
1944.....	7,992,868	2,981,365	475,604	169,264	11,400,450	218,651
1945.....	8,266,373	3,380,817	474,680	171,518	12,018,974	274,414
1946.....	1,889,690	983,398	155,592	29,736	2,970,688	57,992
1947.....	989,664	486,245	92,222	18,972	1,548,472	19,659
1948.....	552,239	405,789	83,609	19,929	1,415,216	14,151

* Prior to July 26, 1917, when the National Military Establishment was established, the Air Force was a part of the Army. As a separate unit in 1948, the Air Force contained 387,730 personnel. † Not including the men in the Coast Guard during peacetime. ‡ From 1942 to and including 1945, the Coast Guard was part of the Navy; in peacetime it is attached to the Treasury Department.

NOTE: On June 30, 1949, the Armed Forces strength was as follows: Army, 658,800; Navy, 448,500; Air Force, 420,200; Marines, 85,900.

Casualties of U. S. Wars for Army, Navy, and Marine Corps

Source: Department of Defense.

Wars	Branch of service	Numbers engaged	Killed in action	Died of wounds	Other deaths	Total deaths	Wounds not mortal	Total casualties
Revolutionary War 1775 to 1783	Army	(1)	4,044 ²	.....	2,124	6,168 ³	6,004	12,172
	Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	4,044	.....	2,124	6,168	6,004	12,172
War of 1812 1812 to 1814	Army	528,274 ⁴	1,950 ⁵	.....	.....	1,950 ⁵	4,000	5,950
	Navy	6,773	265	.....	.....	265	439	704
	Marines	1,155	45	.....	.....	45	66	111
	Total	536,202	2,260	.....	.....	2,260	4,505	6,765
Mexican War 1846 to 1848	Army	116,597	1,044	505	11,395	12,944	3,393	16,337
	Navy	11,129	1	.....	.....	1	3	4
	Marines	2,270	11	.....	.....	11	47	58
	Total	129,996	1,056	505	11,395	12,956	3,443	16,399
Civil War 1861 to 1865	Army	2,128,948	67,058	43,012	249,458	359,528 ⁵	280,040 ⁶	639,568
	Navy	57,841 ⁷	2,112	.....	2,411	4,523	1,710	6,233
	Marines	3,255 ⁸	108	.....	312	380	131	551 ⁹
	Total	2,190,044	69,278	43,012	252,181	364,431	281,881	646,352
Spanish-American 1898	Army	280,564	498	202	5,772	6,472	2,974	9,446
	Navy	22,875	10	.....	.....	10	47	57
	Marines	3,321	6	.....	.....	6	21	27 ⁹
	Total	306,760	514	202	5,772	6,488	3,042	9,530
Military Expeditions ¹⁰ 1899 to 1916	Army	131,468 ¹¹	863	253	3,269	4,385	3,007	7,392
	Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	131,468	863	253	3,269	4,385	3,007	7,392
World War I 1917 to 1918	Army	4,057,101	37,568	12,942	69,446	119,956	193,663 ¹²	313,619
	Navy	473,262	59	.....	6,975	7,034	292	7,326
	Marines	78,827	2,461	.....	823	3,284	9,505	12,789
	Total	4,609,190	40,088	12,942	77,244	130,274	203,460	333,734
World War II 1941 to 1945	Army	10,400,000	175,407	26,706	34,936	237,049	571,822	808,871
	Navy ¹³	4,424,557	36,088	985	27,228	64,301	33,729	98,030
	Marines	669,100	16,377	3,264	4,473	24,114	63,878	87,992
	Total	15,493,657	227,872	30,955	66,637	325,464	669,429	994,893
Total War Casualties 1775 to 1945 (170 years)	Army	17,642,952	288,432	83,620	376,400	748,452	1,064,903	1,813,355
	Navy	4,996,437	38,535	985	36,614	76,134	36,220	112,354
	Marines	757,928	19,008	3,264	5,608	27,880	73,648	101,528
	Total	23,397,317	345,975	87,869	418,622	852,466	1,174,771	2,027,237

¹ Greatest strength of Continental Army was about 35,000, November 1773.² Includes killed in action, died of wounds, and other deaths.³ Total number undoubtedly much larger, since records were incomplete.⁴ Represents enlistments; hence in excess of actual number of troops since reenlistments were counted as a term of service.⁵ Actual deaths larger since records of Confederates far from complete.⁶ Estimated on Union records but number believed to be considerably larger.⁷ Based on highest total for year 1865.⁸ Excludes 999 Confederate Marines of which 527 were casualties.⁹ Excludes 28 killed on the U.S.S. Maine.¹⁰ Philippine Insurrection, 1899 to 1902; Cuban pacification, 1906 to 1909; China Relief Expedition, 1900 to 1901; Mexican Border, 1911 to 1916; Punitive Expedition, 1916.¹¹ Approximately. Includes National Guard in Federal Service during Mexican border incidents.¹² Number incurred among 182,674 individuals, many having been wounded more than once.¹³ Coast Guard figures included with Navy; the total deaths were 1,917 and total casualties 2,892.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR

Address of the President of the United States before a joint session of the two Houses of Congress requesting that Congress declare that there exists a state of war between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

To the Congress of the United States:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that Nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night the Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our Nation.

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome these premeditated invasions, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounded determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
December 8, 1941.

Public Law 328—77th Congress

Joint Resolution

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial Government of Japan has committed unprovoked acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared;

and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial Government of Japan; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Approved, December 8, 1941, 4:10 P.M.,
E. S. T.

Message from the President of the United States transmitting a request that the Congress recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy.

To the Congress of the United States:

On the morning of December eleventh, the Government of Germany, pursuing its course of world conquest, declared war against the United States.

The long known and the long expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving towards this hemisphere.

Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty, and civilization.

Delay invites greater danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the

world who are determined to remain free will ensure a world victory of the forces of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism.

Italy also has declared war against the United States.

I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
December 11, 1941.

Public Law 331—77th Congress

Joint Resolution

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Germany and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Government of Germany has formally declared war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces

of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Government of Germany; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Approved, December 11, 1941, 3:05 P.M., E. S. T.

In similar wording, war was declared against the Government of Italy by Joint Resolution, Public Law 332, approved December 11, 1941, 3:06 P.M.

Declarations of War, Invasions and Surrenders of World War II

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1939 Sept. 1, Germany invades Poland.
Sept. 3, Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.
Nov. 30, Russia invades Finland.</p> <p>1940 April 9, Germany invades Denmark and Norway.
May 10, Germany invades Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.
May 16, Germany invades France.
June 10, Italy declares war on France and Great Britain.
Oct. 8, Germany invades Rumania.
Oct. 28, Italy invades Greece.</p> <p>1941 April 6, Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece.
June 22, Germany declares war on Russia.
Dec. 7, Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, declares war on U. S. and Gt. Brit.
Dec. 8, United States and Great Britain declare war against Japan.
Dec. 8, China declares war on Japan, Germany, and Italy.
Dec. 11, Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.</p> | <p>Dec. 11, United States declares war against Germany and Italy.</p> <p>1942 May 22, Mexico declares war on Japan, Germany and Italy.
Aug. 22, Brazil declares war on Germany and Italy.</p> <p>1943 April 7, Bolivia declares war against the Axis Powers.
Sept. 3, Allies invade Italy.
Sept. 8, Italy surrenders to the Allies.
Oct. 13, Italy (Badoglio government) declares war against Germany.</p> <p>1944 June 6, D-Day—Allies invade the Channel Coast.
Sept. 13, Rumania signs armistice.</p> <p>1945 Feb. 23, Turkey and Egypt declare war against Axis.
March 27, Argentina declares war on Germany.
May 2, German army in Italy surrenders to Allies.
May 8, Germany surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.
Aug. 8, Russia declares war on Japan.
Sept. 2, Japan signs surrender.</p> |
|--|--|

COST OF WARS TO U. S. TAXPAYERS

Source: Treasury Department.

War	Date	Direct cost	Pensions	Interest	Total
Revolutionary War.....	1775 to 1783	\$74,555,642 ¹	\$70,000,000 ²	.....	\$144,555,642 ³
War of 1812.....	1812 to 1815	133,700,000 ²	46,218,390 ⁴	.....	179,918,390 ³
War with Mexico.....	1846 to 1847	166,000,000 ²	61,653,106 ⁴	.....	227,653,106 ³
Civil War.....	1861 to 1865				
U. S. Government.....		4,474,954,364 ⁵	8,126,561,152	\$3,054,000,000 ⁶	15,655,515,516
Confederacy.....		2,099,768,707 ⁶	?	.....	2,099,768,707 ⁶
Spanish-American War.....	1898	576,256,000	2,276,470,624 ⁴	49,815,000 ⁶	2,902,541,624
World War I.....	1917 to 1918	25,807,000,000 ⁹	6,391,000,000 ¹⁰	9,557,000,000 ¹¹	41,755,000,000
World War II.....	1941 to 1945	330,500,000,000 ¹²	4,128,608,870 ¹³	15,150,000,000 ¹²	349,778,608,870 ¹⁴
Total.....		363,832,234,713	21,100,512,142	27,810,815,000	412,743,561,855

¹ Foreign loans, \$10,098,706; national and state war debts, \$64,456,936.

² Estimated.

³ Incomplete figures; actual cost almost certainly much higher.

⁴ As of Feb. 28, 1946.

⁵ Including \$468,954,364 expended by the several states.

⁶ Confederate Treasury figures for the period from February 1861 to October 1, 1864, only, expressed in Confederate currency, which depreciated by October 1, 1864, to a ratio with gold of 26 to 1. Does not include expenditures by the several states of the Confederacy.

⁷ No estimate available of pensions paid to Confederate veterans by Southern states.

⁸ As of 1925.

⁹ Including \$88,000,000 of payments under the War Claims Act.

¹⁰ Total cost of Veterans Administration to June 30, 1934.

¹¹ To June 30, 1934.

¹² War expenditures from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1945, \$281,500,000,000; estimated expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, \$49,000,000,000.

¹³ Includes estimated expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

¹⁴ The total cost of World War II to all participants was estimated as of March 10, 1946, at \$1,352,000,000,000 (1 trillion 352 billion dollars). Source: Bank of International Settlements, as reported in the N. Y. *Herald Tribune*.

Important Conferences of World War II

1941—Atlantic Charter Conference (Aug. 9–10): Roosevelt, Churchill meet at sea; issue (Aug. 14) 8-point declaration of common principles.

1942—First U. N. Conference (Jan. 1): 26 nations promise to prosecute war fully and not conclude separate peace.

1943—Casablanca (Fr. Mor.) Conference (Jan. 14–26): Roosevelt, Churchill, De Gaulle, Giraud plan initiative in war; will accept only unconditional surrender. Washington (D. C.) Conference (May 11–27): Roosevelt, Churchill plan global warfare, invasion of France, Burmese campaign.

Quebec Conference (Aug. 10–24): Roosevelt, Churchill, King, Hull, Eden plan Asiatic campaign.

Moscow Conference (Oct. 19–Nov. 1): Hull, Eden, Molotov recognize need for postwar international organization; promise to try war criminals; recognize China as one of Big Four; plan future of Austria, Italy.

Cairo Conference (Nov. 22–26): Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek plan Japanese offensive; promise free Korea.

Teheran Conference (Nov. 28–Dec. 1): Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin plan attack on Axis-held Europe.

1944—Dumbarton Oaks Conference (Aug. 21–Oct. 7): Representatives of U.S.S.R., Britain, China, U. S. meet on estate near Washington, D. C., to plan postwar United Nations organization.

Quebec Conference (Sept. 11–16): Roosevelt, Churchill plan Pacific war; advance invasion date of Philippines to Oct. 20, 1944.

1945—Yalta (Crimea) Conference (Feb. 4–11): Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin plan occupation of Germany and new Polish frontiers; set date for United Nations meeting at San Francisco.

United Nations Conference (Apr. 25–June 26): Representatives of 46 (later 50) nations draw up and sign U. N. Charter in San Francisco.

Potsdam (or Berlin) Conference (July 17–Aug. 2): Truman, Churchill (replaced by A. L. B. July 28), Stalin established council of foreign ministers to prepare peace treaties; plan postwar German government and reparations to be exacted.

EDUCATION

Elementary and Secondary Public School Statistics, 1947-48

Source: Information Please Almanac-Questionnaire.

Note: The number of schools includes rural and one-room school houses. The number of pupils includes only full-time students. The average yearly expenditure is based on the average daily attendance.

State	Elementary			Secondary			Av. yearly expenditure per pupil	Average yearly salary of teachers
	No. schools	No. pupils	No. teachers	No. schools	No. pupils	No. teachers		
Alabama.....	(¹)	435,461	12,783	(¹)	215,919	7,870	\$ 97.70	\$1953.00 ²
Arizona.....	377	119,224 ³	3,439 ³	70	29,254 ³	1,164 ³	115.00	3328.00 ⁴
Arkansas.....	2,914	295,802	8,101	430	119,004	4,497	112.00	1523.09
California.....	3,430	1,054,049	32,104	569	462,095	19,131	207.55	3583.00
Colorado.....	1,668	146,846	5,457	348	48,545	3,214	183.80	2346.03
Connecticut.....	755	186,731	6,249	125	80,696	3,593	191.14	3067.00
Delaware.....	158	26,079	899	47	17,022	824	201.03	2663.00
Florida.....	1,596	281,936	8,745	773	164,736	6,467	158.19	2582.90
Georgia.....	4,239 ⁵	752,046 ⁵	24,219 ⁵	1,368 ⁵	159,033 ⁵	6,710 ⁵	126.42 ⁵	1922.90 ⁷
Idaho.....	929	77,589	2,751	185	35,292	1,485	117.58	2077.68
Illinois.....	6,919	827,092	31,694	759	310,176	14,754	197.50	3059.50
Indiana.....	2,441	467,841	12,664	910	166,431	10,934	208.76	2825.05 ⁸
Iowa.....	5,751	351,230	6,082	847	113,269	16,383	174.57	2050.00
Kansas.....	5,293	206,191	8,516	653	110,621	5,871	197.00	2152.00
Kentucky.....	5,015	487,532	12,782	566	60,583	4,958	106.00	1820.00
Louisiana.....	(⁹)	358,741	10,800	(⁹)	60,065	4,300	113.77	(⁹)
Maine.....	1,507	118,458	4,355	214	35,846	1,762	136.28	1979.64
Maryland.....	879	207,868	5,726	228	101,644	4,434	165.77	3299.00 ¹⁰
Massachusetts.....	1,764	356,281	13,465	328	206,590	10,281	182.79	2959.49 ²
Michigan.....	3,125	632,749	20,411	1,016	351,822	13,400	222.66	2984.01
Minnesota.....	8,038	187,074	6,105	646	166,335	8,098	205.00	2529.00
Mississippi.....	3,757	463,394	11,131	716	77,257	4,653	56.14	1392.95
Missouri.....	7,000	457,061	16,975	748	145,417	6,390	150.97	2133.00
Montana.....	1,302	71,747	3,401	183	25,003	1,405	229.00 ¹¹	2722.00
Nebraska.....	6,310	160,903	8,610	590	64,622	3,245	158.59	1860.48
Nevada.....	199	19,758	749	37	6,392	290	214.54	3018.00
New Hampshire.....	538	51,411	1,661	82	18,472	1,161	193.11	2294.00 ²
New Jersey.....	1,547	446,491	14,309	250	192,555	7,482	232.42	3000.00
New Mexico.....	709	108,572	1,448	132	23,363	2,499	.....	2238.00
New York.....	6,063	1,310,420	47,588	1,169	564,396	27,437	256.08	3624.47 ²
North Carolina.....	3,158	691,420	19,258	962	164,432	5,958	108.00	2050.00
North Dakota.....	(¹¹)	85,620	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	27,009	(¹²)	160.16	1815.86 ²
Ohio.....	3,103	720,735	22,597	1,217	395,649	17,958	173.82	2757.48
Oklahoma.....	2,865	343,355	9,625	827	146,287	5,498	143.00	2106.00
Oregon.....	1,220	195,408	5,614	229	65,416	2,930	216.79	2909.00
Pennsylvania.....	7,752	920,911	30,616	1,170	539,912	23,713	193.28	2614.00 ²
Rhode Island.....	308	59,001	2,032	60	35,061	1,784	189.41	3100.00 ²
South Carolina.....	3,444	358,140	11,428	464	98,815	4,066	79.00	1330.00
South Dakota.....	3,720	85,299	5,280	279	29,211	1,232	207.79	1811.51
Tennessee.....	4,375 ¹³	518,910	(¹⁴)	269 ¹³	109,529	(¹⁴)	116.00	1750.00 ²
Texas.....	6,092	971,933	28,614	2,186	283,912	15,444	147.00	1848.00
Utah.....	347 ⁴	87,815	2,639	141 ³	58,591	2,074	178.10	2852.49
Vermont.....	876	45,150	1,853	85	15,472	638	156.32	2204.83
Virginia.....	3,018	429,471	11,431	556	139,744	4,919	118.68	1994.00
Washington.....	1,199	273,171	8,206	383	131,063	5,331	235.64	3185.84
West Virginia.....	4,146	286,436	10,151	380	131,814	5,419	122.60	2364.00 ²
Wisconsin.....	6,221	345,381	14,039	504	138,975	6,146	147.73	2002.00 ²
Wyoming.....	364	41,730	1,768	89	13,046	894	244.21	2370.00

¹ The combined figure for elementary and secondary schools is 3,700. ² Includes principals and supervisors. ³ 1948-49. ⁴ For elementary teachers. The salary for secondary teachers is \$3884.00. ⁵ 1946-47. ⁶ For white pupils, 1916-47; it is \$54.56 for colored pupils. ⁷ For white teachers, 1946-47; it is \$1265.67 for colored teachers. ⁸ There are 2,360 combined elementary and secondary schools. ⁹ The law of 1948 established a minimum of from \$2400 to \$3600. ¹⁰ Includes debt, service and transportation. ¹¹ There are 3,328 combined elementary and secondary schools. ¹² There are 6,388 combined elementary and secondary school teachers. ¹³ In addition there are 215 schools combining elementary and secondary grades. ¹⁴ There are 21,968 combined elementary and secondary school teachers.

State Compulsory Attendance Laws

State	Date of enactment*	Age limits	State	Date of enactment*	Age limits
Alabama	1915	7-16	Nebraska	1887	7-16
Arizona	1899	8-16	Nevada	1873	7-18
Arkansas	1909	7-16	New Hampshire	1871	8-16
California	1874	8-16	New Jersey	1875	7-17
Colorado	1889	8-16	New Mexico	1891	6-17
Connecticut	1872	7-16	New York	1874	7-16
Delaware	1907	7-17	North Carolina	1907	7-16
D. C.	1864	7-16	North Dakota	1883	7-17
Florida	1915	7-16	Ohio	1877	6-18
Georgia	1916	7-16	Oklahoma	1907	7-18
Idaho	1887	7-16	Oregon	1889	7-16
Illinois	1883	7-16	Pennsylvania	1895	8-17
Indiana	1897	7-16	Rhode Island	1883	7-16
Iowa	1902	7-16	South Carolina	1915	7-16
Kansas	1874	7-16	South Dakota	1883	7-16
Kentucky	1896	7-16	Tennessee	1905	7-16
Louisiana	1910	7-16	Texas	1915	7-16
Maine	1875	7-17	Utah	1890	8-18
Maryland	1902	7-16	Vermont	1867	7-16
Massachusetts	1852	7-16	Virginia	1908	7-16
Michigan	1871	6-16	Washington	1871	8-16
Minnesota	1885	8-16	West Virginia	1897	7-16
Mississippi	1918	7-16	Wisconsin	1879	7-16
Missouri	1905	7-16	Wyoming	1876	7-16
Montana	1883	8-16			

* Date of enactment of first compulsory education law.

Statistics of State School Systems, 1933 to 1947

Years	Enrollment					High-school graduates		Expense per pupil in average daily attendance	Value of textbooks free to pupils
	Total	Elementary schools		Secondary schools					
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1933-1934....	26,434,193	10,645,991	10,119,046	2,802,122	2,867,034	396,016	440,909	\$ 67.48	\$12,715,857
1935-1936....	26,367,098	10,455,192	9,937,369	2,948,765	3,025,772	447,409	484,874	74.30	22,595,179
1937-1938....	25,975,108	10,153,007	9,595,167	3,032,963	3,193,971	481,906	552,252	83.87	24,230,207
1939-1940....	25,433,542	9,681,465	9,150,633	3,257,952	3,350,492	538,273	604,973	88.09	25,614,116
1940-1941....	25,296,138	9,529,587	9,052,638	3,273,606	3,440,307	536,715	615,508	92.38	26,076,002
1941-1942....	24,562,473	9,336,067	8,838,601	3,089,434	3,298,371	535,156	626,043	98.31	27,012,724
1942-1943....	24,155,146	9,237,002	8,796,078	2,891,633	3,230,433	489,115	597,383	104.85	27,090,248
1943-1944....	23,266,616	9,081,270	8,631,826	2,553,356	3,000,164	393,418	559,836	116.99	23,987,277
1944-1945....	23,225,784	9,053,952	8,611,642	2,565,699	2,994,491	—944,536—		125.41	23,954,676
1945-1946....	23,299,941	9,098,013	8,579,731	2,633,117	2,989,080	—974,407—		136.41	27,447,595
1946-1947....	23,659,158	9,187,105	8,634,376	2,822,633	3,015,044	—1,073,679—		152.80	29,805,963

Junior College Enrollment, 1919 to 1946

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Year	Publicly controlled		Privately controlled		Total	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1919-20	10	2,940	42	5,162	52	8,102
1929-30	129	36,501	148	19,115	277	55,616
1935-36	187	70,557	228	31,896	415	102,453
1937-38	209	82,041	244	39,469	453	121,510
1939-40	217	107,553	239	42,301	456	149,854
1941-42	231	100,783	230	40,489	461	141,272
1943-44	210	56,439	203	28,177	413	84,616
1945-46	235	109,640	225	46,816	460	156,456

Total School Enrollments, 1929 to 1946

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Type of school by level	1929-30	1933-34	1939-40	1941-42	1943-44	1945-46
Kindergartens:						
Public.....	723,443	601,775	594,647	625,783	697,468	772,957
Private.....	54,456	37,506	57,341	57,341	57,341	57,341*
Elementary:						
Public.....	20,555,150	20,228,014	18,286,906	17,588,723	17,053,473	16,954,395
Private.....	2,255,430	2,333,191	2,106,030	2,084,653	2,021,618	2,213,362
Total kindergarten and elem'y schools.....	23,588,479	23,200,486	21,044,924	20,356,500	19,829,900	19,998,055
High Schools:						
Public.....	4,399,422	5,669,156	6,601,444	6,387,805	5,553,520	5,622,197
Private.....	341,158	360,092	457,768	483,195	420,961	565,108
Total high schools.....	4,740,580	6,029,248	7,059,212	6,871,000	5,974,481	6,187,305
Normal schools and teachers colleges.....	176,462	136,184	177,045	144,945	74,379	119,812
Colleges, univ., and prof. schools.....	924,275	919,176	1,317,158	1,259,045	803,138	1,557,039
Total higher education.....	1,100,737	1,055,360	1,494,203	1,403,990	877,517	1,676,851
Priv. comm. & bus. schools (day and eve.)...	179,756	102,286	634,546	488,112	488,112	563,970†

* Data are for 1939-40. † Estimated.

Estimated Public and Private School Enrollment, 1947-48

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Type of school	Total	Type of school	Total
Elementary*		Higher education	
Public.....	20,004,000	Universities, colleges, professional schools, including junior colleges and normal schools....	2,750,000
Private and parochial.....	2,492,000	Other schools	
Residential schools for exceptional children.....	60,000	Private commercial.....	300,000
Elementary grades in colleges.....	41,000	Nurse training schools (not affiliated with colleges and universities).....	100,000
Federal schools for Indians.....	23,000	Total.....	400,000
Total.....	22,620,000	Grand total.....	32,100,000
Secondary			
Public.....	5,730,000		
Private and parochial.....	535,000		
Residential schools for exceptional children.....	10,000		
Secondary schools in colleges.....	50,000		
Federal schools for Indians.....	5,000		
Total.....	6,330,000		

* These data do not include enrollments in private, trade, vocational, art, music, drama, and Bible schools that are not departments of colleges and universities.

Number Surviving Through College per 1,000 Pupils

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Grade or year	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939
Elementary: Fifth*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sixth.....	928	939	954	943	929	935	944	953	946	954	954	955
Seventh.....	834	847	861	872	884	889	895	892	889	895	901	908
Eighth.....	779	805	825	824	818	831	836	842	839	849	850	853
High School: I.....	714	736	760	770	780	786	792	803	814	839	811	796
II.....	588	624	647	652	651	664	688	711	725	704	679	655
III.....	485	498	512	529	546	570	594	610	587	554	519	532
IV.....	415	432	454	463	481	510	489	512	466	425	428	444
Graduates.....	355	378	403	417	432	455	462	467	439	393	398	419
Year of graduation.....	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
College: I.....	135	137	139	148	154	160	142	129	119	121	....	....
Graduates.....	65	69	70	69	69	47	49	51	....	....	....	....
Year of graduation.....	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	....	....	....	....

* Fourth grade in 11-grade system; fifth grade in 12-grade system.

White and Negro Statistics in Selected States, 1946*

Source, this page: U. S. Office of Education.

State	Enrollment		Expense per pupil in A.D.A.†		Instructional staff		Average annual salary of teachers‡	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alabama.....	412,771	225,604	\$85.46	\$37.59	13,976	6,221	\$1,451	\$ 884
Arkansas.....	297,370	95,700	74.11	34.93	9,890	2,655	1,163	711
Delaware.....	34,400	7,283	158.04	125.12§	1,420	259	2,244	1,976
D. C.....	54,030	40,747	190.36	149.42	2,104	1,313	2,637	2,637
Florida.....	271,360	101,817	134.76	61.75	10,856	3,519	1,862	1,278
Georgia.....	435,271	259,111	82.57	31.14	15,922	7,350	1,279	651
Kentucky.....	490,256	36,205	90.05	98.35§	16,465	1,358	1,289	1,367
Louisiana.....	270,567	165,706	136.12	43.81§	10,164	4,489	1,797	948
Maryland.....	225,231	63,160	130.40	110.66§	7,346	1,888	2,297	2,127
Mississippi.....	258,224	258,800	75.19	14.74	8,665	6,245	1,165	427
Missouri.....	574,348	50,887	137.68	133.35§	21,382	1,637	2,703	1,853
North Carolina.....	562,192	251,307	86.05	70.36	18,458	7,436	1,608	1,587
Oklahoma.....	424,570	36,695	111.30	118.32	15,649	1,528	1,807	1,688
South Carolina.....	247,224	201,020	100.38	39.64	9,316	6,220	1,365	834
Tennessee.....	492,951	102,068	80.30	55.44§	17,554	3,139	1,330	1,044
Texas.....	1,048,899	197,554	123.14	91.22§	38,999	6,705	1,695	1,315
Virginia.....	400,282	147,699	104.29	53.15§	14,305	4,495	1,605	1,475
West Virginia.....	385,816	24,857	100.63	111.47§	14,125	979	1,571	1,789
Total.....	21,033,721	2,266,220	104.66	57.57	799,812	67,436	1,640	1,134

* All figures are for public elementary and secondary schools. † A.D.A. = average daily attendance. ‡ Includes supervisors, principals and teachers. § Estimate based on teachers' salaries.

High-school and College Graduates, 1900 to 1946

(Public and private schools)

Year of graduation	High school			College		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1900.....	38,075	56,808	94,883	17,220	8,104	25,324
1910.....	63,676	92,753	156,429	22,557	11,621	34,178
1920.....	123,684	187,582	311,266	31,980	16,642	48,622
1929-30.....	300,376	366,528	666,904	73,615	48,869	122,484
1940-41.....	578,718	642,757	1,221,475	109,546	76,954	186,500
1941-42.....	576,717	665,658	1,242,375	103,889	81,457	185,346
1942-43.....	527,100	635,184	1,162,284	76,182	75,510	151,692
1943-44.....	423,971	595,262	1,019,233	55,876	69,999	125,875
1944-45.....	431,396	615,528	1,046,924	57,270	73,755	131,025
1945-46.....	466,926	613,107	1,080,033	58,664	77,510	136,174

Public and Private Residential Schools for the Blind, Deaf, Mentally Deficient, and Delinquent, 1922 to 1946

Type and year	States reported*	Schools reported	Pupils	Type and year	States reported*	Schools reported	Pupils
Blind:				Deaf (con't.):			
1922.....	39	48	4,634	1940.....	45	79	14,673
1927.....	41	51	5,245	1945-46.....	45	79	12,971
1931.....	41	55	5,530	Mentally deficient:			
1936.....	41	55	5,851	1936.....	47	130	21,889†
1940.....	40	50	5,870	1940.....	46	104	21,806†
1945-46.....	41	54	5,150	1945-46.....	46	139	21,460†
Deaf:				Delinquent:			
1922.....	43	75	11,417	1936.....	49	154	31,174
1927.....	44	76	13,928	1940.....	49	142	29,109
1931.....	45	83	14,854	1945-46.....	49	163	22,460†
1936.....	45	79	15,366				

* Includes District of Columbia. † Includes only children reported for school work.

School Attendance, 1940 and 1947

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Year and age	Male			Female			Total		
	Popula- tion	Attending school		Popula- tion	Attending school		Popula- tion	Attending school	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
APRIL 1940									
5 years old.....	1,087,811	190,842	17.5	1,054,596	194,318	18.4	2,142,407	385,160	18.0
6 years old.....	1,041,757	710,525	68.2	1,012,628	709,526	70.1	2,054,385	1,420,051	69.1
7 to 9 years old.....	3,289,255	3,096,174	94.1	3,193,575	3,022,852	94.5	6,482,830	6,119,026	94.3
10 to 13 years old.....	4,734,213	4,510,906	95.3	4,605,992	4,404,763	95.6	9,340,205	8,915,669	95.5
14 to 17 years old.....	4,902,896	3,869,470	78.9	4,817,523	3,839,401	79.7	9,720,419	7,708,871	79.3
18 and 19 years old.....	2,495,373	769,773	30.8	2,523,461	679,712	26.9	5,018,834	1,449,485	28.9
20 to 24 years old.....	5,692,392	466,895	8.2	5,895,443	293,942	5.0	11,587,835	760,837	6.6
Total.....	23,243,697	13,614,585	58.6	23,108,218	13,144,514	56.9	46,351,915	26,759,099	57.7
APRIL 1947									
5 years old.....	1,342,000	54,000	4.0	1,286,000	82,000	6.4	2,628,000	136,000	5.2
6 years old.....	1,247,000	834,000	66.9	1,199,000	810,000	67.6	2,446,000	1,644,000	67.2
7 to 9 years old.....	3,521,000	3,372,000	95.8	3,394,000	3,271,000	96.4	6,915,000	6,643,000	96.1
10 to 13 years old.....	4,347,000	4,245,000	97.7	4,215,000	4,109,000	97.5	8,562,000	8,354,000	97.6
14 to 17 years old.....	4,377,000	3,538,000	80.8	4,312,000	3,519,000	81.6	8,689,000	7,057,000	81.2
18 and 19 years old.....	1,837,000	565,000	30.8	2,304,000	583,000	25.3	4,141,000	1,148,000	27.7
20 to 24 years old.....	5,653,000	993,000	17.6	6,095,000	269,000	4.4	11,748,000	1,262,000	10.7
Total.....	22,324,000	13,601,000	60.9	22,805,000	12,643,000	55.4	45,129,000	26,244,000	58.2

Degrees Granted by Institutions of Higher Education, 1948-49

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Field	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture.....	7,768	141	919	23	226	6
Architecture.....	1,506	122	154	10	2	...
Biology.....	6,017	2,258	299	105	62	21
Business and commerce.....	55,232	6,392	3,598	299	27	2
Dentistry.....	1,677	88	83	1	...	...
Economics.....	10,378	1,158	748	115	138	11
Education.....	13,347	24,418	7,665	6,163	562	119
Engineering*.....	35,642	117	3,554	16	269	1
English.....	6,206	8,720	1,069	883	126	31
Fine arts.....	1,594	2,675	335	248	14	5
Home economics.....	67	7,636	23	639	...	9
Journalism.....	3,335	1,221	225	44	3	...
Languages, modern†.....	1,395	2,769	441	394	88	30
Law.....	13,942	424	445	24	31	2
Mathematics.....	3,513	1,527	712	181	116	10
Medicine, M.D. only.....	4,572	604	...	...	...	...
Music.....	2,920	3,742	934	535	28	2
Nursing.....	20	3,509	...	246	...	2
Pharmacy.....	3,759	493	74	17	38	1
Philosophy.....	1,809	337	253	37	309	13
Physical education.....	5,514	2,328	800	322	20	19
Physics.....	2,645	183	798	43	259	7
Psychology.....	4,951	3,614	889	566	167	34
Social sciences‡.....	3,701	1,972	245	105	17	9
Theology.....	2,845	226	631	78	143	...
Veterinary medicine.....	614	27	9	...	7	...
Arts§.....	9,535	4,699	1,183	512	200	20
Sciences§.....	5,173	800	463	123	11	1
Total**.....	264,168	102,466	35,278	15,549	4,771	522

* Includes aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical. † Includes French, German, Spanish, Russian and others. ‡ Not elsewhere classified. § Major not specified. ** Includes other fields of study not listed in this table.

Federal Government Allotment for School Lunch Program, 1947 and 1948

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

State	1947*	1948	State	1947*	1948
Alabama.....	\$2,612,601.92	\$2,185,523	Nebraska.....	\$ 482,268.55	\$ 454,044
Arizona.....	439,299.89	323,497	Nevada.....	65,588.41	43,436
Arkansas.....	1,862,156.36	1,431,269	New Hampshire.....	177,162.52	190,656
California.....	3,059,321.63	1,970,097	New Jersey.....	1,299,237.30	1,106,752
Colorado.....	513,902.61	436,517	New Mexico.....	297,878.14	278,168
Connecticut.....	536,835.85	448,492	New York.....	5,066,618.15	2,850,867
Delaware.....	100,256.11	78,464	North Carolina.....	3,773,110.39	2,584,366
D. C.....	99,510.42	110,163	North Dakota.....	229,506.21	219,055
Florida.....	1,479,130.39	880,943	Ohio.....	2,759,275.53	2,119,875
Georgia.....	3,071,804.85	2,179,467	Oklahoma.....	1,610,694.52	1,138,814
Idaho.....	352,018.70	219,552	Oregon.....	496,086.80	348,815
Illinois.....	3,505,540.25	2,122,655	Pennsylvania.....	2,186,171.87	2,230,421
Indiana.....	1,569,135.19	1,216,957	Rhode Island.....	229,927.20	214,436
Iowa.....	1,302,556.60	855,517	South Carolina.....	2,101,442.17	1,596,273
Kansas.....	698,279.92	632,398	South Dakota.....	238,352.81	15,251
Kentucky.....	2,130,253.65	1,847,063	Tennessee.....	2,530,925.48	1,756,409
Louisiana.....	2,052,185.19	1,505,867	Texas.....	4,759,809.93	3,333,157
Maine.....	335,713.01	332,939	Utah.....	661,971.71	301,606
Maryland.....	762,651.80	617,304	Vermont.....	143,038.84	139,493
Massachusetts.....	1,364,433.22	1,106,543	Virginia.....	1,562,652.98	1,521,067
Michigan.....	2,150,779.23	1,833,812	Washington.....	756,785.04	507,800
Minnesota.....	1,567,180.94	994,184	West Virginia.....	1,326,062.35	1,165,312
Mississippi.....	1,919,371.87	1,740,903	Wisconsin.....	1,311,140.50	1,086,286
Missouri.....	1,960,335.04	1,347,876	Wyoming.....	184,238.30	100,292
Montana.....	212,954.90	179,347	Total.....	72,338,155.24	54,000,000

* Allotment for 1947 includes \$10,000,000 for equipment.

Federal Funds Allocated to the States, June 30, 1948

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

For Regular School Purposes	Amount	For Emergency School Purposes	Amount
More complete endowment and support of land grant colleges.....	\$ 5,030,000	School lunches.....	\$ 54,000,000
Agric. experiment stations.....	8,950,808	Schools in war areas.....	6,643,000*
Cooperative agricultural extension service..	27,455,370	Education of veterans†.....	2,122,292,440*
Vocational education below college grade..	25,035,122	Value of surplus school property:	
Vocational rehabilitation.....	18,000,000	Army and Navy donable property.....	201,406,636‡
Total.....	84,471,300	Real property.....	284,473,734‡
		Property of schools enrolling veterans:	
		Construction cost.....	79,446,379§
		Equipment value.....	87,013,725

* Data for 1947. † Includes amounts for subsistence allowance and for tuition, equipment, etc. ‡ Data for 2½ years. § Includes \$1,696,680 in "Warehouse Fund" not allocated by states.

Vocational and Special School Enrollment, 1947*

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Type of school	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distributive education	Total
Evening.....	263,118	116,781	333,156	140,996	854,051
Part-time.....	23,714	386,064	105,403	94,145	609,326
All-day.....	297,701	217,253	530,287	.....	1,045,241
Total.....	584,533	720,098	968,846	235,141	2,508,618

* Provisional figures.

New Record Established

A total of 430,000 degrees conferred by colleges and universities during the year ended June 30 set a record, the U. S. Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency announced on July 26. The number was an estimate, it was stated, based on statistics obtained from about 1,000 of the 1,200 institutions qualified to grant degrees.

Academic Degree Abbreviations

Source: American Council on Education.

Ae.E.	Aeronautical Engineer	G.L.	Graduate in Law
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	G.N.	Graduate Nurse
B.Ag.	Bachelor of Agriculture	G.Ph.	Graduate in Pharmacy
B.App.Arts	Bachelor of Applied Arts	HH.D.	Doctor of Humanities
B.Arch.	Bachelor of Architecture	L.H.D.	Doctor of Humane Letters
B.B.A.	Bachelor of Business Administration	Litt.M.	Master of Letters
B.B.S.	Bachelor of Business Science	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
B.C.E.	Bachelor of Civil Engineering	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
B.Ch.E.	Bachelor of Chemical Engineering	LL.M.	Master of Laws
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity	M.A.	Master of Arts
B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education	M.Aero.E.	Master of Aeronautical Engineering
B.E.E.	Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	M.C.E.	Master of Civil Engineering
B.F.A.	Bachelor of Fine Arts	M.C.S.	Master of Commercial Science
B.J.	Bachelor of Journalism	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
B.L.	Bachelor of Letters	M.E.	Mechanical Engineer
B.Litt.	Bachelor of Literature	M.Ed.	Master of Education
B.Med.	Bachelor of Medicine	Med.Sc.D.	Doctor of Medical Science
B.Mus.	Bachelor of Music or in Music	M.Eng.	Mining Engineer
B.N.	Bachelor of Nursing	M.F.	Master of Forestry
B.Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy	M.F.A.	Master of Fine Arts
B.Ph.	Bachelor of Philosophy	M.Int.Med.	Master of Internal Medicine
B.S.	Bachelor of Science	M.M.	Master of Music
B.Th.	Bachelor of Theology	M.Mech.Eng.	Master of Mechanical Engineering
C.E.	Civil Engineer	M.Mus.	Master of Music
Ch.E.	Chemical Engineer	M.N.	Master of Nursing
D.C.E.	Doctor of Civil Engineering	M.P.H.	Master of Public Health
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law	M.R.E.	Master of Religious Education
D.C.S.	Doctor of Commercial Science	M.R.P.	Master in Regional Planning
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity	M.S.	Master of Science
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery	M.Soc.Wk.	Master of Social Work
D.Ed.	Doctor of Education	M.Surgery	Master in Surgery
D.M.L.	Doctor of Modern Languages	M.Th.	Master of Theology
D.M.S.	Doctor of Medical Science	Phar.D.	Doctor of Pharmacy
D.P.H.	Doctor of Public Health	Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
D.R.E.	Doctor of Religious Education	Ph.C.	Pharmaceutical Chemist
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
D.V.M.	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	Ph.G.	Graduate in Pharmacy
E.E.	Electrical Engineer	Ph.L.	Licentiate in Philosophy
E.M.	Engineer of Mines	Ph.M.	Master of Philosophy
E.Met.	Engineer of Metallurgy	S.Sc.D.	Doctor of Social Science
		S.T.B.	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
		S.T.D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
		S.T.M.	Master of Sacred Theology

Colors of Academic Degrees

Agriculture	Maize	Library Science	Lemon
Arts and Letters	White	Medicine	Green
Commerce & Accountancy	Drab	Music	Pink
Dentistry	Lilac	Oratory	Silver gray
Economics	Copper	Pharmacy	Olive green
Education	Light blue	Philosophy	Dark blue
Engineering	Orange	Physical Education	Sage green
Fine Arts, Architecture	Brown	Public Health	Salmon pink
Forestry	Russet	Science	Golden yellow
Humanities	Crimson	Theology	Scarlet
Law	Purple	Veterinary Science	Gray

Accredited U. S. Colleges and Universities, Spring Semester, 1949

Only schools accredited by at least one of the seven regional accrediting associations are listed. The date of founding lists the original issue of the charter. The number of faculty and students includes only those on full-time status. Endowment does not include yearly grants given to state institutions for maintenance, etc., nor does it include living endowment for Catholic schools.

M = Male; F = Female; C = Coeducational; Co = Coordinate

* denotes that figures apply for Fall semester, 1948. † denotes that women are admitted for special courses and graduate work when applied to a male school and that men are admitted in the emergency when applied to a female school.

Institution and location	Founded	Chief executive	Faculty	No. of students	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Adams State College; Alamosa, Colo.*	1921	Ira Richardson	33	792 C	25,000	State	
Adelphi College; Garden City, N. Y.	1896	P. D. Eddy	103	2,233 C	45,363	Priv.	\$ 530,000
Agnes Scott College; Decatur, Ga.	1889	J. R. McCain	68	550 F	57,000	Priv.	2,750,000
Akron, University of; Ohio	1871	H. E. Simmons	130	2,762 C	79,137	City	
Alabama, University of; University, Ala.	1831	J. M. Gallalee	604	7,936 C	350,000	State	6,700,000
Alabama A and M College; Normal, Ala.	1875	J. F. Drake	40	858 C	15,000	State	
Alabama College; Montevallo	1896	J. T. Caldwell	70	781 F	57,245	State	669,129
Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Auburn	1872	R. B. Draughon	425	6,691 C	138,500	State	644,007
Alabama State Teachers College; Florence	1873	E. B. Norton	86	1,145 C	45,000	State	
Alabama State Teachers College; Jacksonville*	1883	Houston Cole	60	1,290 C	40,000	State	
Alabama State Teachers College; Livingston*	1835	W. W. Hill	25	432 C	26,242	State	
Alabama State Teachers College; Montgomery*	1874	H. C. Trenholm	78	1,935 C	14,472	State	
Alabama State Teachers College; Troy	1887	C. B. Smith	40	886 C	21,820	State	
Albertus Magnus College; New Haven, Conn.	1925	Sister M. Irmina	26	235 F	24,500	Cath.	20,000
Albion College; Albion, Mich.	1835	W. W. Whitehouse	67	1,333 C	70,370	Meth.	3,642,841
Albright College; Reading, Pa.	1856	H. V. Masters	43	776 C	27,150	Evangel.	982,000
Alfred University; Alfred, N. Y.	1836	M. E. Drake	101	934 C	65,000	Priv. & St.	1,200,000
Allegheny College; Meadville, Pa.	1815	L. T. Benazet	75	1,024 C	111,000	Priv.	2,400,000
Allen University; Columbia, S. C.*	1870	S. R. Higgins	40	799 C	15,000	A.M.E.	532,110
Alma College; Alma, Mich.	1886	D. D. Welch	38	612 C	53,222	Presb.	
Alverno College; Milwaukee, Wis.	1936	Sister M. Augustine	27	421 F	26,641	Cath.	
American International College; Springfield, Mass.	1885	J. H. Miller	45	1,350 C	25,000	Priv.	250,000
American University; Washington, D. C.*	1893	P. F. Douglass	132	1,872 C	118,256	Meth.	829,707
Amherst College; Amherst, Mass.	1821	C. W. Cole	103	1,167 M	269,220	Priv.	14,038,690
Anderson College; Anderson, Ind.	1917	J. A. Morrison	45	641 C	20,584	Ch. of God	35,035
Antioch College; Yellow Springs, Ohio	1853	Douglas McGregor	45	1,142 C	75,000	Priv.	2,738,000
Appalachian State Teachers College; Boone, N. C.	1899	B. B. Dougherty	73	1,260 C	35,000	State	
Aquinas College; Grand Rapids, Mich.	1923	V. Rev. A. F. Bukowski	32	380 C	16,000	Cath.	
Arizona, University of; Tucson	1885	J. B. McCormick	300	5,225 C	220,000	State	
Arizona State College; Flagstaff	1899	L. A. Eastburn	52	133 C	32,000	State	
Arizona State College; Tempe	1885	Grady Gammage	118	3,677 C	73,876	State	
Arkansas, University of; Fayetteville	1871	L. W. Jones	330	4,979 C	251,000	State	133,000
Arkansas A and M College; Monticello	1909	H. E. Thompson	35	485 C	20,000	State	

Arkansas State College; State College, Ark.	1909	W. J. Edens.	86	1,400 C	25,200	State.
Arkansas State Teachers College; Conway.	1907	N. M. Irby.	68	1,324 C	30,713	State.
Asbury College; Wilmore, Ky.*	1890	Z. T. Johnson.	38	954 C	34,888	Priv.
Ashland Coll'g.; Ashland, Ohio.	1878	G. L. Clayton.	30	569 C	23,675	Breth.
Atlanta University; Atlanta, Ga.	1865	R. E. Clement.	49	254 C	100,186	Priv.
Atlantic Union College; South Lancaster, Mass.	1882	L. N. Holm.	24	285 C	28,584	Advent.
Augustana Coll'g.; Rock Island, Ill.	1860	C. J. I. Bergendoff.	70	1,267 C	72,009	Luth.
Augustana Coll'g.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1860	L. M. Stavig.	62	691 C	25,582	Evangel. Luth.
Aurora Coll'g.; Aurora, Ill.	1893	T. P. Stephens.	44	392 C	31,000	Advent.
Austin College; Sherman, Tex.	1849	W. B. Guerrant.	35	578 C	20,646	Presb.
Baker University; Baldwin, Kans.	1858	N. P. Horn.	34	656 C	60,030	Math.
Baldwin Wallace College; Berea, Ohio.	1845	J. L. Knight.	83	1,505 C	54,552	Math.
Ball State Teachers College; Muncie, Ind.	1918	J. R. Emans.	154	2,676 C	108,168	State.
Barat College of the Sacred Heart; Lake Forest, Ill.	1919	Margaret Reilly.	32	315 F	25,000	Cath.
Bard College; Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1860	E. C. Fuller.	37	272 C	60,000	Priv.
Bates College; Lewiston, Maine.	1864	C. F. Phillips.	55	793 C	80,000	Priv.
Baylor University; Waco, Tex.	1845	W. R. White.	200	4,711 C	150,000	Bapt.
Beaver College; Jenkintown, Pa.	1853	R. M. Kistler.	58	592 F	25,700	Presb.
Belhaven College; Jackson, Miss.	1894	G. T. Gillespie.	30	240 F	20,000	Presb.
Beloit College; Beloit, Wis.	1846	Carey Cronels.	77	1,037 C	150,000	Priv.
Benedict College; Columbia, S. C.*	1870	J. A. Bacotts.	35	695 C	19,050	Bapt.
Bennett College; Greensboro, N. C.	1873	D. D. Jones.	41	456 F	24,790	Math.
Bennington College; Bennington, Vt.	1932	Frederick Burkhardt.	42	286 F	29,700	Priv.
Berea College; Berea, Ky.	1855	F. S. Hutchins.	86	1,054 C	102,000	Priv.
Bessie Tift College; Forsyth, Ga.	1849	W. F. Gunn.	23	240 F	23,000	Bapt.
Bethany College; Bethany, W. Va.*	1840	W. H. Cramblett.	51	706 C	46,048	Priv.
Bethany College; Lindsborg, Kans.	1881	Emory Lindquist.	30	337 C	25,350	Luth.
Bethel College; North Newton, Kans.	1887	E. G. Kaufman.	42	397 C	27,000	Mennonite.
Bethune-Cookman College; Daytona Beach, Fla.	1904	R. V. Moore.	50	73 C	15,533	Priv.
Birmingham-Southern College; Birmingham, Ala.	1856	G. R. Stuart.	50	926 C	69,676	Math.
Bishop College; Marshall, Tex.	1881	J. J. Rhoads.	45	1,190 C	22,000	Priv.
Black Hills Teachers College; Spearfish, S. Dak.	1883	R. E. Jonas.	33	325 C	23,000	State.
Blue Mountain College; Blue Mountain, Miss.	1873	L. R. Lowrey.	28	262 F	18,765	Bapt.
Bluefield State College; Bluefield, W. Va.	1895	H. L. Dickason.	25	591 C	20,000	State.
Boston, Teachers College of City of, Mass.	1852	W. F. Looney.	31	361 C	31,000	City.
Boston College; Mass.	1863	V. Rev. W. L. Keleher.	277	5,919 M†	223,067	Cath.
Boston University; Mass.	1839	D. L. Marsh.	1,000	11,177 C	320,000	Priv.
Bowdoin College; Brunswick, Maine.	1794	K. C. M. Sills.	84	942 M	221,000	Priv.
Bowling Green State Univ.; Bowling Green, Ohio.	1910	F. J. Prout.	253	4,412 C	100,000	State.
Bradley University; Peoria, Ill.	1897	D. B. Owen.	134	4,517 C	72,000	Priv.
Briar Cliff College; Sioux City, Iowa.	1930	Sister J. Marie.	35	430 F	21,000	Cath.
Bridgewater College; Bridgewater, Va.	1880	W. D. Bowman.	25	526 C	17,000	Breth.
Brigham Young University; Provo, Utah	1875	H. S. McDonald.	250	4,272 C	158,000	Mormon.
Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of; Bklyn., N. Y.	1854	H. S. Rogers.	230	2,028 M	40,000	Priv.
Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, N. Y.	1930	H. D. Gideonse.	528	7,685 C	131,000	City.
Brown University; Providence, R. I. ²	1764	H. M. Wriston.	238	4,085 C	725,000	Priv.
Bryn Mawr College; Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1885	Katherine E. McBride.	65	719 F	204,488	Priv.
Bucknell University; Lewisburg, Pa.	1846	H. A. Hildreth.	136	2,268 C	110,030	Bt.

Institution and location	Founded	Chief executive	Faculty	No. of students	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Buffalo, University of; N. Y. ^a	1846	S. P. Capen.....	316	5,994 C	234,910	Priv.....	6,996,986
Butler University; Indianapolis, Ind.....	1850	M. O. Ross.....	250	3,552 C	125,000	Priv.....	5,081,082
California, University of; Berkeley ⁴	1868	R. G. Sproul.....	3,754	41,953 C	2,437,384	State.....	41,930,000
California Institute of Technology; Pasadena.....	1891	L. A. DuBridge.....	135	1,350 M	69,336	Priv.....	21,000,000
Calvin College; Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1876	Henry Schultze.....	56	1,353 C ¹	35,500	Ch. Ref.....	200,104
Canisius College; Buffalo, N. Y.....	1850	V. Rev. R. Schouten.....	68	1,785 M	46,000	Cath.....	140,000
Capital University; Columbus, Ohio.....	1870	Rev. H. L. Yochum.....	75	1,055 C	54,000	Luth.....	791,865
Carleton College; Northfield, Minn.....	1866	L. M. Gould.....	95	1,089 C	150,000	Priv.....	3,961,497
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. ⁶	1900	R. E. Doherty.....	273	3,185 C	80,000	Priv.....	29,104,314
Carroll College; Helena, Mont.....	1909	Rt. Rev. E. J. Riley.....	30	391 M [†]	19,497	Cath.....	500,000
Carroll College; Waukesha, Wis.....	1846	N. V. Russell.....	54	808 C	38,208	Presb.....	1,039,475
Carson-Newman College; Jefferson City, Tenn.....	1851	D. H. Fite.....	46	192 C	30,000	Bapt.....	746,301
Carthage College; Carthage, Ill. ⁸	1870	Erland Nelson.....	37	424 C	38,072	Luth.....	722,622
Case Institute of Technology; Cleveland, Ohio.....	1880	T. K. Glennan.....	145	1,700 M	70,000	Priv.....	5,800,000
Catawba College; Salisbury, N. C.....	1851	A. R. Koppel.....	54	822 C	30,893	Evan. & Ref.....	661,000
Catholic University; Washington, D. C. ⁵	1867	Rt. Rev. P. J. McCormick.....	476	3,728 M	340,264	Cath.....	5,657,495
Cedar Crest College; Allentown, Pa.....	1825	D. H. Moore.....	42	370 F	27,000	Evan. & Ref.....	155,000
Centenary College; Shreveport, La.....	1855	E. P. Puckett.....	48	742 C	30,000	Meth.....	800,296
Central College; Fayette, Mo.....	1853	G. T. Vander Lugt.....	28	468 C	23,650	Ref.....	1,027,490
Central College; Pella, Iowa.....	1892	C. L. Anspach.....	150	2,188 C	61,000	State.....	416,956
Central Michigan Coll. of Education; Mt. Pleasant.....	1871	G. W. Diemer.....	76	1,504 C	78,000	State.....	
Central Missouri State College; Warrensburg.....	1890	G. P. Huckabee.....	60	922 C	35,000	State.....	
Central State College; Edmond, Okla.....	1894	W. C. Hansen.....	55	790 C	40,000	State.....	
Central State Teachers Coll.; Stevens Point, Wis.....	1891	R. E. McConnell.....	93	1,300 C	49,220	State.....	
Central Washington Coll. of Education; Ellensburg.....	1819	W. A. Groves.....	45	560 C	56,297	Presb.....	2,287,018
Centre College; Danville, Ky.....	1861	G. N. Reeves.....	31	346 C	20,075	Priv.....	210,000
Chapman College; Los Angeles, Calif.....	1870	G. D. Grace.....	20	394 C	32,426	City.....	553,500
Charleston, College of; S. C.....	1770	D. A. Lockmiller.....	92	1,392 C	150,000	Priv.....	875,000
Chattanooga, University of; Tenn.....	1886	Sister M. Kostka.....	43	461 F	32,000	Cath.....	
Chestnut Hill College; Philadelphia, Pa.....	1871	L. P. Hill.....	23	360 C	20,000	State.....	
Cheyney Training School; Cheyney, Pa.....	1837	R. M. Hutchins.....	800	7,300 C	1,750,000	Priv.....	72,345,000
Chicago, University of; Ill.....	1859	R. M. Cook.....	58	695 C	82,000	City.....	
Chicago Teachers College; Ill.....	1867	A. J. Hamilton.....	71	1,233 C	40,000	State.....	11,691,222
Chico State College; Chico, Calif.....	1819	Raymond Walters.....	565	16,400 C	621,903	City.....	
Cincinnati, University of; Ohio.....	1842	Gen. C. P. Summerall.....	138	1,924 M	47,300	State.....	
Citadel, The Military Coll. of S. C.; Charleston.....	1869	J. J. Seabrook.....	28	432 C	14,500	Meth.....	166,000
Claflin University; Orangeburg, S. C.....	1869	J. P. Brawley.....	41	781 C	119,366	Meth.....	986,294
Clark College; Atlanta, Ga.....	1843	Sister M. L. Graham.....	44	846 C	16,000	Meth.....	907,000
Clarke College; Dubuque, Iowa.....	1887	H. B. Jefferson.....	35	70 F	26,000	Cath.....	
Clark University; Worcester, Mass.....	1896	J. H. Davis.....	105	1,665 M	17,000	Priv.....	2,000,000
Clarkson Memorial Coll. of Tech.; Potsdam, N. Y.....	1889	R. F. Poole.....	225	3,054 M	107,271	State.....	281,000
Clemson College; Clemson, S. C.....	1851	B. S. Hollinshead.....	60	672 C	60,000	Presb.....	2,250,000
Coe College; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....							

Coker College; Hartsville, S. C.*	1903	D. C. Agnew	34	286 F	23,000	Priv.	693,000
Colby College; Waterville, Maine	1813	J. S. Bixler	81	1,087 C	130,000	Priv.	4,100,000
Colgate University; Hamilton, N. Y.	1819	E. N. Case	123	1,386 M	180,000	Priv.	5,851,233
Colorado, University of; Boulder	1876	R. L. Stearns	452	8,347 C	287,405	State	927,599
Colorado A. and M. College; Fort Collins*	1870	I. E. Newsum	256	4,431 C	132,615	State	
Colorado College; Colorado Springs	1874	W. H. Gill	55	1,222 C	144,335	Priv.	3,091,286
Colorado School of Mines; Golden	1874	B. H. Parker	100	1,136 M	76,373	State	
Colorado State College of Education; Greeley	1890	W. R. Ross	118	1,870 C	118,493	State	
Columbia College; College Place, S. C.	1854	W. K. Greene	33	256 F	15,000	Meth.	589,708
Columbia University; New York, N. Y.*	1754	D. D. Eisenhower	3,207	24,800 C	1,900,000	Priv.	98,048,688
Concord College; Athens, W. Va.	1875	V. H. Stewart	50	932 C	20,000	State	
Concordia College; Moorhead, Minn.	1891	J. N. Brown	56	1,170 C	34,941	Evangel. Luth.	
Connecticut, University of; Storrs*	1881	A. N. Jorgensen	520	6,744 C	136,000	State	
Connecticut College for Women; New London	1911	Rosemary Park	99	841 F	121,974	Priv.	573,700
Connecticut State Teachers College; Danbury	1904	Ruth A. Haas	50	286 C	25,000	State	159,163
Connecticut State Teachers College; New Britain	1849	H. D. Walte	116	1,138 C	31,500	State	
Connecticut State Teachers College; New Haven	1893	S. M. Brownell	92	1,173 C	26,000	State	
Connecticut State Teachers College; Willimantic	1889	J. E. Smith	44	205 C	12,000	State	
Converse College; Spartanburg, S. C.	1889	E. M. Gwathney	45	380 F	45,850	Priv.	
Cooper Union; New York, N. Y.	1859	E. S. Burdell	72	624 C	111,306	Priv.	638,340
Cornell College; Mount Vernon, Iowa	1883	R. D. Cole	63	804 C	60,000	Priv.	9,000,000
Cornell University; Ithaca and New York, N. Y.	1885	E. E. Day	1,414	9,580 C	1,350,636	Priv.	2,817,294
Creighton University; Omaha, Nebr.	1878	W. H. McCabe	212	2,478 C	165,000	Cath.	35,469,652
Culver-Stockton College; Canton, Mo.	1853	W. H. McDonald	34	170 C	40,000	Priv.	2,500,000
Dakota Wesleyan University; Mitchell, S. Dak.	1885	Samuel Hilburn	35	370 C	30,000	Meth.	1,000,000
Dartmouth College; Hanover, N. H.	1769	J. S. Dickey	323	2,783 M	658,915	Priv.	584,716
Davidson College; Davidson, N. C.	1837	J. R. Cunningham	60	949 M	51,000	Presb.	25,761,701
Davis and Elkins College; Elkins, W. Va.	1850	Rev. G. J. Renneker	143	2,455 C	46,282	Cath.	5,182,887
Delaware, University of; Newark	1903	R. B. Purdum	47	878 C	26,500	State	230,000
Delaware State College; Dover*	1853	W. S. Carlson	208	2,581 C	140,000	State	5,767,630
Delta State Teachers College; Cleveland, Miss.	1891	H. D. Gregg	30	302 C	11,000	State	
Denison University; Granville, Ohio	1925	W. M. Kethley	60	642 C	21,957	State	
Denver, University of; Colo.	1831	K. I. Brown	90	1,286 C	88,882	Bapt.	3,640,589
De Paul University; Chicago, Ill.	1864	A. C. Nelson	339	10,837 C	220,000	Meth.	2,123,000
DePauw University; Greencastle, Ind.	1898	V. Rev. C. J. O'Malley	368	9,776 C	88,000	Cath.	4,500,000
Detroit, University of; Mich.	1837	C. E. Wildman	350	2,037 C	109,536	Meth.	6,424,778
Dickinson College; Carlisle, Pa.	1877	W. J. Millor	321	6,372 C	143,000	Cath.	1,700,000
Dillard University; New Orleans, La.	1930	A. W. Edel	70	937 C	81,000	Meth.	2,400,000
Doane College; Crete, Nebr.	1872	D. L. Crawford	46	591 C	31,000	Priv.	3,000,000
Drake University; Des Moines, Iowa	1881	H. G. Harmon	30	435 C	33,029	Cong.	1,360,000
Drew University; Madison, N. J.	1867	F. G. Holloway	235	6,519 C	125,000	Priv.	1,566,000
Drexel Institute of Technology; Philadelphia, Pa.	1891	James Greese	48	535 C	201,049	Meth.	8,658,782
Drexel College; Springfield, Mo.	1873	J. F. Findlay	211	2,800 C	100,258	Priv.	3,922,493
Dubuque, University of; Iowa	1852	R. La Porte	60	951 C	60,000	Priv.	1,200,000
Duchessne College; Omaha, Nebr.	1838	Mother M. Downey	39	684 C	31,722	Presb.	1,027,249
Duke University; Durham, N. C. ¹⁰	1881	A. H. Edens	21	250 F	20,500	Cath.	
Dunbarton Coll. of Holy Cross; Washington, D. C.	1935	Sister M. Frederick	504	5,025 Co	927,701	Priv.	16,958,000
			29	204 F	23,476	Cath.	

Institution and location	Founded	Chief executive	Faculty	No. of students	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Duquesne University; Pittsburgh, Pa.	1878	V. Rev. F. P. Smith.	329	5,100 C	48,000	Cath.	4,264,000
D'Youville College; Buffalo, N. Y.	1908	Sister J. Frances.	30	425 F	28,500	Cath.	
Earlham College; Richmond, Ind.	1847	T. E. Jones.	45	732 C	72,000	Friends.	1,544,439
East Carolina Teachers Coll.; Greenville, N. C.	1907	J. D. Messick.	95	1,435 C	67,000	State.	
East Central State College; Ada, Okla.	1909	C. F. Spencer.	71	1,162 C	40,490	State.	
East Tennessee State College; Johnson City.	1911	C. C. Sherrod.	90	1,540 C	92,000	State.	
East Texas State Teachers College; Commerce.	1898	J. G. Gee.	110	462 C	67,039	State.	
Eastern Illinois State College; Charleston.	1895	R. G. Buzzard.	139	1,078 C	80,000	State.	
Eastern Kentucky State College; Richmond.	1906	W. F. O'Donnell.	92	1,565 C	15,500	State.	
Eastern Kentucky College of Education; Billings.	1927	A. G. Peterson.	30	402 C	19,000	Nazarene.	
Eastern Montana Coll. of Education; Billings.	1920	E. S. Mann.	20	500 C	24,063	State.	
Eastern Nazarene College; Wollaston, Mass.	1934	F. D. Golden.	58	604 C	26,231	State.	
Eastern New Mexico University; Portales.	1929	R. J. Maaske.	39	117 C	78,904	State.	
Eastern Oregon College of Education; La Grande.	1890	W. W. Isle.	103	1,358 C	43,000	State.	
Eastern Washington Coll. of Ed.; Cheney.	1871	H. W. Dinkmeyer.	43	735 C	60,000	Evangel. & Ref.	290,000
Elmhurst College; Elmhurst, Ill.	1855	Lewis Eldred.	44	358 F	37,143	Presb.	1,000,000
Elmira College; Elmira, N. Y.	1889	L. E. Smith.	40*	783 C	372,000	Cong.	
Elon College; Elon College, N. C.	1919	Sister M. Patricia.	56	746 F	26,000	Cath.	
Emmanuel College; Boston, Mass.	1874	A. W. Johnson.	49	1,052 C	38,000	Advent.	200,000
Emmanuel Missionary Coll.; Berrien Springs, Mich.	1836	Rev. F. G. Gibson.	24	530 C	24,584	Meth.	696,200
Emory & Henry College; Emory, Va.	1836	G. C. White.	319	3,398 M†	320,000	Meth.	18,121,325
Emory University; Emory University, Ga.	1839	R. C. Grier.	34	405 C	28,000	Presb.	400,000
Erskine College; Due West, S. C.	1854	L. B. Hale.	90*	1,330 C	28,152	Presb.	400,000
Evansville College; Evansville, Ind.	1865	G. H. Hand.	55	1,169 C	32,000	State.	
Fairmont State College; Fairmont, W. Va.	1881	Edward Hodnett.	130	4,038 C	30,000	Presb.	809,060
Fenn College; Cleveland, Ohio.	1865	C. S. Johnson.	60	937 C	992,000	Presb.	4,413,768
Fisk University; Nashville, Tenn.	1933	R. B. Stewart.	11	50 C	50,000	Presb.	1,000,000
Fletcher School of Law and Dipl.; Medford, Mass. ¹¹	1853	J. H. Miller.	800	11,340 C	364,985	State.	322,938
Florida, University of; Gainesville.	1887	W. H. Gray, Jr.	236	1,611 C	20,069	State.	
Florida A and M College; Tallahassee*.	1895	L. M. Snivey.	80	1,400 C	55,000	Meth.	1,200,000
Florida Southern College; Lakeland.	1857	D. S. Campbell.	457	4,702 C	185,578	State.	206,000
Florida State University; Tallahassee.	1841	Rev. L. J. McGinley.	280	7,141 C	234,522	Cath.	925,500
Fordham University; New York, N. Y.	1901	L. D. Wooster.	96	961 C	43,600	State.	
Fort Hays Kansas State College; Hays.	1787	T. A. Distler.	86	1,317 M	114,500	Evangel. & Ref.	1,657,000
Franklin and Marshall College; Lancaster, Pa.	1834	H. W. Richardson.	23	642 C	42,217	Bapt.	1,214,126
Franklin College; Franklin, Ind.	1911	A. E. Joyal.	175	2,549 C	60,000	State.	
Fresno State College; Fresno, Calif.	1826	J. L. Plyler.	73*	1,246 C	70,000	Bapt.	1,524,380
Furman University; Greenville, S. C.	1881	V. A. Lowry.	28	153 C	27,827	State.	
Gen. Beadle State Teachers Coll.; Madison, S. Dak.	1848	C. M. Lee.	53	819 C	42,000	Presb.	900,000
Geneva College; Beaver Falls, Pa.	1875	H. M. Hill.	120	1,894 C	515,000	Presb.	5,552,000
Geo. Peabody Coll. for Teachers; Nashville, Tenn.	1897	H. M. Tiner.	70	1,578 C	31,806	Presb.	1,000,000
George Pepperdine College; Los Angeles, Calif.	1937	C. H. Marvin.	400	12,283 C	170,000	Presb.	2,800,000
George Washington University; Washington, D. C.	1821	H. C. Coffman.	20	369 C	28,000	Presb.	247,847
George Williams College; Chicago, Ill.	1890						

Georgetown College; Georgetown, Ky.....	1829	S. S. Hill.....	50	715 C	16,000	Bapt.....	566,784
Georgetown University; Washington, D. C.....	1789	V. Rev. H. Guthrie.....	600	5,667 Mt	394,000	Cath.....	
Georgia University of Athens.....	1785	J. C. Rogers.....	365	6,034 C	238,000	State.....	1,071,610
Georgia Institute of Technology; Atlanta.....	1885	B. R. Van Leer.....	350	4,735 M	101,331	State.....	637,875
Georgia State College for Women; Milledgeville.....	1889	G. H. Wells.....	117	912 F	38,495	State.....	
Georgia State Woman's College; Valdosta.....	1906	J. R. Thaxton.....	29	323 F	25,000	State.....	
Georgia Teachers College; Collegeboro.....	1908	Z. S. Henderson.....	42	711 C	38,611	State.....	
Georgian Court College; Lakewood, N. J.....	1908	Sister Marie Anna.....	26	234 F	30,600	Cath.....	
Gettysburg College; Gettysburg, Pa.....	1832	H. W. A. Hanson.....	77	1,255 C	62,000	Luth.....	600,000
Glenville State College; Glenville, W. Va.....	1872	H. B. Heflin.....	34	425 C	20,000	State.....	
Gonzaga University; Spokane, Wash.....	1887	F. E. Corkery.....	172	2,045 C	65,000	Cath.....	
Good Counsel College; White Plains, N. Y.....	1903	Sister M. Dolores.....	24	378 F	16,575	Cath.....	
Goshen College; Goshen, Ind.....	1885	E. E. Miller.....	37	588 C	36,900	Mennon.....	300,000
Goucher College; Baltimore, Md.....	1885	O. F. Kraushaar.....	75	742 F	98,000	Priv.....	3,000,000
Great Falls College; Great Falls, Mont.....	1932	Rt. Rev. J. Donovan.....	132	544 C	20,000	Cath.....	
Greenville College; Greenville, Ill.....	1892	H. J. Long.....	30	448 C	23,500	Math.....	160,000
Greensboro College; Greensboro, N. C.....	1838	L. L. Gobel.....	33	344 F	31,412	Meth.....	650,000
Grove City College; Grove City, Pa.....	1846	S. N. Stevens.....	87	1,141 C	130,000	Cong.....	4,536,000
Guilford College; Guilford College, N. C.....	1876	W. C. Keller.....	57	1,406 C	45,000	Presb.....	921,851
Gustavus Adolphus College; St. Peter, Minn.....	1837	C. A. Milner.....	38	588 C	31,000	Friends.....	810,000
Hamilton College; Clinton, N. Y.....	1862	E. M. Carlson.....	64	1,129 C	33,233	Luth.....	1,298,230
Hamline University; St. Paul, Minn.....	1812	R. W. McEwen.....	56	572 M	215,000	Priv.....	4,483,838
Hampden-Sydney College; Hampden-Sydney, Va.....	1854	H. R. Anderson.....	74	1,221 C	51,000	Meth.....	4,463,490
Hampton Institute; Hampton, Va.....	1776	E. G. Gammon.....	28	404 M	40,000	Presb.....	1,188,000
Hanover College; Hanover, Ind.....	1868	A. G. Moron.....	150	1,165 C	77,674	Priv.....	10,000,000
Hardin-Simmons University; Abilene, Tex.....	1827	A. G. Parkes, Jr.....	40	660 C	45,000	Priv.....	4,100,000
Harris Teachers College; St. Louis, Mo.....	1891	R. N. Richardson.....	103	1,938 C	42,000	Bapt.....	1,350,000
Hastings College; Hastings, Mass.....	1857	C. A. Naylor, Jr.....	63	1,015 C	24,536	State.....	
Hastings College; Hastings, Nebr.....	1636	J. B. Conant.....	2,593	11,175 M	5,000,000	Priv.....	167,992,954
Haverford College; Haverford, Pa.....	1882	W. M. French.....	51	750 C	37,000	Presb.....	700,000
Heidelberg College; Tiffin, Ohio.....	1833	G. F. White.....	56	550 M	180,000	Friends.....	210,000
Henderson State Tech. Coll.; Arkadelphia, Ark.....	1850	Terry Wickham.....	60	827 C	36,000	Evangel. & Ref.....	1,284,000
Hendrix College; Conway, Ark.....	1929	D. D. McBrien.....	65	1,034 C	28,000	State.....	1,491,121
Hillsdale College; Hillsdale, Mich.....	1884	M. L. Ellis.....	36	590 C	52,000	Meth.....	752,000
Hiram College; Hiram, Ohio.....	1844	H. L. Turner.....	45	625 C	31,000	Bapt.....	1,250,000
Hofstra College; Hempstead, N. Y.....	1850	P. H. Fall.....	40	620 C	43,000	Priv.....	749,000
Hollins College; Hollins College, Va.....	1935	J. C. Adams.....	96	1,805 C	31,000	Priv.....	624,583
Holy Cross, College of; Worcester, Mass.....	1842	B. C. Randolph.....	42	345 F	44,000	Priv.....	476,000
Holy Names College; Oakland, Calif.....	1843	V. Rev. J. A. O'Brien.....	110	1,705 M	147,400	Cath.....	
Holy Names College; Spokane, Wash.....	1880	Sister M. R. Emmanuella.....	42	325 F	30,557	Cath.....	
Hood College; Frederick, Md.....	1907	Sister M. F. Xavier.....	24	230 F	8,000	Cath.....	870,844
Hood College; Holland, Mich.....	1893	A. G. Truxal.....	51	518 F	30,770	Evangel. & Ref.....	1,060,000
Houghton College; Houghton, N. Y.....	1851	I. J. Lubbers.....	70	1,155 C	50,000	Ref.....	323,891
Howard College; Birmingham, Ala.....	1883	S. W. Paine.....	39	804 C	25,137	Math.....	774,693
Howard University; Washington, D. C.....	1842	H. G. Davis.....	67	1,117 C	40,000	Bapt.....	1,551,073
Humboldt State College; Arcata, Calif.....	1867	M. W. Johnson.....	468	4,646 C	237,252	Priv.....	
Hunter College; New York, N. Y.....	1914	A. S. Gist.....	44	460 C	20,000	State.....	
Hunter College; New York, N. Y.....	1870	G. N. Shuster.....	496	7,777 Ft	200,000	City.....	

Institution and location	Founded	Chief executive	Faculty	No. of students	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Huntingdon College; Montgomery, Ala.	1854	Hubert Searcy	45	796 C	33,000	Meth.	500,000
Huron College; Huron, S. Dak.	1883	G. F. McDougall	28	432 C	26,200	Presb.	757,324
Idaho, College of; Caldwell	1881	L. A. Williams	43	457 C	25,000	Presb.	565,000
Idaho, University of; Moscow	1899	J. E. Buchanan	284	3,912 C	125,000	State	
Illinois, University of; Urbana ¹²	1867	G. D. Stoddard	3,200	23,873 C	2,200,000	State	2,790,000
Illinois College; Jacksonville	1829	H. G. Hudson	32	493 C	37,550	Presb.	1,323,074
Illinois Inst. of Technology; Chicago	1892	H. T. Head	200	3,541 C	125,000	Priv.	2,600,000
Illinois State Normal University; Normal	1857	R. W. Fairchild	231	2,228 C	126,000	Meth.	
Illinois Wesleyan University; Bloomington	1850	M. J. Holmes	80	1,250 C	45,000	Meth.	
Immaculate College; Immaculata, Pa.	1920	Rt. Rev. V. L. Burns	38	330 F	25,210	Cath.	
Immaculate Heart College; Hollywood, Calif.	1916	Rev. Mother Eucharla	61	649 F	50,000	Cath.	200,000
Innate Word College; San Antonio, Tex.	1881	Sister M. Columkille	62	607 F	38,448	Cath.	128,000
Indiana Central College; Indianapolis	1902	I. L. Esch	36	437 C	22,000	Breth.	
Indiana State Teachers College; Terre Haute	1865	R. N. Tirrey	153	2,278 C	153,000	State	
Indiana University; Bloomington	1820	H. B. Wells	692	14,414 C	830,000	State	
Iowa, State University of; Iowa City	1847	V. M. Hancher	700	10,508 C	694,532	State	1,387,140
Iowa State College; Ames	1858	C. E. Friley	820	9,599 C	400,000	State	
Iowa State Teachers College; Cedar Falls*	1876	Malcolm Price	272	3,068 C	140,000	State	
Iowa Wesleyan College; Mt. Pleasant	1842	J. S. Pennepacker	37	559 C	30,000	Meth.	500,000
Jackson College; Jackson, Miss.	1877	J. L. Reddix	44	567 C	11,000	State	
James Millikin University; Decatur, Ill.	1901	J. W. Malone	67	1,328 C	42,000	Presb.	1,400,000
Jamestown College; Jamestown, N. Dak.	1883	L. V. Caine	32	466 C	25,000	Presb.	1,300,000
John B. Stetson University; Deland, Fla.	1883	J. O. Edmunds	81	1,782 C	55,000	Bapt.	1,300,000
John Carroll University; Cleveland, Ohio	1886	V. Rev. F. E. Welfle	72	1,755 M	51,659	Cath.	3,500,000
John Hopkins University; Baltimore, Md. ¹³	1876	D. W. Bronk	938	2,790 M†	781,701	Priv.	35,548,775
Johnson C. Smith University; Charlotte, N. C.	1867	Hardy Liston	37	681 C	32,000	Presb.	2,000,000
Judson College; Marion, Ala.	1838	J. I. Riddle	26	215 F	20,000	Bapt.	693,748
Juniata College; Huntington, Pa.	1876	C. N. Ellis	48	663 C	52,000	Breth.	837,298
Kalamazoo College; Kalamazoo, Mich.	1833	J. S. Everton	47	699 C	40,000	Bapt.	1,002,000
Kansas, University of; Lawrence	1865	C. R. Decker	520	8,657 C	406,000	State	1,250,000
Kansas City, University of; Mo.	1929	M. S. Eisenhower	488*	2,048 C	210,000	Priv.	10,000,000
Kansas State Coll. of Agr. and App. Sc.; Manhattan	1862	D. L. MacFarlane	114	6,946 C	154,000	State	553,000
Kansas State Teachers College; Emporia	1863	R. H. Hughes	160	1,974 C	98,000	State	
Kansas State Teachers College; Pittsburg	1903	G. A. Bowman	315	5,295 C	72,000	State	
Kent State University; Kent, Ohio	1910	H. L. Donovan	442*	6,791 C	84,506	State	
Kentucky, University of; Lexington	1865	R. B. Atwood	42	608 C	437,000	State	198,428
Kentucky State College; Frankfort	1886	G. K. Chalmers	61	566 M	125,069	Episc.	2,134,430
Kenyon College; Gambier, Ohio	1824	Katherine G. Byley	40	432 F	36,424	Bapt.	375,000
Keuka College; Keuka Park, N. Y.*	1890	R. T. L. Liston	14	201 C	11,500	Presb.	600,000
King College; Bristol, Tenn.	1867	S. G. Umbeck	68	795 C	79,500	Priv.	2,777,618
Knox College; Galesburg, Ill.	1837	W. G. Henry, Jr.	30*	132 F†	15,146	Meth.	785,524
La Grange College; La Grange, Ga.	1831	Brother G. Paul	74	1,888 M	26,202	Cath.	100,000
La Salle College; Philadelphia, Pa.	1863						

La Sierra College; Arlington, Calif.	1922	G. T. Anderson.	48	862 C	23,000	Advent.
Lafayette College; Easton, Pa.	1826	R. C. Hutchison.	137	1,955 M	128,853	Presb.
Lake Erie College; Painesville, Ohio.	1859	Helen D. Bragdon.	26	162 F	37,000	Priv.
Lake Forest College; Lake Forest, Ill.	1857	E. A. Johnson	41	891 C	61,000	Priv.
Langston University; Langston, Okla.	1887	G. L. Harrison	64	759 C	33,755	State.
Lawrence College; Appleton, Wis.	1847	N. M. Pusey	75	969 C	74,736	Priv.
Lebanon Valley College; Annville, Pa.	1866	C. A. Lynch	48	771 C	43,659	Priv.
Lehigh University; Bethlehem, Pa.	1865	M. D. Whitaker	230	3,054 M†	275,000	Priv.
LeMoine College; Memphis, Tenn.	1871	H. F. Price	23	275 C	18,000	A.M.A.
Lenoir Rhyme College; Hickory, N. C.	1891	V. R. Cromer	44	761 C	27,000	Luth.
Lewis and Clark College; Portland, Oreg.	1867	M. S. Odell	70	1,238 C	25,000	Presb.
Limestone College; Gaffney, S. C.	1867	R. C. Granberry.	34	389 F†	26,698	Priv.
Lincoln Memorial University; Harrogate, Tenn.	1845	R. L. Kincaid	32	537 C	32,000	State.
Lincoln University; Jefferson City, Mo.	1866	S. D. Scruggs.	72	815 C	29,000	Priv.
Lincoln University; Lincoln University, Pa.	1854	H. M. Bond	40*	465 M	42,000	Priv.
Lindenwood College; St. Charles, Mo.	1827	F. L. McCluer.	51	454 F	31,384	Presb.
Linfield College; McMinnville, Oreg.	1857	H. L. Dillin	55	1,825* C	35,000	Bapt.
Livingstone College; Salisbury, N. C.	1882	W. J. Trent	32	461 C	25,061	Priv.
Longwood College; Farmville, Va.	1884	S. D. Lancaster	47	689 C	47,000	State.
Loras College; Dubuque, Iowa*	1839	S. D. Luby	77	1,489 M†	110,000	Cath.
Loretto Heights College; Loretto, Colo.	1918	Sister F. M. Walsh	36	406 F	22,100	Cath.
Louisiana College; Pineville	1906	Edgar Godbold	41	803 C	20,000	Bapt.
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute; Ruston.	1894	R. L. Ropp	172	2,418 C	40,452	State.
Louisiana State Univ. and A and M Coll.; Baton Rouge ¹⁴	1859	H. W. Stoke	1,191	11,760 C	463,342	State.
Louisville, University of; Ky. ¹⁶	1798	J. W. Taylor	327	8,890 C	154,101	City & St.
Loyola College; Baltimore, Md.	1852	V. Rev. F. X. Talbot	48	940 M	46,000	Cath.
Loyola University; Chicago, Ill. ¹⁵	1870	Rev. J. T. Hussey	213	7,362 C	148,250	Cath.
Loyola University; Los Angeles, Calif.	1911	Rev. C. S. Casassa	88	2,005 M	40,000	Cath.
Loyola University; New Orleans, La.	1912	Rev. T. J. Shields.	170	2,558 M†	110,000	Cath.
Luther College; Decorah, Iowa.	1861	J. W. Yivisaker.	49	174 C	66,851	Luth.
Lynchburg College; Lynchburg, Va.	1903	O. W. Wake	48	722 C	25,000	Dis. of Ch.
Macalester College; St. Paul, Minn.	1846	C. J. Turck	128	1,626 C	43,000	Presb.
MacMurray College for Women; Jacksonville, Ill.	1885	C. P. McClelland	60	682 F	51,229	Meth.
McPherson College; McPherson, Kans.	1887	W. W. Peters.	27	376 C	16,000	Breth.
Madison College; Harrisonburg, Va.	1908	S. P. Duke	92	1,338 F†	53,803	State.
Maine, University of; Orono	1865	A. A. Hauck	286	4,692 C	220,733	State.
Manchester College; N. Manchester, Ind.	1839	V. F. Schwalm	52	784 C	36,000	Breth.
Manhattan College; New York, N. Y.	1853	Brother B. Thomas	128	2,600 M	100,000	Cath.
Manhattanville Coll. of Sacred Heart; New York, N. Y.	1841	Eleanor O'Bryne	58	452 F	78,000	Priv.
Marietta College; Marietta, Ohio.	1835	W. B. Irvine	67	1,153 C	131,882	Priv.
Marquette University; Milwaukee, Wis.	1864	V. Rev. E. J. O'Donnell	770	7,712 C	160,000	Cath.
Marshall College; Huntington, W. Va.	1837	S. H. Smith	159	2,510 C	65,000	State.
Mary Baldwin College; Staunton, Va.	1842	F. B. Lewis	36	335 F	39,000	Priv.
Mary Hardin-Baylor College; Belton, Tex.	1845	G. G. Singleton	45	390 F	32,000	Bapt.
Mary Manse College; Toledo, Ohio.	1923	Sister M. Catherine	43	287 F	23,000	Cath.
Marygrove College; Detroit, Mich.	1910	Sister M. Honora	92	770 F	53,587	Cath.
Maryland, Univ. of; College Park and Baltimore	1807	H. C. Byrd	1,126	13,905 C	225,500	State.

3,000,000

Institution and Location	Founded	Chief executive	Faculty	No. of students	Vol. in library	Control	Endowment
Maryland State Teachers College; Salisbury	1925	J. D. Blackwell	24	252 C	24,000	State	
Maryland State Teachers College; Towson	1865	E. T. Hawkins	48*	66 C	32,076	State	
Marylhurst College; Marylhurst, Oreg.	1930	Sister M. R. Augusta	33	291 F	23,000	Cath.	55,000
Marymount College; Salina, Kans.	1922	Mother M. Chrysostom	34	266 F	23,000	Cath.	
Marymount College; Tarrytown, N. Y.*	1907	Mother M. Therese	60	575 F	20,420	Cath.	1,000,000
Maryville College; Maryville, Tenn.	1819	R. W. Lloyd	55	834 C	52,916	Presb.	2,058,892
Marywood College; Scranton, Pa.	1915	Sister M. Sylvia	58	570* F	37,000	Cath.	150,000
Massachusetts State Teachers College; Amherst	1863	R. A. Van Meter	256	2,811 C	150,119	State	
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology; Cambridge	1861	J. R. Killian, Jr.	550	5,433 C	418,000	Priv.	48,043,000
Massachusetts State Teach. Coll.; Bridgewater	1884	W. J. Sanders	43	567 C	26,890	State	
Massachusetts State Teach. Coll.; Fitchburg	1894	M. F. O'Connor	35	468 C	28,000	State	
Massachusetts State Teach. Coll.; Framingham	1839	G. C. Bowman	20*	180 C	18,000	State	
Massachusetts State Teach. Coll.; N. Adams	1894	E. A. Sullivan	90	334 C	16,000	State	
Massachusetts State Teach. Coll.; Worcester	1871	J. M. Smith	20	2,179 C	38,000	State	
Memphis State College; Tenn.	1912	Spright Dowell	74	1,055 C	93,000	Bapt.	
Mercer University; Macon, Ga.	1833	Sister M. Preston	32	300 F	20,000	Cath.	2,862,387
Mercyhurst College; Erie, Pa.	1891	Carlyle Campbell	45	515 F	32,000	Bapt.	1,600,000
Meredith College; Raleigh, N. C.	1926	B. F. Ashe	471	8,655 C	157,000	Priv.	601,000
Miami University of; Coral Gables, Fla.	1809	E. H. Hahne	400	5,040 C	218,282	State	390,000
Miami University; Oxford, Ohio	1817	A. G. Ruthven	965	19,893 C	1,376,173	State	17,662,835
Michigan Coll. of Mining and Tech.; Naughton	1885	G. C. Dillman	165	1,979 C	95,000	State	
Michigan State College; East Lansing	1855	J. A. Hannah	926	14,488 C	232,000	State	
Michigan State Normal College; Ypsilanti	1849	E. B. Elliott	235	2,294 C	130,000	State	
Middle Tennessee State College; Murfreesboro	1911	Q. M. Smith	58*	980 C	30,000	State	
Middlebury College; Middlebury, Vt.	1800	S. S. Stratton	75	1,205 C	175,000	Priv.	4,800,000
Midland College; Fremont, Nebr.	1887	W. P. Hieronymus	33	459 C	27,000	Luth.	241,000
Mills College; Oakland, Calif.	1852	L. T. White, Jr.	86	746 F	100,000	Priv.	2,452,365
Millsaps College; Jackson, Miss.	1851	M. L. Smith	45	810 C	50,000	Meth.	1,303,381
Milwaukee-Downer College; Milwaukee, Wis.	1851	Lucia R. Briggs	43	349 F	51,249	Priv.	2,455,944
Minor Teachers College; Washington, D. C.*	1851	E. A. Clark	31	552 C	40,326	D. C.	
Minnesota State Teachers Coll.; Bemidji	1851	J. L. Morrill	2,035	24,121 C	1,471,889	State	31,953,419
Minnesota State Teachers Coll.; Mankato	1919	C. R. Sattgast	56	544 C	31,000	State	
Minnesota State Teachers Coll.; Moorhead	1868	C. L. Crawford	107	1,372 C	31,578	State	
Minnesota State Teachers Coll.; St. Cloud	1887	C. W. Snarr	65	628 C	28,000	State	
Minnesota State Teachers Coll.; Winona	1869	J. W. Headley	96	1,605 C	56,000	State	
Mississippi Southern College; Hattiesburg	1858	Nels Minne	50	479 C	29,000	State	
Mississippi University of; University, Miss.	1923	Sister M. Teresa	47	440 F	23,500	Cath.	1,100,000
Mississippi College; Clinton	1848	J. D. Williams	245	3,313 C	144,000	State	900,000
Mississippi Southern College; Hattiesburg	1826	D. McG. Nelson	45	983 C	38,000	Bapt.	
Mississippi State College; State Coll., Miss.	1910	R. C. Cook	117	2,239 C	130,562	State	
Mississippi State Coll. for Women; Columbus	1878	F. T. Mitchell	197	3,564 C	38,000	State	
	1884	B. L. Parkinson	84	1,074 F	78,450	State	

Missouri Valley College; Marshall.	1839	F. A. Muddelsh.	1,075	12,940 C	600,000	State.	2,265,579
Monmouth College; Monmouth, Ill.	1889	H. R. Bartle.	40	467 C	31,000	Presb.	623,000
Montana School of Mines; Butte.	1853	J. H. Grier.	64	939 C	53,000	Presb.	2,050,000
Montana State College; Bozeman.	1893	F. A. Thomson.	26	311 C	20,000	State.	800,000
Montana State University; Missoula.	1893	R. R. Renne.	230	2,658 C	76,110	State.	
Moravian College; Bethlehem, Pa.	1893	J. A. McCain.	186	3,082 C	264,442	State.	890,000
Morgan State College; Baltimore, Md.	1807	R. S. Haupt.	32	405 M	48,000	Morav.	950,000
Morningside College; Sioux City, Iowa.	1867	B. E. Mays.	38	723 M	93,000	Priv.	2,000,000
Morris Brown College; Atlanta, Ga.*	1867	M. D. Jenkins.	82	1,458 C	39,000	State.	
Mount Holyoke College; S. Hadley, Mass.	1881	E. A. Roadman.	60	935 C	60,000	Meth.	615,042
Mount Mary College; Milwaukee, Wis.*	1837	W. A. Fountain, Jr.	46	761 C	9,812	A. M. E.	476,573
Mount Mercy College; Pittsburgh, Pa.	1915	R. G. Ham.	130	1,183 F	215,000	Priv.	6,549,680
Mount St. Joseph on the Ohio; College of, same.	1929	E. A. Fitzpatrick.	46	652 F	37,375	Cath.	53,000
Mount St. Mary College; Hooksett, N. H.	1934	Mother M. McConnell.	42	321 F	27,000	Cath.	1,700,000
Mount St. Mary's College; Emmitsburg, Md.	1908	Sister M. Corona.	48	456 F	24,930*	Cath.	
Mount St. Mary's College; Los Angeles, Calif.	1925	Sister M. De La Salle.	25	185 F	17,900	Cath.	300,000
Mount St. Scholastica College; Atchison, Kans.	1863	Rt. Rev. J. L. Sheridan.	35	664 M	45,000	Cath.	
Mount Union College; Alliance, Ohio.	1846	Sister M. de Lourdes.	44*	380 F	25,000	Cath.	
Muhlenberg College; Allentown, Pa.	1847	Mother L. Dooley.	61	620 F	30,168	Cath.	242,000
Mundelein College; Chicago, Ill.	1848	F. Cardinal Spellman.	52	911 C	78,000	Meth.	1,443,023
Murray State College; Murray, Ky.	1930	C. B. Ketcham.	100	1,176 M	81,000	Luth.	1,095,064
Muskingum College; New Concord, Ohio.	1837	Levering Tyson.	67	905 C	29,308	State.	
National College of Education; Evanston, Ill.	1886	R. H. Woods.	99	1,429 C	41,526	State.	947,000
Nazareth College; Louisville, Ky.	1905	R. N. Montgomery.	65	926 C	41,866	Presb.	148,342
Nazareth College; Nazareth, Mich.	1897	K. R. Johnson.	45	377 F	28,373	Priv.	
Nazareth College; Rochester, N. Y.	1924	Sister M. A. Coady.	45	450 F	28,130	Cath.	
Nebraska State Teachers College; Chadron.	1869	Sister M. Kevin.	27	209 F	29,375	Cath.	
Nebraska State Teachers College; Kearney.	1911	Mother R. Miriam.	37	426 F	23,941	Cath.	1,151,219
Nebraska State Teachers College; Peru.	1867	R. G. Gustavson.	466	9,218 C	500,000	State.	
Nebraska State Teachers College; Wayne.	1889	W. G. Brooks.	50	357 C	30,970	State.	
Nebraska Wesleyan University; Lincoln.	1887	H. L. Cushing.	55	1,487 C	38,077	State.	
Nevada, University of; Reno.	1874	W. L. Nicholas.	57	358 C	55,000	State.	
New Hampshire, University of; Durham.	1866	V. P. Morey.	50	753 C	36,000	State.	906,424
New Hampshire Teachers College; Keene.	1909	J. L. Knight.	45	781 C	38,540	Meth.	690,534
New Jersey State Teachers College; Glassboro.	1871	G. E. Parker.	118	1,703 C	76,800	State.	1,482,851
New Jersey State Teachers College; Jersey City.	1923	A. S. Adams.	247	3,220 C	155,992	State.	
New Jersey State Teachers College; Newark.	1912	C. P. Young.	52	458 C	24,955	State.	
New Jersey State Teachers College; Paterson.	1855	H. R. Jones.	32	262 C	18,000	State.	
New Jersey State Teachers College; Trenton.	1855	E. F. Bunce.	35	475 C	30,000	State.	
New Mexico, University of; Albuquerque.	1908	F. A. Irwin.	40	530 C	41,526	State.	
New Mexico Coll. of A and M Arts; State Coll., N. Mex.	1889	J. B. Dougall.	41	576 C	41,200	State.	51,200
New Mexico Highlands University; Las Vegas.	1893	C. S. Wightman.	34	593 C	24,500	State.	1,065,435
		R. L. West.	75	863 C	55,700	State.	613,647
		H. A. Sprague.	85	1,244 C	55,221	State.	
		T. L. Popejoy.	250	4,514 C	170,700	State.	
		J. R. Nichols.	140	1,552 C	62,450	State.	
		Edward Eyring.	50	604 C	36,200	State.	

Institution and location	Founded	Chief executive	Faculty	No. of students	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
New Mexico School of Mines; Socorro.....	1889	E. J. Workman.....	28	225 M	12,000	State.....	
New Mexico State Teachers College; Silver City.....	1893	F. W. James.....	52	377 C	30,501*	State.....	118,020
New Rochelle, College of; New Rochelle, N. Y.....	1904	F. W. Wain.....	66	866 F	60,402	Cath.....	534,632
New York, College of the City of; N. Y. ¹⁸	1847	H. N. Wright.....	889	11,176 C	350,000	City.....	
New York State College for Teachers; Albany.....	1844	E. R. Collins.....	118	1,430 C	43,115	State.....	
New York State College for Teachers; Buffalo.....	1871	H. W. Rockwell.....	135	1,728 C	38,000	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; Brockport.....	1841	D. M. Tower.....	135	1,018 C	35,000	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; Corland.....	1863	D. V. Smith.....	105	1,141 C	36,946	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; Fredonia.....	1866	L. R. Gregory.....	72	632 C	22,000	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; Geneseo.....	1867	H. G. Espy.....	54	524 C	35,000	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; New Paltz.....	1886	W. J. Haggerty.....	77	654 C	17,445	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; Oneonta.....	1889	C. W. Hunt.....	52	510 C	30,382	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; Oswego.....	1861	H. M. Rice.....	107	1,393 C	34,969	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; Plattsburgh.....	1889	C. C. Ward.....	66	652 C	23,246	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; Potsdam*.....	1869	F. W. Crumb.....	75	635 C	15,947	State.....	
New York State Teachers College; New York, N. Y.....	1831	H. W. Chase.....	1,968	22,025 C	833,800	Priv.....	11,555,552
Newark College of Engineering; Newark, N. J.....	1881	R. W. Van Houten.....	144	1,495 C	21,000	State & City.....	116,010
Newberry College; Newberry, S. C.....	1856	J. C. Kinard.....	32	579 C	25,000	Luth.....	330,000
Niagara University; Niagara University, N. Y.....	1856	V. Rev. F. L. Meade.....	80	1,377 Mt†	50,000	Cath.....	
North Carolina, The A and Tech. Coll. of; Greensboro.....	1891	F. D. Bluford.....	126	2,259 C	33,874*	State.....	
North Carolina, University of; Chapel Hill*.....	1789	F. P. Graham.....	488	7,603 C	514,797	State.....	3,921,811
North Carolina College; Durham.....	1910	Alfonso Elder.....	63	1,056 C	33,150	State.....	
North Carolina State Teachers Coll.; Elizabeth City.....	1891	S. D. Williams.....	31	449 C	21,114	State.....	
North Carolina State Teachers Coll.; Fayetteville.....	1877	J. W. Seabrook.....	33	572 C	24,564	State.....	
North Carolina State Teachers Coll.; Winston-Salem.....	1892	F. L. Atkins.....	30	406 C	26,516	State.....	100,000
North Central College; Naperville, Ill.....	1861	C. H. Geiger.....	54	980 C	55,000	Evan.....	1,450,000
North Dakota, University of; Grand Forks.....	1883	J. C. West.....	170	2,724 C	108,000	State.....	1,850,166
North Dakota Agricultural College; Fargo.....	1899	F. S. Hultz.....	183	1,997 C	65,900	State.....	
North Dakota State Normal and Ind. Coll.; Ellendale.....	1899	J. C. McMillan.....	20	137 C	18,000	State.....	
North Dakota State Teachers College; Dickinson.....	1918	C. E. Scott.....	34	271 C	18,000	State.....	
North Dakota State Teachers College; Mayville.....	1889	C. P. Lura.....	25	232 C	24,000	State.....	
North Dakota State Teachers College; Minot.....	1913	C. C. Swain.....	62	800 C	33,000	State.....	
North Dakota State Teachers College; Valley City.....	1890	R. L. Lokken.....	43	440 C	38,000	State.....	
North Texas State College; Denton.....	1890	W. J. McConnell.....	302	5,756 C	200,183	State.....	
Northeast Missouri State Teach. Coll.; Kirksville.....	1867	W. H. Ryle.....	62	1,145 C	100,000	State.....	
Northeastern State College; Tahlequah, Okla.....	1846	John Vaughan.....	60	1,862 C	45,861	State.....	1,196,858*
Northeastern University; Boston, Mass.....	1898	C. S. Eli.....	149	4,396 C	45,000	Priv.....	
Northern Idaho College of Education; Lewiston.....	1893	G. W. Todd.....	45	537 C	25,000	State.....	
Northern Illinois State Teach. Coll.; DeKalb.....	1895	L. A. Holmes.....	125	1,567 C	56,695	State.....	
Northern Michigan Coll. of Education; Marquette.....	1899	H. A. Tape.....	84	954 C	36,176	State.....	20,000
Northern State Teachers Coll.; Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	1901	N. E. Steele.....	44	850 C	31,100	State.....	
Northwest Missouri State Teach. Coll.; Maryville.....	1905	J. W. Jones.....	55*	905 C	42,000	State.....	

Northwestern State College, Nampa, Idaho.....	1913	L. I. Corlett.....	42	636 C	14,000	Nazarene.....
Northwestern State Coll. of Ala., Okla.....	1897	S. C. Perrell.....	43	566 C	23,532	State.....
Northwestern State Coll. of La.; Natchitoches.....	1884	G. W. McGinty.....	138	1,534 C	59,027	State.....
Northwestern Univ.; Evanston and Chicago, Ill.....	1851	J. R. Miller.....	1,750	9,745 C	936,000	Meth.....
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.....	1819	H. L. Dodge.....	48	634 M	44,000	Priv.....
Notre Dame, College of; Baltimore, Md.....	1873	Sister M. Frances.....	51	404 F	31,488	Cath.....
Notre Dame, University of; Notre Dame, Ind.....	1842	Rev. J. J. Cavanaugh.....	343	4,811 M	250,501	Cath.....
Notre Dame College; Staten Island, N. Y.....	1922	Mother M. Agnes.....	28	300 F	28,000	Cath.....
Notre Dame College; Oberlin, Ohio.....	1931	W. E. Stevenson.....	25	300 F	12,000	Cath.....
Occidental College; Los Angeles, Calif.....	1833	A. G. Coons.....	169	2,105 C	475,000	Priv.....
Ohio Coll. of Ed. and Ind. Arts; Wilberforce.....	1887	C. H. Wesley.....	53	1,315 C	91,000	Priv.....
Ohio State University; Columbus.....	1887	H. L. Bevis.....	85	999 C	15,000	State.....
Ohio State University; Athens.....	1870	J. C. Baker.....	2,049	20,820 C	805,600	State.....
Ohio Wesleyan University; Delaware, Ohio.....	1804	A. S. Flemming.....	300	5,152 C	174,136	State.....
Okahoma, University of; Norman.....	1842	G. L. Cross.....	131	1,984 C	183,008	Meth.....
Okahoma A and M College; Stillwater.....	1890	H. G. Bennett.....	510	11,174 C	307,800	State.....
Oklahoma College for Women; Chickasha.....	1891	Dan Procter.....	601	14,046 C	230,000	State.....
Omaha, Municipal University of; Nebr.....	1908	P. Milo Bail.....	50	750 F	38,718	State.....
Oregon, University of; Eugene and Portland.....	1908	H. K. Newburn.....	66	1,843 C	82,863	City.....
Oregon College of Education; Monmouth.....	1872	H. M. Gunn.....	400	6,400 C	460,000	State.....
Oregon State College; Corvallis.....	1856	A. L. Strand.....	24	497 C	30,471	State.....
Ottawa University; Ottawa, Kans.....	1868	A. B. Martin.....	760	7,992 C	240,000	State.....
Otterbein College; Westerville, Ohio.....	1865	J. G. Howard.....	30	530 C	25,000	Bapt.....
Ouachita College; Arkadelphia, Ark.....	1847	S. W. Eubanks.....	55	928 C	40,000	Breth.....
Our Lady of the Elms, Coll. of; Chicopee, Mass.....	1866	M. Rev. T. M. O'Leary.....	55	764 C	35,000	Bapt.....
Our Lady of the Lake College; San Antonio, Tex.....	1928	R. E. Burns.....	25	283 F	14,741*	Cath.....
Pacific, College of the; Stockton, Calif.....	1896	S. C. Eastvold.....	50	479 F	48,087	Cath.....
Pacific Lutheran College; Parkland, Wash.....	1851	P. W. Christian.....	89	1,393 C	48,904	Meth.....
Pacific Union College; Angwin, Calif.....	1882	E. C. Giersbach.....	49	882 C	27,000	Luth.....
Pacific University; Forest Grove, Oreg.....	1849	E. C. Peters.....	55	927 C	38,790	Advent.....
Paine College; Augusta, Ga.....	1883	J. L. Zwingle.....	61	904 C	40,000	Priv.....
Park College; Parkville, Mo.....	1875	W. T. Purkiser.....	20	363 C	25,050	Meth.....
Pasadena College; Pasadena, Calif.....	1902	H. E. Stassen.....	36	508 C	45,061	Presb.....
Pennsylvania, University of; Philadelphia ¹⁸	1740	P. R. Anderson.....	38	653 C	30,000	Nazarene.....
Pennsylvania College for Women; Pittsburgh.....	1869	James Mithnolland.....	2,259	9,513 C	1,151,000	Priv.....
Pennsylvania State College; State Coll. Pa. ²⁰	1855	H. A. Andruss.....	45	504 F	35,000	Priv.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Bloomsburg.....	1839	R. M. Steele.....	1,089	13,619 C	294,000	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; California.....	1866	P. G. Chandler.....	42	877 C	34,194	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Clarion.....	1866	J. F. Noonan.....	56	814 C	28,500	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; E. Stroudsburg.....	1893	W. E. Pratt.....	47	825 C	24,000	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Edinboro.....	1862	Q. A. W. Rohrbach.....	52	879 C	23,657	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Kutztown.....	1875	R. T. Parsons.....	105	1,377 C	26,000	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Lock Haven.....	1866	J. G. Morgan.....	103	737 C	27,283	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Mansfield.....	1877	H. L. Blomesderfer.....	50	750 C	37,318	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Millersville.....	1862	D. L. L. Blomesderfer.....	50	648 C	31,812	State.....
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Shippensburg.....	1854	H. L. Kriner.....	74	860 C	35,700	State.....
	1871		64	822 C	32,097	State.....
			54	750 C	29,000	State.....

Institution and location	Founded	Chief executive	Faculty	No. of students	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; Slippy Rock.	1889	D. W. Houk.	65	839 C	22,000	State.	
Pennsylvania State Teach. Coll.; West Chester.	1871	C. S. Swope.	100	1,610 C	50,000	State.	922,305
Phillips University; Enid, Okla.	1907	E. S. Briggs.	59	956 C	48,146	Dis. of Ch.	8,269,165
Pittsburgh, University of; Pa.	1787	R. H. Fitzgerald.	719	13,081 C	525,000	Priv. and St.	4,811,051
Pomona College; Claremont, Calif.	1887	E. W. Lyon.	89	1,091 C	118,700	Priv.	
Portland, University of; Oreg.	1901	Rev. T. J. Mehling.	98	1,907 Mt	55,000	Cath.	
Prairie View State College; Prairie View, Tex.	1876	E. B. Evans.	120	2,000 C	28,407*	State.	45,000,000
Princeton University; Princeton, N. J.	1746	H. W. Dodds.	473	4,017 M	1,100,000	Priv.	985,865
Principia College; Elmhurst, Ill.	1932	F. E. Morgan.	35	449 C	40,292	Priv.	100,000
Providence College; Providence, R. I.	1919	W. Rev. R. J. Slavin.	97	2,364 Mt	30,000	Cath.	1,428,000
Puget Sound, College of; Tacoma, Wash.	1888	R. F. Thompson.	72	1,830 C	59,000	Meth.	
Purdue University; Lafayette, Ind.	1869	F. L. Hovde.	989	13,209 C	271,170	State.	580,000
Queens College; Charlotte, N. C.	1937	H. B. Blackley.	38	400 F	25,000	Presb.	
Queens College; Flushing, N. Y.	1857	J. J. Theobald.	197	3,050 C	70,000	City.	8,139,800
Radcliffe College; Cambridge, Mass.	1879	W. K. Jordan.	(*)	1,174 F	100,000	Priv.	1,056,137
Randolph-Macon College; Ashland, Va.	1830	J. E. Moreland.	31	527 M	41,144	Meth.	1,338,000
Randolph-Macon Woman's College; Lynchburg, Va.	1893	T. H. Jack.	85	675 F	69,583	Meth.	2,867,268
Redlands, University of; Redlands, Calif.	1909	G. H. Armacost.	93	1,230 C	79,455	Bapt.	1,594,742
Reed College; Portland, Oreg.	1911	E. B. MacNaughton.	53	687 C	87,000	Priv.	182,700
Regis College for Women; Weston, Mass.	1927	Sister M. St. Ignatius.	55	580 F	33,222	Cath.	12,527,700
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.; Troy, N. Y.	1824	L. W. Houston.	360	3,997 C	45,961	Priv.	
Rhode Island Coll. of Education; Providence*	1854	L. A. Whipple.	60	441 C	26,833	State.	
Rhode Island State College; Kingston.	1892	C. R. Woodward.	188	2,395 C	90,000	State.	30,000,000
Rice Institute; Houston, Tex.	1912	W. V. Houston.	107	1,561 C	200,000	Priv.	3,232,655
Richmond, University of; Va. ²²	1832	G. M. Modlin.	85	2,014 C	115,000	Bapt.	1,092,800
Ripon College; Ripon, Wis.	1851	C. G. Kuebler.	61	694 C	26,970	Luth.	700,000
Roanoke College; Salem, Va.	1842	H. S. Oberly.	50	633 C	476,097	Priv.	60,007,575
Rochester, University of; Rochester, N. Y.	1850	Alan Valentine.	375	5,355 C	476,097	Priv.	1,031,170
Rockford College; Rockford, Ill.	1847	Mary A. Cheek.	28	379 F	40,000	Priv.	1,029,000
Rockhurst College; Kansas City, Mo.	1910	Rev. T. M. Knapp.	40	726 M	20,000	Cath.	
Rollins College; Winter Park, Fla.	1885	P. A. Wagner.	62	624 C	80,000	Priv.	100,000
Roosevelt College; Chicago, Ill.	1901	E. J. Sparling.	77	6,050 C	59,507	Cath.	2,500,000
Rosary College; River Forest, Ill.	1945	Sister M. Peter.	77	719 F	25,000	Priv.	1,305,132
Rose Polytechnic Inst.; Terra Haute, Ind.	1874	F. L. Wilkinson, Jr.	40	500 M	39,000	Cath.	6,354,226
Rosemont College; Rosemont, Pa.	1921	Mother M. Boniface.	27	320 F	52,361	Priv.	
Russell Sage College; Troy, N. Y.	1916	L. A. Froman.	70	705 Ft	540,000	State and Priv.	200,000
Rutgers University; New Brunswick, N. J. ²⁴	1766	R. C. Clothier.	840	8,382 Co	25,000	Cath.	
St. Ambrose College; Davenport, Iowa ²⁴	1885	Rt. Rev. A. J. Burke.	67	1,156 Co	40,000	Cath.	
St. Anslem's College; Manchester, N. H.	1893	Rt. Rev. B. C. Dolan.	40	650 M	40,000	Cath.	
St. Augustine's College; Raleigh, N. C.	1867	H. L. Trigg.	27	462 C	18,000	Episc.	
St. Benedict's College; St. Joseph, Minn.	1913	M. R. Pratschner.	35	227 F	30,000	Cath.	
St. Benedict's College; Atchison, Kans.	1858	Rt. Rev. C. McDonald.	45	475 M	100,000	Cath.	
St. Bernardine of Siena Coll.; Loudonville, N. Y.	1937	Rev. M. Kennedy.	84	2,426 M	31,000	Cath.	

St. Catherine, Coll. of; St. Paul, Minn.	1892	106	2,005 M	96,000	Cath.	113,500
St. Edward's Seminary; Kenmore, Wash.*	1931	68	775 F	66,000	Cath.	700,000
St. Elizabeth, Coll. of; Convent Sta., N. J.	1899	14	120 M	16,000	Cath.	
St. Francis, College of; Joliet, Ill.	1899	56	665 F	33,500	Cath.	
St. Francis College; Loretto, Pa.	1925	36	369 F	33,000	Cath.	18,000
St. Francis Xavier Coll. for Women; Chicago, Ill.	1847	35	730 C	30,000	Cath.	2,000,000
St. John College; Cleveland, Ohio.	1912	45	330 F	56,000	Cath.	
St. John's University; Brooklyn, N. Y.	1928	21*	290 F	25,000	Cath.	
St. Joseph College; West Hartford, Conn.	1870	160	7,204 C	87,727	Cath.	500,000
St. Joseph's College; Emmitsburg, Md.	1932	30	460 F	22,000	Cath.	
St. Joseph's College; Philadelphia, Pa.	1809	22	195 F	17,000	Cath.	
St. Joseph's Coll. for Women; Brooklyn, N. Y.	1851	60	1,434 M	30,879	Cath.	29,700
St. Lawrence University; Canton, N. Y.	1916	43	461 F	91,000	Priv.	2,000,000
St. Louis University; St. Louis, Mo.*	1856	85	1,385 C	30,879	Cath.	4,052,066
St. Martin's College; Olympia, Wash.	1818	373	7,360 C	419,038	Cath.	
St. Mary College; Xavier, Kans.	1895	22	300 M	17,000	Cath.	
St. Mary of the Springs, Coll. of; Columbus, Ohio.	1923	40	325 F	42,000	Cath.	
St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch, Coll. of; Salt Lake City, Utah.	1924	32	231 F	30,000	Cath.	
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College; Same, Ind.	1926	19	75 F	12,349	Cath.	
St. Mary's College; St. Mary's, Calif.*	1840	50	418 F	74,200	Cath.	550,000
St. Mary's College; Winona, Minn.	1863	56	888 M	38,000	Cath.	
St. Mary's College, Notre Dame; Holy Cross, Ind.	1917	35*	492 M	45,000	Cath.	
St. Michael's College; Winoski Park, Vt.	1844	52	499 F	39,201	Cath.	33,445
St. Norbert College; West De Pere, Wis.	1904	65	985 M	35,000	Cath.	34,000
St. Patrick's Seminary; Menlo Park, Calif.*	1898	51	734 M	30,000	Cath.	1,063,654
St. Paul College; Northfield, Minn.	1874	95	1,669 C	80,450	Luth.	
St. Paul Seminary; St. Paul, Minn.	1898	18	156 M	33,000	Cath.	
St. Peter's College; Jersey City, N. J.	1896	63	1,460 M	40,000	Cath.	
St. Rose, College of; Albany, N. Y.	1872	54	510 F	19,765	Cath.	
St. Scholastica, College of; Duluth, Minn.	1920	43	433 F	28,000	Cath.	230,000
St. Teresa, College of; Kansas City, Mo.	1912	56	586 F	38,000	Cath.	
St. Teresa, College of; Winona, Minn.	1867	103	1,936 M	39,227	Cath.	302,000
St. Thomas, College of; St. Paul, Minn.	1909	51	930 M	67,820	Cath.	500,000
St. Vincent College; Latrobe, Pa.*	1885	30	308 F	35,237	Morav.	914,000
Salem College; Winston-Salem, N. C.	1846	156*	2,170 C	54,620	State	
Sam Houston State Teach. College; Huntsville, Tex.	1879	195	3,900 C	120,000	State	
San Diego State College; San Diego, Calif.	1897	120	2,134 M	80,000	Cath.	
San Francisco, University of; Calif.	1855	48*	397 F	100,000	Cath.	
San Francisco Coll. for Women; Calif.	1930	157	3,266 C	60,000	State	
San Francisco State College; Calif.	1889	355	5,594 C	110,000	State	
San Jose State College; San Jose, Calif.	1862	40	323 F	40,000	Cath.	
San Rafael, Dominican Coll. of; San Rafael, Calif.	1891	84	1,172 M	63,000	Cath.	450,000
Santa Clara, University of; Santa Clara, Calif.	1851	54	344 F	54,000	Priv.	357,702
Sarah Lawrence College; Bronxville, N. Y.	1926	22	136 C	539,726	Meth.	500,000
Scarritt College; Nashville, Tenn.	1892	112	1,490 M	25,000*	Cath.	
Scranton, University of; Scranton, Pa.	1888	25	237 F	36,389	Priv.	1,502,055
Scrrips College; Claremont, Calif.	1926	65				

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Seattle Pacific College; Seattle, Wash.	1891	C. H. Watson.....	39	635 C	24,300	Meth.....	425,900
Seattle University; Seattle, Wash.	1891	A. A. Lemieux.....	95	2,622 C	39,659	Cath.....	705,000
Seneca, Colleges of the; Geneva, N. Y. ²⁸	1822	A. W. Brown.....	75	1,139 Co	90,390	Priv.....	205,108
Seton Hall College; South Orange, N. J.	1856	V. Rev. J. L. McNulty.....	324	9,138 Mt	40,000	Cath.....	500,000
Seton Hill College; Greensburg, Pa.	1918	Rev. W. G. Ryan.....	51	485 F	32,654	Cath.....	350,000
Shaw University; Raleigh, N. C.	1865	R. P. Daniel.....	45	907 C	17,000	Bapt.....	10,000
Shepherd State College; Shepherdstown, W. Va.	1872	O. S. Ikenberry.....	32	736 C	25,000	State.....	534,000
Shorter College; Rome, Ga.	1873	C. W. Burtis.....	32	215 F	25,000	Bapt.....	3,652,137
Siena Heights College; Adrian, Mich.	1919	Mother M. G. Barry.....	25	340 F	27,000	Cath.....	1,507,936
Simmons College; Boston, Mass.	1899	Bancroft Beasley.....	102	1,564 F	97,667	Priv.....	877,736
Simpson College; Indianola, Iowa	1860	E. E. Voigt.....	46	723 C	35,990	Meth.....	2,500,000
Skidmore College; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1871	H. T. Moore.....	99	1,169 Ft	64,338	Priv.....	100,000
Smith College; Northampton, Mass.	1857	B. F. Wright.....	240	2,267 F	348,029	Priv.....	2,500,000
South, University of the; Sewanee, Tenn.	1881	Boylston Green.....	44	572 M	63,331*	Epic.....	100,000
South Carolina, University of; Columbia	1868	N. M. Smith.....	200	3,815 C	338,822	State.....	250,000
South Carolina State A and M Coll.; Orangeburg	1882	M. F. Whitaker.....	87	1,090 C	40,000	State.....	810,336
South Dakota, University of; Vermillion	1885	I. D. Weeks.....	115	1,856 C	132,250	State.....	2,100,000
South Dakota School of Mines and Tech.; Rapid City	1885	W. E. Wilson.....	45	1,606 C	87,500	State.....	4,299,736
South Dakota State Coll. of A and M Arts; Brookings	1881	F. H. Leinbach.....	174	1,884 C	90,000	State.....	157,492
Southeast Missouri State College; Cape Girardeau	1873	G. J. Tinsley.....	97	1,200 C	36,550	State.....	2,485,000
Southeastern Louisiana College; Hammond	1925	T. T. Montgomery.....	74	1,079 C	36,492	State.....	1,060,000
Southeastern State College; Durant, Okla.	1909	F. D. Fagg, Jr.....	1,899	14,457 C	500,000	Priv.....	37,853,310
Southern California, University of; Los Angeles	1879	D. W. Morris.....	234	2,737 C	106,793	State.....	2,665,000
Southern Illinois University; Carbondale	1874	Umphrey Lee.....	300	6,039 C	250,000	Meth.....	612,780
Southern Methodist University; Dallas, Tex.	1926	E. N. Stevenson.....	40	631 C	21,000	State.....	1,472,200
Southern Oregon Coll. of Education; Ashland	1897	J. H. Kramer.....	26*	125 C	15,000	State.....	3,265,009
Southern State Teachers Coll.; Springfield, S. Dak.	1880	F. G. Clark.....	125	1,679 C	40,010	State.....	1,060,000
Southern University and A and M Coll.; Baton Rouge, La.	1896	Roy Ellis.....	150	1,925 C	70,000	State.....	37,853,310
Southwest Missouri State Coll.; Springfield, Mo.	1899	J. G. Flowers.....	100	1,744 C	65,000	State.....	2,665,000
Southwest Texas State Teach. Coll.; San Marcos	1848	P. N. Rhodes.....	66	730 C	62,985	Presb.....	612,780
Southwestern at Memphis; Tenn.	1885	R. E. Dewey.....	40	565 C	39,000	Meth.....	1,472,200
Southwestern College, The; Winfield, Kans.	1898	J. L. Fletcher.....	190	3,704 C	80,000	State.....	3,265,009
Southwestern Louisiana Institute; Lafayette	1901	R. H. Burton.....	68	761 C	38,505	State.....	1,060,000
Southwestern State College; Weatherford, Okla.	1840	J. N. R. Score.....	100	1,719 C	60,500	Meth.....	37,853,310
Southwestern University; Georgetown, Tex.	1881	Florence M. Read.....	34	371 F	101,467	Bapt.....	2,665,000
Spelman College; Atlanta, Ga.	1830	V. Rev. W. P. Donnelly.....	52	730 M	60,000	Cath.....	1,472,200
Spring Hill College; Mobile, Ala.	1885	P. M. Limbert.....	80	1,320 M	40,000*	Priv.....	3,265,009
Springfield College; Springfield, Mass.	1885	J. E. W. Sterling.....	524	7,772 C	1,191,000	Priv.....	1,060,000
Stanford University; Stanford, Calif.	1870	H. N. Davis.....	121	1,937 M	35,000	Priv.....	37,853,310
Stevens Institute of Technology; Hoboken, N. J.	1923	P. L. Boynton.....	74	1,269 C	35,555	State.....	2,665,000
Step. F. Austin State Teach. Coll.; Nacogdoches, Tex.*	1911	V. C. Fryklund.....	59	929 C	32,126	State.....	1,472,200
Stout Institute, The; Menomonee, Wis.	1890	Ruth M. Harris.....	38	34 C	15,000	City.....	3,265,009
Stowe Teachers College; St. Louis, Mo.							

Susquehanna University; Selinsgrove, Pa.	1853	G. M. Smith	38	500 C	25,000	Luth.	503,000
Swarthmore College; Swarthmore, Pa.	1864	J. W. Nason	93	965 C	149,650	Friends	8,989,951
Sweet Briar College; Sweet Briar, Va.	1861	Martha B. Lucas	61	454 F	70,312	Priv.	964,241
Syracuse University; Syracuse, N. Y. ³²	1870	W. P. Tolley	1,177	18,998 C	415,587	Priv. and St.	7,988,465
Talladega College; Talladega, Ala.	1867	A. D. Beittel	40	338 C	35,000	A.M.A.	1,190,862
Tarkio College; Tarkio, Mo.	1883	M. E. Collins	20	331 C	20,009	Presb.	717,539
Taylor University; Upland, Ind.	1846	C. W. Meredith	32	516 C	24,419	Priv.	100,000
Temple University; Philadelphia, Pa.	1884	R. L. Johnson	667	14,852 C	311,693	Priv.	1,358,931
Tennessee University of Knoxville and Memphis	1794	C. E. Brehm	660	6,704 C	238,533	State	639,161
Tenn. Agricultural and Industrial St. Coll.; Nashville	1912	W. S. Davis	170	1,963 C	30,000	State	
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute; Cookeville	1915	Everett Derryberry	100	1,806 C	35,000	State	
Texas, A. and M. College of; College Station	1876	F. C. Bollon	495	7,528 M	163,000	State	208,000
Texas Christian University; Fort Worth	1881	T. S. Painter	870	15,656 C	850,000	State	4,649,748
Texas Coll. of Arts and Industries; Kingsville	1873	M. E. Sadler	157	5,839 C	150,000	Dis. of Ch.	6,000,000
Texas State College for Women; Denton	1925	E. H. Poleet	98	256 C	41,470	State	
Texas Technological College; Lubbock	1901	L. H. Hubbard	158	2,240 F	107,000	State	
Texas Western College; El Paso	1913	D. M. Wiggins	350	6,750 C	93,400	State	
Thiel College; Greenville, Pa.	1866	W. H. Elkins	112	1,959 C	51,000	State	1,000,000
Tillotson College; Austin*, Tex.	1877	W. F. Zimmerman	36	848 C	26,000	Luth.	212,000
Toledo, University of; Ohio	1872	F. L. Brownee	36	575 C	22,221	Priv.	
Tougaloo College; Tougaloo, Miss.	1869	W. W. White	190	3,715 C	140,000	City	97,056
Transylvania University; Lexington, Ky.	1780	H. C. Warren	30	357 C	17,500	Cong.	45,500
Trinity College; Hartford, Conn.	1823	R. F. McLain	36	436 C	55,151	Priv.	1,667,637
Trinity College; Washington, D. C.	1897	G. K. Funston	74	875 M	205,000	Priv.	4,158,158
Trinity University; San Antonio, Tex.	1869	Sister C. Dorothea	62	92 F	52,000	Cath.	521,337
Tufts College; Medford, Mass. ³²	1852	M. G. Everett	97	1,360 C	43,000	Presb.	
Tulane University; New Orleans, La. ³²	1834	Leonard Carmichael	585	3,443 Co	200,000	Priv.	9,789,754
Tulsa, University of; Tulsa, Okla.	1894	R. C. Harris	890	6,299 Co	506,750	Priv.	12,477,000
Tusculum College; Greeneville, Tenn.	1894	C. I. Pontius	195	3,394 C	154,949	Priv.	5,000,000
Tuskegee Institute; Tuskegee Inst., Ala.	1794	G. K. Davies	24	320 C	24,000	Presb.	823,000
Union College; Barbourville, Ky.	1881	F. D. Patterson	206	1,811 C	70,000	Priv.	7,000,000
Union College; Lincoln, Nebr.	1879	Conway Boatman	32	482 C	19,000	Meth.	600,000
Union College; Schenectady and Albany, N. Y.	1891	R. W. Woods	32	1,034 C	44,875	Advent.	
U. S. Coast Guard Academy; New London, Conn.	1795	Carter Davidson	126	1,373 M	130,000*	Priv.	7,000,000
U. S. Military Academy; West Point, N. Y.	1802	Adm. W. N. Derby	53	400 M	32,000	Govt.	
U. S. Naval Academy; Annapolis, Md.	1845	Gen. B. E. Moore	300	2,496 M	130,000	Govt.	
Upsala College; East Orange, N. J.	1893	Adm. J. L. Holloway, Jr.	468	3,198 M	121,000	Govt.	
Ursinus College; Collegeville, Pa.	1869	E. B. Lawson	60	1,892 C	30,000	Luth.	850,000
Ursuline College for Women; Cleveland, Ohio	1871	N. E. McClure	53	1,020 C	37,000	Evan. and Ref.	
Utah, University of; Salt Lake City	1850	Mother M. C. Ahearn	31	225 F	20,000	Cath.	21,854
Utah State Agricultural College; Logan	1888	A. R. Olpin	459	8,852 C	210,000	State	
Valparaiso University; Valparaiso, Ind.	1859	F. S. Harris	400	5,000 C	151,000	State	
Vanderbilt University; Nashville, Tenn.	1872	O. P. Harris	120	1,853 C	81,621	Luth.	500,000
Vassar College; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1861	Harvie Branscomb	165	3,224 C	515,853	Priv.	31,159,364
Vermont, University of and State Agri. Coll.; Burlington	1791	Sarah G. Blanding	165	1,366 Ft	280,000	Priv.	16,033,067
Villa Maria College; Erie, Pa.*	1925	Mother M. Aurelia	38	2,907 C	200,000	Priv. and St.	3,822,000
			190	209 F	16,000	Cath.	1,000,000

Institution and location	Founded	Chief executive	Faculty	No. of students	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Villanova College; Villanova, Pa.....	1842	Rev. F. X. N. McGuire.....	139	2,706 M	82,174	Cath.....	4,043,755
Virginia, University of; Charlottesville ²⁰	1819	C. W. Darden, Jr.....	365	4,820 MF	514,900	State.....	15,000,000
Virginia Military Institute; Lexington, Va.....	1839	R. J. Marshall.....	75	843 M	84,664	State.....	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Blacksburg ²¹	1862	W. S. Newman.....	265	4,510 C	125,000	State.....	173,000
Virginia State College; Petersburg.....	1882	L. H. Foster.....	109*	5,050 C	40,120	State.....	1,000,000
Virginia Union University; Richmond.....	1865	J. M. Ellison.....	50	925 C	30,000	Bapt.....	2,782,246
Viabash College; Crawfordsville, Ind.....	1832	F. H. Sparks.....	48	578 M	98,790	Priv.....	420,000
Wagner Mem. Luth. College; Staten Island, N. Y.....	1883	W. C. Langsam.....	70	999 C	40,000	Luth.....	4,000,000
Wake Forest College; Wake Forest, N. C.....	1834	Thurman Kitchin.....	81	1,905 C	105,000	Bapt.....	
Walla Walla College; College Place, Wash.....	1892	G. W. Bowers.....	52	1,200 C	30,000	Advent.....	137,046
Warburg College; Waverly, Iowa.....	1868	C. H. Becker.....	46	457 C	28,080	Luth.....	1,429,000
Warshburn Municipal University; Topeka, Kans.....	1865	B. S. Stoffer.....	89	1,481 C	65,000	City.....	322,025
Washington, State College of; Pullman.....	1889	Wilson Compton.....	445	7,091 C	600,000	State.....	2,768,563
Washington, University of; Seattle.....	1861	R. B. Allen.....	1,140	15,299 C	663,079	State.....	1,496,000
Washington and Jefferson Coll.; Washington, Pa.....	1780	J. H. Case, Jr.....	77	956 M	72,080	Priv.....	5,254,300
Washington and Lee University; Lexington, Va.....	1749	F. P. Gaines.....	83	1,293 M	135,970	Priv.....	75,000
Washington College; Chestertown, Md.....	1782	F. G. Livingood.....	32	454 C	35,000*	Priv. and St.....	
Washington Missionary College; Washington, D. C.....	1904	W. H. Shephard.....	31	622 C	33,628	Advent.....	24,440,000
Washington University; St. Louis, Mo.....	1863	A. H. Compton.....	454	12,460 C	736,000	Priv.....	
Wayne University; Detroit, Mich.....	1868	D. D. Henry.....	697	8,186 C	341,000	City.....	15,269,396
Wellesley College; Wellesley, Mass.....	1870	Margaret Clapp.....	207	1,743 F	250,000	Priv.....	1,707,018
Wells College; Aurora, N. Y.....	1868	R. L. Greene.....	47	305 F	103,600	Priv.....	1,511,083
Westleyan College; Macon, Ga.....	1831	Silas Johnson.....	59	547 F†	37,699	Meth.....	9,298,261
Westleyan University; Middletown, Conn.....	1837	P. N. Elbin.....	30	601 C	22,000	Priv.....	
West Liberty State College; W. Liberty, W. Va.....	1910	J. P. Cornette.....	104	1,208 C	39,230	State.....	
West Texas State College; Canyon, Tex.....	1891	J. W. Davis.....	65	1,490 C	34,713	State.....	125,300
West Virginia State College; Institute, W. Va.....	1867	Ivin Stewart.....	331	5,823 C	220,582	State.....	225,000
West Virginia University; Morgantown, W. Va.....	1890	W. J. Scarborough.....	43	770 C	33,000	Meth.....	878,281
West Virginia Wesleyan College; Buckhannon.....	1869	W. E. Bird.....	55	515 C	22,381	State.....	
Western Carolina Teachers College; Cullowhee, N. C.....	1853	P. A. Beu.....	110	1,400 C	45,510	Priv.....	899,424
Western College for Women; Oxford, Ohio.....	1859	P. L. Garrett.....	100	1,793 C	70,000	Meth.....	
Western Illinois State College; Macomb, Ill.....	1906	L. S. Ensor.....	55	837 C	48,720	State.....	
Western Kentucky State College; Bowling Green.....	1867	P. V. Sangren.....	270	3,864 C	78,513	State.....	
Western Maryland College; Westminster.....	1893	Rush Jordan.....	14	208 C	25,000	State.....	18,227,543
Western Michigan Coll. of Education; Kalamazoo.....	1897	J. S. Millis.....	671	5,696 C	621,716	Priv.....	
Western Montana Coll. of Education; Dillon.....	1826	P. P. Mickelson.....	53	690 C	36,861	State.....	
Western Reserve University; Cleveland, Ohio ²²	1901	W. W. Haggard.....	86	1,235 C	67,000	State.....	500,000
Western State College; Gunnison, Colo.....	1859	W. W. Hall, Jr.....	34	562 M	40,000	Presb.....	950,000
Western Washington Coll. of Education; Bellingham.....	1851	W. W. Orr.....	70	1,068 C	37,934	Presb.....	1,253,320
Westminster College; Fulton, Mo.....	1852	W. W. Menely.....	60	480 F	63,500	Priv.....	
Westminster College; New Wilmington, Pa.....	1834	A. R. Edman.....	125*	1,506 C	81,000	Priv.....	780,483
Wheaton College; Norton, Mass.....							
Wheaton College; Wheaton, Ill.....	1860						

¹ Includes graduates to students only, for undergraduate information, see Clark College; Morehouse College and Spelman College. ² Pembroke College is the constituent college for women. ³ Also, see the Miller-Ferris College. ⁴ Other campuses at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Davis and Riverside (Colleges of Agriculture). ⁵ La Jolla and Mt. Hamilton. ⁶ Margaret M. Wines College. ⁷ Also contains the Ft. Lewis School at Hesperus. ⁸ Catholic Sisters College is the constituent school for women. ⁹ Also contains the school for men, Barnard College is the school for women; Teacher's College and New York. ¹⁰ Trinity College is the school for men and The Woman's College is the constituent school for women; Bard College (New London) and Cooper Union. ¹¹ Other branch at Chicago. ¹² Also contains the Louisville Municipal College. ¹³ West Baden College at West Baden, Indiana. ¹⁴ All constituent schools for men. ¹⁵ The school is legally coeducational but its student body is basically all male. ¹⁶ Other campuses at Altoona, Du Bois, Hazelton and Pottsville. ¹⁷ The faculty is coeducational. ¹⁸ The constituent school for women, Westhampton College is the constituent school for men. ¹⁹ Other campuses at New Brunswick and the Newark Colleges (coeducational). ²⁰ Marycrest College is the constituent school for women. ²¹ Other campuses at Webster College for Women at Webster Groves. ²² Includes Hobart College (men) and William Smith College (women). ²³ College of Forestry. ²⁴ Jackson College is the constituent school for women. ²⁵ H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College is the constituent school for women. ²⁶ The Mary Washington College of Education is the constituent school for women. ²⁷ Radford College at Radford is the constituent school for women. ²⁸ Also contains the N. Y. State College of Forestry (men). ²⁹ Adelbert College (men), Flora Stone Mather (women) and Cleveland College (coeducational).

Approved United States Medical Schools

Source: American Medical Association

Name of school by state	Location	Chief executive	1950 premedical requirements by years	No. of students 1948-49	1949 graduates to June 30
Medical College of Alabama.....	Birmingham, Ala.....	Roy R. Kracke, M.D., Dean.....	3	186	31
University of Arkansas School of Medicine.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Henry C. Cheraut, M.D., Dean.....	3	303	54
University of California Medical School.....	San Francisco, Calif.....	Francis S. Smyth, M.D., Dean.....	3	283	65
College of Medical Evangelists.....	Loma Linda, Calif.....	Harold Shryock, M.D., Dean.....	4	327	85
University of Southern California School of Medicine.....	Los Angeles, Calif.....	Burrell O. Raulston, M.D., Dean.....	3	262	60
Stanford University School of Medicine.....	San Francisco, Calif.....	Loren R. Chandler, M.D., Dean.....	3	242	59
University of Colorado School of Medicine.....	Denver, Colo.....	Robert C. Lewis, Dean.....	3	251	58
Yale University School of Medicine.....	New Haven, Conn.....	C. N. Hugh Long, M.D., Dean.....	3	231	47
Georgetown University School of Medicine.....	Washington, D. C.....	Rev. Paul A. McNally, Dean.....	Degree ²	389	73
George Washington University School of Medicine.....	Washington, D. C.....	Walter A. Bloedorn, M.D., Dean.....	3	320	69
Howard University College of Medicine.....	Washington, D. C.....	Joseph L. Johnson, M.D., Dean.....	2	275	66
University of Georgia School of Medicine.....	Augusta, Ga.....	G. Lombard Kelly, M.D., Dean.....	3	302	68
Emory University School of Medicine.....	Emory Univ., Ga.....	R. Hugh Wood, M.D., Dean.....	3	234	39
Chicago Medical School.....	Chicago, Ill.....	John J. Sheinin, M.D., Dean.....	3	235	..
Northwestern University Medical School.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Richard H. Young, M.D., Dean.....	3	525	130
Stritch School of Medicine of Loyola University.....	Chicago, Ill.....	James J. Smith, M.D., Dean.....	3	295	53
University of Chicago, The School of Medicine.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Lowell T. Coggeshall, M.D., Dean.....	3	246	55
University of Illinois College of Medicine.....	Chicago, Ill.....	John B. Youmans, M.D., Dean.....	3	653	158
Indiana University School of Medicine.....	Bloomington, Ill.....	John D. Van Nuys, Dean.....	3	438	81
State University of Iowa College of Medicine.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	Robert T. Tidrick, M.D., Chmn.....	3	299	58
University of Kansas School of Medicine.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	Franklin D. Murphy, M.D., Dean.....	3 ⁴	334	82
University of Louisville School of Medicine.....	Louisville, Ky.....	J. Murray Kinsman, M.D., Dean.....	3	362	82
Louisiana State University School of Medicine.....	New Orleans, La.....	William W. Frye, M.D., Dean.....	3	322	58
Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Maxwell E. Lapham, M.D., Dean.....	3	499	114
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Alan M. Chesney, M.D., Dean.....	Degree	293	73
Univ. of Maryland School of Med. & Coll. of Phys. and Surg.....	Baltimore, Md.....	H. Boyd Wylie, M.D., Dean.....	3	337	69
Boston University School of Medicine.....	Boston, Mass.....	James M. Faulkner, M.D., Dean.....	3	237	52
Harvard Medical School.....	Boston, Mass.....	George Packer Berry, M.D., Dean.....	2	511	141
Tufts College Medical School.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dwight O'Hara, M.D., Dean.....	Degree	390	78
University of Michigan Medical School.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	A. C. Furstenberg, M.D., Dean.....	3	469	107
Wayne University College of Medicine.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Gordon H. Scott, Act. Dean.....	3	227	37
University of Minnesota Medical School.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	Harold S. Diehl, M.D., Dean.....	3	426	124
St. Louis University School of Medicine.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Harold A. Casberg, M.D., Dean.....	3	431	90
Washington University School of Medicine.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Robert A. Moore, M.D., Dean.....	3	351	96
Creighton University School of Medicine.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	Percy J. Carroll, M.D., Dean.....	3	248	39
University of Nebraska College of Medicine.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	Harold C. Lueth, M.D., Dean.....	3	302	58

Medical Schools, (Cont.)

Name of school by state	Location	Chief executive	1950 premedical requirements by years	No. of students 1948-49	1949 graduates to June 30
Albany Medical College.....	Albany, N. Y.....	R. S. Cunningham, M.D., Dean.....	3	186	41
Long Island College of Medicine.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Jean A. Curran, M.D., President.....	3	216	101
University of Buffalo School of Medicine.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Stockton Kimball, M.D., Dean.....	96 hrs.	459	49
Columbia University Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons.....	New York, N. Y.....	William C. Rappleye, M.D., Dean.....	3	436	108
Cornell University Medical College.....	New York, N. Y.....	Joseph C. Hinsey, Dean.....	3	319	69
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Aves. Hospitals.....	New York, N. Y.....	J. A. W. Herrick, M.D., Pres. and Dean.....	3	446	95
New York University College of Medicine.....	New York, N. Y.....	Currier McEwen, M.D., Dean.....	3	478	112
University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	George H. Whipple, M.D., Dean.....	3	268	68
Syracuse University College of Medicine.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	H. G. Weiskotten, M.D., Dean.....	3	191	46
Duke University School of Medicine.....	Durham, N. C.....	Wilburt C. Davidson, M.D., Dean.....	3	277	59
Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	C. C. Carpenter, M.D., Dean.....	3	186	38
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Stanley Dorst, M.D., Dean.....	3	327	78
Western Reserve University School of Medicine.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Joseph T. Wearn, M.D., Dean.....	3	325	75
Ohio State University College of Medicine.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Charles A. Doan, M.D., Dean.....	3	322	847
University of Oklahoma School of Medicine.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	Mark R. Everett, Dean.....	3	259	54
University of Oregon Medical School.....	Portland, Oreg.....	D. W. E. Baird, M.D., Dean.....	3	273	59
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Charles L. Brown, M.D., Dean.....	3	366	98
Jefferson Medical College.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	William Harvey Perkins, M.D., Dean.....	3	635	150
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	William N. Parkinson, M.D., Dean.....	3	461	98
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	John McK. Mitchell, M.D., Dean.....	3	474	120
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Marion Fay, Dean.....	3	161	30
Medical College of the State of South Carolina.....	Charleston, S. C.....	William S. McEllroy, M.D., Dean.....	3	303	68
University of Tennessee College of Medicine.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Kenneth M. Lynch, M.D., Dean.....	3	216	42
Meharry Medical College.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	O. W. Hyman, Dean.....	2	578	112
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Murray C. Brown, M.D., Director.....	2	231	43
Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas.....	Dallas, Tex.....	Ernest W. Goodpasture, M.D., Dean.....	Degree	200	47
University of Texas School of Medicine.....	Galveston, Tex.....	W. Lee Hart, M.D., Dean.....	3	238	56
Baylor University College of Medicine.....	Houston, Tex.....	Chauncey D. Leake, Vice President.....	3	374	69
University of Utah School of Medicine.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	W. H. Moursund, M.D., Dean.....	3	306	62
University of Vermont College of Medicine.....	Burlington, Vt.....	H. L. Marshall, M.D., Acting Dean.....	138 qtr. hrs.	194	677
University of Virginia Department of Medicine.....	Charlottesville, Va.....	William Eustis Brown, M.D., Dean.....	3	148	34
Medical College of Virginia.....	Richmond, Va.....	Vernon W. Lippard, M.D., Dean.....	3	262	56
University of Wisconsin Medical School.....	Madison, Wis.....	Harvey B. Haag, M.D., Dean.....	3	326	68
Marquette University School of Medicine.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	William S. Middleton, M.D., Dean.....	3	293	56
		John S. Hirschboeck, M.D., Dean.....	3	377	73

¹ Another branch is at Berkeley. ² Another semester hours for veterans. ³ Ninety semester hours reported. ⁴ Another branch is at Indianapolis. ⁵ Another branch is at Lawrence. ⁶ And degree. ⁷ Figures are for two graduating classes and include senior students reported in 1948.

The College Fraternity System

THE COLLEGE fraternity system is as old as the republic in which it serves. It was on the night of December 5, 1776, in the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, Virginia, that John Heath, Richard Booker, Thomas Smith, Armistead Smith and John Jones of the College of William and Mary (the second oldest college in the country) formed the first Greek-letter society, Phi Beta Kappa, whose letters stand for a Greek motto usually translated as "Love of Wisdom (or Philosophy), the guide of life." The society prospered and adopted all the features which characterize the modern fraternity: a ritual with secret obligations, a motto and a grip. By 1826, the fraternity became honorary and in 1875 it became a society when the first women members were elected. Today it has a membership in the neighborhood of 110,000, the largest in the U. S.

Kappa Alpha Society was established at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in the fall of 1825. It, in turn, was followed by the establishment at the same institution of Sigma Phi and Delta Phi, both in 1827, and these three were known as the "Union Triad." In later years, three other fraternities came into existence at Union College and were responsible for that college earning its sobriquet as the "Mother of Fraternities."

The first Greek-letter sorority was Kappa Alpha Theta, founded at De Pauw University in January, 1870, although other non-Greek-letter sororities had preceded it. The Adelphean Society was founded in 1851 at Wesleyan College in Georgia; the Philomathean Society was founded in 1853 at the same school and the I. C. Sororis was born in 1867 at Monmouth College. These three societies later adopted Greek letters. Adelphean became Alpha Delta Pi; Philomathean became Phi Mu and I. C. Sororis adopted Pi Beta Phi.

These organizations marked the beginning of the fraternal system, but the real expansion came after 1900. The growth since that date has been tremendous.

Fraternities (and sororities) are divided into three groups: social or academic, professional and honor groups. These groups have their own interfraternity associations which originally were founded to dispel the clannish bitterness and rivalry between the fraternities and to try to eradicate the antagonism and prejudice of public opinion against the fraternity system and its abuses. It is to the credit of these institutions that most of the evils have been overcome.

On October 9-10, 1943, these interfraternity associations gathered in New York

and formed the *National Conference of College Fraternities and Societies*, which drew up a constitution for the purpose of defining the various groups and setting up rules and regulations for the member bodies.

The member bodies of the National Conference of College Fraternities and Societies, whose President is Dean Joseph A. Park, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio, are as follows:

The *National Interfraternity Conference (NIC)*, founded in New York City on November 18, 1909. It has a membership of 59 social fraternities, and its chairman is Hon. Frank H. Myers, Municipal Court House, 4th and E Sts., NW, Wash. 3, D. C.

The *National Panhellenic Conference (NPC)*, a group of social sororities with an original membership of 20. Its chairman is Miss L. Pearle Green, 302 Fall Creek Drive, Ithaca, New York.

On November 13, 1947, the *Association of Educational Sororities (AES)*, with its membership of 6 sororities, dissolved and joined the NPC. Five other groups were also accepted by the NPC at that time, bringing its strength up to 31.

The *Professional Interfraternity Conference (PIC)* was organized on March 2, 1928, in Washington, D. C. It has a membership of 28 men's professional fraternities, and its President is R. W. Lemley, 134 N. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Illinois.

The *Professional Panhellenic Association (PPA)* was founded in 1925. It has a membership of 14 sororities, and its President is Mrs. Herbert Stevenson, 232 Clark Street, Westfield, New Jersey, and

The *Association of College Honor Societies (ACHS)*, which was founded in New York on October 2, 1925. It has a membership of 19 non-social fraternities, and its President is Dr. Lawrence R. Guild, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7, California.

Not belonging to this group is the independent *Association of Social Fraternities (ASF)* with a membership of 2.

Further information concerning the vital statistics of the various fraternities and sororities, their membership, number of active chapters, date of founding and list of officers, may be found in the following publications:

1. The annual directory issue (first month in the year) of *The Fraternity Month*, Published by Leland Publishers Inc., St. Paul 4, Minnesota.

2. *Banta's Greek Exchange*, published by George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wisconsin.

Leading Daily U. S. Newspapers by Net Paid Circulation

Source: A.B.C. Publisher's statements for period ending March 31, 1949.

(NOTE: Newspapers are listed alphabetically by cities. Morning and evening circulation figures are for Monday to Friday only.)

City and newspaper	Net Paid Circulation		
	Morning	Evening	Sunday
Atlanta: JOURNAL.....	.....	245,711	308,696
Baltimore: { AMERICAN.....	.....	.....	358,667
{ NEWS-POST.....	.....	230,250	.....
SUN.....	170,236	194,543	307,979
Boston: { ADVERTISER.....	.....	.....	682,492
{ AMERICAN.....	.....	190,844	.....
{ RECORD.....	379,476	.....	.....
{ GLOBE.....	117,498	163,474	392,120
{ HERALD.....	127,790	.....	249,086
{ TRAVELER.....	.....	222,300	.....
POST.....	338,710	.....	276,346
Buffalo: NEWS.....	.....	279,182	.....
Chicago: HERALD-AMERICAN.....	.....	548,908	1,151,407
NEWS.....	.....	514,627	.....
SUN-TIMES.....	635,346*	.....	782,176
TRIBUNE.....	957,448	.....	1,660,779
Cleveland: PLAIN DEALER.....	273,914	.....	467,911
PRESS.....	.....	291,717	.....
Detroit: FREE PRESS.....	412,110	.....	474,310
NEWS.....	.....	444,173	559,675
TIMES.....	.....	424,840	625,735
D. C.: { THE EVENING STAR.....	.....	218,947	.....
{ THE SUNDAY STAR.....	.....	.....	242,720
TIMES HERALD.....	278,330*	.....	311,247
Des Moines: { REGISTER.....	220,316	.....	513,001
{ TRIBUNE.....	.....	147,849	.....
Fort Worth: STAR-TELEGRAM.....	111,561	107,350	180,379
Kansas City (Mo.): { STAR.....	.....	368,087	378,325
{ TIMES.....	359,022	.....	.....
Los Angeles: DAILY NEWS.....	254,870*	.....	.....
EXAMINER.....	361,904	.....	847,820
HERALD & EXPRESS.....	.....	369,261	.....
TIMES.....	996,717	.....	813,353
Milwaukee: JOURNAL.....	.....	319,126	403,948
Minneapolis: { STAR.....	.....	298,198	.....
{ TRIBUNE.....	167,368	.....	585,531
Newark: NEWS.....	.....	247,565	193,876
New York: HERALD TRIBUNE.....	340,430	.....	701,575
JOURNAL & AMERICAN.....	.....	707,195	1,223,082
MIRROR.....	1,020,879	.....	2,161,918
NEWS.....	2,254,644	.....	4,494,787
POST HOME NEWS.....	.....	282,069†	301,217
SUN.....	.....	294,128	.....
TIMES.....	543,943	.....	1,161,174
WORLD TELEGRAM.....	.....	373,034	.....
Omaha: WORLD-HERALD.....	125,068	112,701	237,916
Philadelphia: BULLETIN.....	.....	723,639	694,406
INQUIRER.....	655,507	.....	1,160,565
Pittsburgh: POST-GAZETTE.....	290,156	.....	.....
PRESS.....	.....	277,347	504,805
SUN-TELEGRAPH.....	.....	214,629	607,525
Portland: OREGONIAN.....	213,135	.....	269,122
St. Louis: GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.....	287,086	.....	373,804
POST-DISPATCH.....	.....	279,231	409,732
San Francisco: EXAMINER.....	224,071	.....	609,285

* Published all day. † Does not include circulation of 84,217 for the Bronx edition.

English Language Daily and Sunday U. S. Newspapers

(as of Sept. 30, 1948)

Source: Editor & Publisher.

State	Morning papers & circulation		Evening papers & circulation		Total M & E circulation	Sunday papers & circulation	
Alabama.....	3	135,935	16	432,132	568,067	11	434,196
Arizona.....	5	84,359	8	93,483	177,842	4	106,649
Arkansas.....	5	135,390	28	184,926	320,316	9	343,708
California.....	24	1,679,386	101	2,312,359	3,991,745	27	3,607,360
Colorado.....	4	135,830	22	333,181	469,011	7	544,096
Connecticut.....	6	147,477	20	461,293	608,770	7	411,522
Delaware.....	1	20,423	1	58,979	79,402	1	21,073
D. C.....	2	314,713	3	466,323	781,036	3	679,683
Florida.....	10	489,419	29	381,347	870,766	25	722,517
Georgia.....	5	316,094	23	435,900	751,994	12	748,442
Idaho.....	6	65,592	11	61,171	126,763	7	92,030
Illinois.....	9	1,495,078	79	2,236,315	3,731,393	16	3,935,145
Indiana.....	15	429,747	79	1,049,006	1,478,753	16	714,327
Iowa.....	2	275,687	41	626,214	901,901	7	750,147
Kansas.....	4	162,288	51	454,455	616,743	11	388,613
Kentucky.....	8	223,133	23	365,762	588,895	14	442,990
Louisiana.....	5	264,213	14	329,779	593,992	5	401,256
Maine.....	5	166,572	5	70,751	237,323	2	156,372
Maryland.....	4	199,071	8	487,540	686,611	3	685,201
Massachusetts.....	7	1,148,693	45	1,466,532	2,615,225	10	1,858,373
Michigan.....	2	478,571	52	1,676,705	2,155,276	12	2,013,996
Minnesota.....	4	311,340	26	629,130	940,470	4	800,639
Mississippi.....	5	57,318	15	141,581	198,899	9	135,860
Missouri.....	7	752,291	48	1,087,566	1,839,851	11	1,333,503
Montana.....	5	84,165	12	55,428	139,593	8	122,266
Nebraska.....	4	171,304	17	256,255	427,559	6	317,513
Nevada.....	1	10,306	7	37,269	47,575	2	26,470
New Hampshire.....	1	25,616	8	76,086	101,702	1	25,616
New Jersey.....	7	294,321	22	778,341	1,072,662	10	513,869
New Mexico.....	2	30,208	13	79,858	110,066	8	64,987
New York.....	23	5,129,563	75	3,549,139	8,678,702	21	11,318,781
North Carolina.....	9	432,056	35	410,956	843,012	14	540,198
North Dakota.....	3	55,824	9	81,963	137,787	2	78,926
Ohio.....	10	655,126	90	2,323,589	2,978,715	19	1,744,182
Oklahoma.....	8	257,487	45	377,010	634,497	41	583,486
Oregon.....	4	239,140	17	324,488	563,628	7	542,242
Pennsylvania.....	28	1,412,826	102	2,587,827	4,000,653	13	3,209,348
Rhode Island.....	1	46,049	6	222,530	268,579	2	171,090
South Carolina.....	7	231,052	9	121,057	352,109	6	249,242
South Dakota.....	1	2,387	11	141,474	143,861	5	84,317
Tennessee.....	7	432,181	22	478,910	911,091	13	743,205
Texas.....	23	864,469	85	1,285,989	2,150,458	72	1,876,348
Utah.....	1	87,526	5	150,418	237,944	4	228,624
Vermont.....	2	43,277	8	43,800	87,077	1	10,741
Virginia.....	10	325,997	23	349,098	675,095	13	466,216
Washington.....	6	289,811	21	572,149	861,960	10	801,910
West Virginia.....	9	225,079	22	268,928	494,007	10	395,485
Wisconsin.....	3	221,267	37	757,382	978,649	6	837,831
Wyoming.....	5	26,248	4	31,024	57,272	3	27,490
Total U. S.....	328	21,081,905	1,453	31,203,392	52,285,297	530	46,308,081
Total U. S., Oct. 1, 1947.....	328	20,762,317	1,441	30,910,959	51,673,276	511	45,151,319
Total U. S., Oct. 1, 1946.....	334	20,545,908	1,429	30,381,597	50,927,505	497	43,665,364
Total U. S., Oct. 1, 1945.....	330	19,239,913	1,419	29,144,275	48,384,188	485	39,860,036
Total U. S., Oct. 1, 1944.....	338	18,059,252	1,406	27,895,586	45,954,838	481	37,945,622
Total U. S., Oct. 1, 1943.....	333	17,077,722	1,421	27,315,107	44,392,829	467	37,291,832

The Leading Magazines of the United States

Source: A.B.C. Publisher's Statements for period ending June 30, 1949.

Magazine	Circulation*	Magazine	Circulation*
Reader's Digest	(†)	Popular Fiction Group	2,167,020
National Comics Group	7,765,485	Household	2,156,442
Marvel Comic Group	6,499,375	Cosmopolitan	2,059,916
True Story Women's Group	5,436,865	Redbook Magazine	1,915,905
Life	5,341,626	National Geographic Magazine	1,866,674
Ladies' Home Journal	4,473,630	Thrilling Fiction Group	1,768,591
Fawcett Comics Group	4,374,591	Hillman Women's Group	1,619,865
Saturday Evening Post	4,034,169	Time Magazine	1,573,622
Harvey Comics Group	4,028,588	True Confessions	1,515,092
Woman's Home Companion	3,971,191	Hillman Comic Group	1,374,665
McCall's Magazine	3,842,441	True	1,311,668
Woman's Day	3,469,544	American Comic Group	1,220,847
Archie Comic Group	3,437,643	Photoplay	1,211,644
Better Homes & Gardens	3,283,126	Fawcett Screen Unit	1,201,767
Macfadden Women's Group	3,185,569	Parents' Magazine	1,200,507
Good Housekeeping	3,141,363	Modern Screen	1,168,445
Collier's	3,072,298	Pathfinder	1,123,960
Look	3,041,630	Foreign Service	1,101,462
American Legion	3,013,354	Liberty	1,096,987
Fawcett Women's Group	2,716,859	Popular Science Monthly	1,090,486
Dell Modern Group	2,671,365	Modern Romances	1,086,208
Coronet	2,650,759	Hillman Romance Group	1,076,523
American Home	2,626,692	Popular Mechanics Magazine	1,063,694
American Magazine	2,538,612	Today's Woman	1,046,677
Standard Comics Group	2,389,123	See	1,034,739
Quality Comics Group	2,274,023	Seventeen	1,013,649
True Story	2,251,296	Ideal Romance Group	1,013,375
Lev Gleason Comic Group	2,250,689	Sport Men's Group	1,001,969

* Net paid circulation. † The publisher's figure is over 8,000,000; since the magazine does not take advertising, A.B.C. does not publish its circulation.

Radio Stations and Networks

Source: National Association of Broadcasters.

Major networks	No. of stations, Aug. 1, 1949	
	Owned and operated	Affiliated
ABC—American Broadcasting Company ..	5	270
CBS—Columbia Broadcasting System	7	176
MBS—Mutual Broadcasting System	0	511
NBC—National Broadcasting Company*....	6	166

* Although NBC discontinued short-wave broadcasting Oct. 1, 1948, they still maintain 175 Latin-American affiliated stations.

No. of stations* (Aug. 1, 1949)	Permits for		
	Operating	construction	Total
Standard Broadcast	2,020	163	2,183
Television	74†	41	115
FM (Frequency Modulation)	739‡	117§	856

* Including territories and possessions. † Includes 16 licensed and 58 CP's operating on special temporary authority. ‡ Includes 5 CG's and 340 CP's operating on special temporary authority. § Includes 8 conditional grants of authority.

CANADA: There are 137 standard broadcast stations; 18 are owned and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC); 119 are privately owned and, in some cases, affiliated with CBC.

Patents

The issuance of a patent is a contract between the United States government and the inventor which grants a monopoly on the manufacture, sale and proceeds of the invention exclusively to the inventor for a term not exceeding 17 years. To obtain the patent, the inventor must have produced some "new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or some new and useful improvement thereof." In return for the monopoly or patent right, the inventor must present to the Patent Office full specifications and diagrams so that the invention or composition or process can be reproduced by other persons following the specifications. Should the inventor omit some point, however irrelevant, in his specifications or drawings in order to conceal his secret, the patent may be declared invalid.

An application for a patent must contain the following: a petition, addressed

to the commissioner of patents accompanied by a fee of \$30.00; a carefully prepared specification describing the invention or composition; a drawing, if possible; a certified statement under oath that the applicant believes the invention to be new and that it was made or discovered by him. If the application is granted, the patent is awarded; an additional fee of \$30.00 is collected.

Applications are considered strictly in the order in which they are received. Patents are not granted for printed matter, for methods of doing business, or on devices for which claims contrary to natural laws are made. Applications for a perpetual motion machine have been made from time to time but until a working model is presented that actually fulfills the conditions of the claim, no patent has been or will be issued.

Trade-Marks

A trade-mark may be defined as a word, letter, device, symbol or some combination of these, used in connection with merchandise and pointing distinctly to the origin or ownership of the article to which it is applied.

Certificates of registration of trade-marks are issued under the seal of the Patent Office and may be registered by the owner if engaged in interstate or foreign commerce since any federal jurisdiction over trade-marks arises under the foreign and interstate commerce laws of the Constitution. Trade-marks may be registered by foreign owners who comply with our law and also by citizens of foreign countries with which the United States has treaties relating to trade-marks. American citizens may register trade-marks in for-

eign countries by complying with the laws of the countries. The right to registration and protection of trade-marks in many foreign countries is guaranteed by treaties.

General jurisdiction in trade-mark cases is given to the Federal Courts. Decisions of examiners on applications or oppositions are subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Patents, and from him to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. In many cases, a trade-mark infringes unwittingly upon earlier trade-marks.

The duration of a trade-mark registration is 20 years, but it may be renewed for additional 20-year periods indefinitely, provided the trade-mark is still being used at the time of expiration.

Radio Sets Extant, Jan. 1, 1949

Source: Tele-Tech (Caldwell-Clements, Inc.)

United States:

Homes with radios	40,000,000
Homes with secondary sets .	19,000,000
Business places, etc.	5,000,000
Automobile radios	11,000,000
Total U. S.	75,000,000

Other areas:

Africa	1,500,000
Asia	7,000,000
Australia	3,000,000
Europe	48,500,000
North America	5,500,000
South America	5,500,000
Total other areas	71,000,000
Total world	146,000,000

Names of the Days

Sunday: From the *Sun*.

Monday: From the *Moon*.

Tuesday: From *Tyr*, the Norse god of war.

Wednesday: From *Woden*, the highest Anglo-Saxon god.

Thursday: From *Thor*, the Norse god of thunder.

Friday: From *Friga*, the wife of Woden.

Saturday: From the planet *Saturn*.

NOTE: In ancient Rome, each day was named for the planet ruling its first hour. The Anglo-Saxons retained three of these derivations (Sunday, Monday, Saturday) but substituted their own gods in naming the other four days.

Copyrights

(amended as of April 27, 1948)

A copyright, international or national, is the right obtained by authors, musicians and artists of all mediums to prevent the reproduction of their works without their consent. The U. S. Constitution (Article I, Section 8) empowers Congress "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The possession of a copyright prevents reproduction by writing, printing, copying or imitation of the copyrighted article. This includes such works as books and pamphlets; periodicals, contributions to periodicals; lectures, sermons, and monologues; dramas and dramatico-musical compositions; musical compositions; maps; works of art or models and designs for works of art; reproductions of a work of art; drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; photographs, prints and pictorial illustrations; commercial prints and labels; and motion pictures.

The copyright period is 28 years from the date of receipt in the Copyright Office for unpublished material and from the date of publication for published works. The copyright may be renewed for an additional period of 28 years providing application for such renewal is made within one year of the date of expiration of the original period. The copyright of a book or similar publication is secured by printing on the title page or on the page

immediately following the required copyright notice which consists of the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr.," the year of publication and the name of the copyright owner. After copies of the work have been distributed or sold to the public, the claim to copyright must be registered by forwarding to the Register of Copyrights, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., an application for copyright registration, a fee of \$4, and two copies of the best edition of the book.

Since June 3, 1949, publishers and authors of books written in the English language, but not manufactured in the U. S. may secure ad interim copyright for a period of five years by depositing two copies of their work and filing an application. They may also import 1,500 copies of their book in order to test the American market. Publishers and authors of books, periodicals, and music written in a foreign language which has been published outside the U. S. may now apply for U. S. copyright by filing an application for registration, two copies of the work and a catalog card describing the material in lieu of sending only one copy of the work and paying the fee of \$4.

Presidential proclamations and treaties cover the copyright relations of the U. S. with most of the important countries of the world.

Derivations of the Names of the Months

- January: From *Janus*, the two-faced Roman god who looked both into the future and the past.
- February: From *februa*, Roman feast of purification held on the 15th of this month.
- March: From *Mars*, the Roman god of war.
- April: Derivation uncertain. Perhaps from the Latin word *aperire* (to open) in regard to the opening of trees and flowers.
- May: Derivation uncertain. Perhaps from the Roman goddess *Maia*, or from the Latin word *maius* (great), which was applied to Jupiter. Also may derive from the Latin word *maiores*, as being dedicated to age.
- June: Derivation uncertain. Perhaps

- from the Roman goddess *Juno*, or from the Latin word *iuniores*, as being dedicated to youth. Also may derive from the consulate *Junius Brutus*.
- July: From *Julius Caesar*. Originally called *Quintilis*.
- August: From the Emperor *Augustus* of Rome. Originally called *Sextilis*.
- September: From *septem*, the Latin word for seven. The Roman year originally had only ten months, beginning with March. January and February were later added.
- October: From *octo*, the Latin word for eight.
- November: From *novem*, the Latin word for nine.
- December: From *decem*, the Latin word for ten.

Months of the Jewish Year

1. Tishri	4. Tebet	7. Nisan	10. Tammuz
2. Heshvan	5. Shebat	8. Iyar	11. Ab
3. Kislev	6. Adar	9. Sivan	12. Elul
	Veadar*		

* Occurs only in leap years. NOTE: The Jewish year begins on Rosh Hashana, which falls in either September or October.

Gestation, Incubation and Longevity of Certain Animals

Source: T. Donald Carter, American Museum of Natural History.

Note: Listings for the periods of gestation or incubation are given for the full possible periods in days, with figures in parentheses indicating average. Figures for longevity are approximations with figures in parentheses indicating records established by certain individual animals.

Animal	Gestation and incubation; in days (average)	Longevity; in years (record exceptions)	Animal	Gestation and incubation; in days (average)	Longevity; in years (record exceptions)
Ass.....	365-385	18-20 (46)	Horse.....	304-360 (335)	20-25 (50+)
Bear.....	180-240*	15-20 (34)	Kangaroo.....	c. 39	10-12 (16)
Beaver.....	94-128	10-15 (20)	Lion.....	105-111	10 (29)
Cat.....	52-63	10-12 (21)	Mare.....	307-419 (336)	20 (45+)
Chicken.....	21	7-8 (14)	Monkey.....	149-179* (164)	12-15* (29)
Cow.....	c. 280	9-12 (25)	Opossum, American.....	8-12	5 (9)
Deer.....	140-246*	10-15 (26)	Pigeon.....	18	10-12 (39)
Dog.....	55-70 (63)	10-12 (24)	Rabbit.....	27-36 (31)	6-8 (15)
Dromedary.....	315-400 (330)	20-25 (40)	Rat.....	21-30 (22)	3 (5)
Duck.....	21-35* (28)	10 (15)	Seal.....	245-350* (250)	10-25*
Elephant.....	540-660* (628)	30-40 (98)	Sow.....	101-130 (115)	10 (22)
Ewe.....	146-161 (151)	12 (16)	Squirrel.....	28-35	8-9 (15)
Giraffe.....	c. 450	14-16 (28)	Turkey.....	28	6-8 (12)
Goat.....	135-163 (150)	12 (17)	Vixen (fox).....	51-60	8-10 (14)
Goose.....	28-30	25 (35)	Whale.....	276-365*	.....
Guinea pig.....	63-71	3 (6)	Wolf.....	63	10-12 (16)
Hippopotamus.....	220-240	30 (46+)	Woman.....	270+ or -	67†

* Depending on kind. † Latest life expectancy charts list this age. Many instances of men or women living beyond 100 have been recorded.

THE MAGNA CARTA

The Magna Carta was issued by King John (ruled 1199-1216) of the House of Plantagenet, England, on June 15, 1215 under compulsion from his barons. It was a compromise document which was a combination of the "Articles of the Barons," drawn up by these barons to secure protection, just taxation and administrative reforms and the suggestions added by John. John's military reverses and the exhortations of the Church compelled him to accede to the demands of the barons.

The charter was the first detailed statement of feudal law, the first clear agreement between the King and his barons as to the exact demands which the King can make on them and which they can make on their men.

The text of the original charter was continuous, but later copies have been divided into 63 chapters, condensed as follows:

1. Enjoined that the Church of England shall be free and have all her holy rights and liberties.

2 to 6. Regulated the scale of fees payable to the King by heirs on succession and limited the King's privilege as the guardian of minors.

7 and 8. Afforded similar protection to widows.

9. Protected a royal debtor from aggression.

10 and 11. Protected borrowers from usury.

12. Regulated the amount of aid due the King and declared other taxes to require the consent of the general council.

13. Granted to citizens of London, all ancient liberties and customs.

14. Provided for a meeting of the council when necessary to raise funds, etc.

15 and 16. Dealt with feudal tenure.

17 to 22. Reformed abuses in administration of justice, notably by fixing the place where pleas could be heard.

23 to 34. Dealt with other abuses connected with feudal services.

35. Established uniform weights and measures in England.

36 to 38. Restrained the King from exercising wardship of minors over whom others had the right.

39. Established the freedom of the subject.

40. Declared the refusal to delay justice.

41 to 45. Dealt with tolls, forest laws, hostages, etc.

46 and 47. Formulated the law of Welshmen.

48. Promised the return of hostages to Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

49. Promised the return of hostages to Alexander I, King of Scotland.

50 to 63. Established a committee of 25 barons to secure the performance of these the above named King's promises.

UNITED STATES STATISTICS

Geographic Data

Source: U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Highest point: Mt. Whitney, Calif.*	14,495 ft.
Lowest point: Death Valley, Calif.*	275 ft. below sea level
Most northern point: Lake of the Woods projection, Minn.	49° 23' N. lat.
Most southern point: Cape Sable, Fla.	25° 07' N. lat.
Most eastern point: West Quoddy Head, Maine	66° 57' W. long.
Most western point: Cape Alava, Wash.	124° 44' W. long.
Places farthest apart: Cape Flattery, Wash., to a point on the Florida coast south of Miami	2,835 mi.
Geographic center: near Lebanon, Smith County, Kans.	{ 39° 50' N. lat. 98° 35' W. long.
Northern boundary: Canada and Great Lakes	3,987 mi.
Southern boundary: Gulf of Mexico and Mexican boundary	5,654 mi.
Eastern boundary: Atlantic tidal coastline	5,565 mi.
Western boundary: Pacific tidal coastline	2,730 mi.
Total U. S. boundary	17,936 mi.

* The highest and lowest points in the U. S. are 86 mi. apart.

Territorial Expansion of the United States

Accession	Date	Area sq. mi. ¹
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES		
Territory in 1790 ²		888,811
Louisiana Purchase	1803	827,192
Florida	1819	58,560
By treaty with Spain	1819	13,443
Texas	1845	390,144
Oregon	1846	285,580
Mexican Cession	1848	529,017
Gadsden Purchase	1853	29,640
Total		3,022,387

OUTLYING TERRITORY³

Alaska Territory	1867	586,400
Hawaii Territory ⁴	1898	6,454
Puerto Rico	1899	3,435
Guam	1899	206
American Samoa	1900	76
Panama Canal Zone	1904	553
Virgin Islands of U. S.	1917	133
Trust territory ⁵	1947	846
Total		598,103
Aggregate (1947)		3,620,490

¹ Total land and inland water area.

² Includes drainage basin of Red River of the North, not part of any accession, but in the past sometimes considered a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

³ The Philippine Islands, acquired in 1899, became independent on July 4, 1946.

⁴ Includes Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston, and Midway Islands; also certain other outlying islands (21 sq. mi.).

⁵ Consists of the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall Islands, formerly held by Japan under mandate.

U. S. Water Area Other Than Inland Water

	Sq. mi.
Atlantic Ocean	2,298
Chesapeake Bay	3,237
Delaware Bay	665
Erie, Lake	5,002
Georgia and Juan de Fuca, Straits of	1,610
Huron, Lake	8,975
Long Island Sound	1,299
Mexico, Gulf of	3,837
Michigan, Lake	22,178
New York Harbor	92
Ontario, Lake	3,033
Pacific Ocean	343
Puget Sound	561
St. Clair, Lake	116
Superior, Lake	21,118
Total	74,364

Continental Population and Area

Census	Population	Increase over the preceding census Number Per cent	Land area sq. mi.	Pop. per sq. mi.
1790...	3,929,214		867,980	4.5
1800...	5,308,483	1,379,269 35.1	867,980	6.1
1810...	7,239,881	1,931,398 36.4	1,685,865	4.3
1820...	6,938,453	2,398,572 33.1	1,753,588	5.5
1830...	12,866,020	3,227,567 33.5	1,753,588	7.3
1840...	17,069,453	4,203,433 32.7	1,753,588	9.7
1850...	23,191,876	6,122,423 35.9	2,944,337	7.9
1860...	31,443,321	8,251,445 35.6	2,973,965	10.6
1870...	39,818,449	8,375,128 26.6	2,973,965	13.4
1880...	50,155,783	10,337,334 26.0	2,973,965	16.9
1890...	62,947,714	12,791,931 25.5	2,973,965	21.2
1900...	75,994,575	13,046,861 20.7	2,974,159	25.6
1910...	91,972,266	15,977,691 21.0	2,973,890	30.9
1920...	105,710,620	13,738,354 14.9	2,973,776	35.5
1930...	122,775,046	17,064,426 16.1	2,977,128	41.2
1940...	131,669,275	8,894,229 7.2	2,977,128	44.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Climate of Selected U. S. Cities

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau.

State and city	Average mean temperature, F			Average annual precipitation, inches	Average annual snowfall, inches	Average annual % possible sunshine	Average annual relative humidity
	Jan.	July	Annual				
Alabama: Mobile.....	52.0	81.8	67.5	61.76	.2	62	72
Montgomery.....	48.9	81.7	65.8	51.33	.7	64	67
Arizona: Phoenix.....	52.0	90.4	70.3	7.85	Trace	84	38
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	42.0	81.2	62.2	47.52	4.7	63	66
California: Fresno.....	46.2	82.1	63.3	9.50	.1	80	52
Los Angeles.....	55.5	70.5	63.0	15.54	Trace	72	62
San Francisco.....	50.1	58.9	56.5	22.18	.2	66	73
Colorado: Denver.....	30.6	72.5	50.4	14.01	54.9	67	48
D. C.: Washington.....	35.0	77.2	55.8	41.11	20.2	58	67
Florida: Jacksonville.....	55.4	82.1	69.3	49.75	0.0	63	73
Miami.....	67.7	81.8	75.2	58.96	0.0	66	73
Georgia: Atlanta.....	42.5	79.1	61.4	49.75	2.3	62	69
Idaho: Boise.....	28.7	74.4	51.0	12.66	15.0	62	59
Illinois: Chicago.....	24.9	73.3	49.5	32.81	33.4	58	69
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	28.4	75.7	53.0	39.90	20.8	57	66
Iowa: Des Moines.....	20.1	75.4	49.5	32.04	31.9	62	71
Kansas: Wichita.....	32.1	80.1	56.6	30.26	13.7	68	62
Kentucky: Louisville.....	34.8	78.6	57.0	42.49	13.5	58	65
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	54.8	82.6	69.6	59.81	.3	59	72
Maine: Eastport.....	20.9	60.4	41.8	38.82	69.5	50	77
Massachusetts: Boston.....	27.9	71.7	49.6	40.14	43.1	57	68
Michigan: Detroit.....	24.9	72.7	48.6	31.53	40.8	52	71
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12.1	62.7	38.0	29.94	79.3	48	77
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	12.7	72.3	44.5	27.66	40.9	57	64
Mississippi: Vicksburg.....	48.2	81.3	65.6	51.93	1.6	62	73
Missouri: Kansas City.....	29.9	79.3	55.3	36.32	21.4	64	66
St. Louis.....	31.1	78.8	56.2	38.98	17.7	59	64
Montana: Helena.....	18.7	65.7	41.5	11.55	54.6	58	56
Miles City.....	17.1	74.3	45.9	13.79	32.2	63	61
Nebraska: North Platte.....	23.9	75.0	49.5	18.13	24.8	69	62
Omaha.....	22.2	77.5	51.1	27.72	28.0	62	67
Nevada: Winnemucca.....	28.1	71.9	48.8	8.56	27.7	72	52
New Jersey: Atlantic City.....	32.5	72.1	52.3	40.56	15.4	60	75
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	34.1	76.7	55.3	8.01	7.3	77	47
New York: Albany.....	23.6	72.4	48.3	36.92	49.6	53	72
New York.....	30.9	73.8	52.3	42.99	31.6	60	65
Rochester.....	24.9	71.3	47.7	32.76	75.7	50	68
North Carolina: Asheville.....	35.4	71.7	54.1	40.28	10.3	57	68
Raleigh.....	41.1	78.8	60.1	46.26	7.7	61	72
North Dakota: Bismarck.....	6.3	69.4	39.1	16.34	34.5	58	66
Ohio: Cleveland.....	24.7	71.9	48.7	33.82	41.4	51	61
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	37.5	81.3	60.1	31.65	7.6	67	66
Oregon: Portland.....	39.4	66.7	53.1	41.62	12.9	48	70
Pennsylvania: Harrisburg.....	29.0	74.8	52.1	37.94	31.9	57	64
Pittsburgh.....	30.9	74.4	52.5	36.53	33.8	50	67
South Carolina: Charleston.....	50.1	81.4	66.0	45.22	.3	66	72
South Dakota: Huron.....	11.3	71.8	43.6	20.65	28.2	63	66
Tennessee: Nashville.....	39.2	79.4	59.6	46.11	8.0	59	69
Texas: Amarillo.....	33.1	75.9	54.6	20.99	20.1	77	55
El Paso.....	43.6	79.7	62.1	9.17	2.3	80	38
Fort Worth.....	46.2	83.9	65.6	31.87	2.4	67	63
Houston.....	53.5	83.2	69.2	45.95	.2	60	73
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	26.0	76.8	50.9	13.45	46.7	69	57
Vermont: Burlington.....	18.8	70.3	45.1	31.61	65.8	46	77
Virginia: Norfolk.....	41.6	78.5	59.7	45.25	9.1	61	73
Richmond.....	37.9	78.5	57.5	42.02	13.0	60	68
Washington: Seattle.....	40.5	64.3	52.0	33.28	11.6	46	73
Spokane.....	27.4	70.4	48.6	15.79	35.8	58	60
West Virginia: Parkersburg.....	33.4	75.4	54.3	39.41	24.5	47	72
Wisconsin: Madison.....	17.5	72.5	46.1	31.15	37.7	53	71
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	25.5	66.7	44.6	14.99	56.7	66	53

Highest, Lowest, and Average Altitudes in the United States

Source: U. S. Geological Survey.

State	Average elevation, ft.	Highest point	Elevation, ft.	Lowest point	Elevation, ft.
Alabama.....	500	Cheaha Mountain.....	2,407	Gulf of Mexico.....	Sea level
Arizona.....	4,100	Humphreys Peak.....	12,611	Colorado River.....	100
Arkansas.....	650	Blue Mountain.....	2,800	Quachita River.....	55
		Magazine Mountain.....			
California.....	2,900	Mount Whitney.....	14,495	Death Valley.....	275*
Colorado.....	6,800	Mount Elbert.....	14,431	Arkansas River.....	3,350
Connecticut.....	500	Bear Mountain.....	2,355	Long Island Sound.....	Sea level
Delaware.....	60	Centerville.....	440	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
D.C.....	150	Tenleytown.....	420	Potomac River.....	Sea level
Florida.....	100	Iron Mountain.....	325	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
Georgia.....	600	Brasstown Bald.....	4,768	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
Idaho.....	5,000	Borah Peak.....	12,655	Snake River.....	720
Illinois.....	600	Charles Mound.....	1,241	Mississippi River.....	279
Indiana.....	700	Greensfork Township.....	1,240	Ohio River.....	316
Iowa.....	1,100	North boundary.....	1,675	Mississippi River.....	477
Kansas.....	2,000	On west boundary.....	4,135	Verdigris River.....	700
Kentucky.....	750	Big Black Mountain.....	4,150	Mississippi River.....	257
Louisiana.....	100	Benchmark at Athens (old).....	469	New Orleans.....	5*
Maine.....	600	Mount Katahdin.....	5,268	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
Maryland.....	350	Backbone Mountain.....	3,340	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
Massachusetts.....	500	Mount Greylock.....	3,491	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
Michigan.....	900	Porcupine Mountains.....	2,023	Lake Erie.....	572
Minnesota.....	1,200	Misquah Hills.....	2,230	Lake Superior.....	602
Mississippi.....	300	Near Iuka, Knob triangulation station.....	806	Gulf of Mexico.....	Sea level
Missouri.....	800	Taum Sauk Mountain.....	1,772	St. Francis River.....	230
Montana.....	3,400	Granite Peak.....	12,850	Kootenai River.....	1,800
Nebraska.....	2,600	Southwest part of state.....	5,300	Southeast corner of State.....	825
Nevada.....	5,500	Boundary Peak, White Mountains.....	13,145	Colorado River.....	470
New Hampshire.....	1,000	Mount Washington.....	6,288	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
New Jersey.....	250	High Point.....	1,801	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
New Mexico.....	5,700	North Truchas Peak.....	13,306	Red Bluff Reservoir.....	2,817
New York.....	1,000	Mount Marcy.....	5,344	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
North Carolina.....	700	Mount Mitchell.....	6,684	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
North Dakota.....	1,900	Black Butte.....	3,468	Pembina.....	790
Ohio.....	850	Campbell Hill.....	1,550	Ohio River.....	425
Oklahoma.....	1,300	Black Mesa.....	4,978	Red River.....	300
Oregon.....	3,300	Mount Hood.....	11,253	Pacific Ocean.....	Sea level
Pennsylvania.....	1,100	Negro Mountain.....	3,213	Delaware River.....	Sea level
Rhode Island.....	200	Jerimoth Hill.....	812	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
South Carolina.....	350	Sassafras Mountain.....	3,548	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
South Dakota.....	2,200	Harney Peak.....	7,242	Big Stone Lake.....	962
Tennessee.....	900	Clingmans Dome.....	6,642	Mississippi River.....	182
Texas.....	1,700	Guadalupe Peak.....	8,751	Gulf of Mexico.....	Sea level
Utah.....	6,100	Kings Peak.....	13,498	Beaverdam Creek.....	2,000
Vermont.....	1,000	Mount Mansfield.....	4,393	Lake Champlain.....	95
Virginia.....	950	Mount Rogers.....	5,719	Atlantic Ocean.....	Sea level
Washington.....	1,700	Mount Rainier.....	14,408	Pacific Ocean.....	Sea level
West Virginia.....	1,500	Spruce Knob.....	4,860	Potomac River.....	240
Wisconsin.....	1,050	Rib Hill.....	1,940	Lake Michigan.....	581
Wyoming.....	6,700	Gannett Peak.....	13,785	Belle Fourche River.....	3,100

* Below sea level.

Forest Resources of the United States

The forests of the United States include over 800 different kinds of trees and still cover millions of acres. But since the days when half of the United States was forest the amount of forest land has decreased by about half and the condition of the remaining forests has deteriorated badly, necessitating a reforestation program.

United States Forest Land, 1940

(in acres)	
Old growth	100,832,000
Second growth timber	112,030,000
Cordwood	100,791,000
Fair-satisfactory restock growth	71,306,000
Poor-nonrestocking growth	76,738,000
Total	461,697,000

Tidal Shore Lines
of the U. S.

Source: U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

State	Mainland	Islands	Total
Maine.....	558	761	1,319
New Hampshire.....	15	5	20
Massachusetts.....	421	250	671
Rhode Island.....	118	100	218
Connecticut.....	126	18	144
New York.....	31	798	829
New Jersey.....	392	368	760
Pennsylvania.....	13	.....	13
Delaware.....	140	14	154
Maryland.....	770	275	1,045
Virginia.....	780	500	1,280
North Carolina.....	1,040	831	1,871
South Carolina.....	281	960	1,241
Georgia.....	166	727	893
Florida.....	714	507	1,221
Atlantic Coast.....	5,565	6,114	11,679
Alabama.....	174	117	291
Florida.....	1,273	1,257	2,530
Mississippi.....	99	103	202
Louisiana.....	1,122	591	1,713
Texas.....	973	709	1,682
Gulf Coast.....	3,641	2,777	6,418
California.....	1,264	291	1,555
Oregon.....	429	60	489
Washington.....	1,037	684	1,721
Pacific Coast.....	2,730	1,035	3,765
Total.....	11,936	9,926	21,862

Arrival and Departure
of Aliens

Source: Immig. & Naturalization Service.

Year	Aliens ad- mitted *	Aliens de- parted †	Excess of ad- missions	Aliens de- barred	Aliens de- ported
1920.....	621,576	428,062	193,514	11,795	2,762
1921.....	978,163	426,031	552,132	13,779	4,517
1922.....	432,505	345,384	87,121	13,731	4,345
1923.....	673,406	200,586	472,820	20,619	3,661
1924.....	879,302	216,745	662,557	30,284	6,409
1925.....	458,435	225,490	232,945	25,390	9,495
1926.....	496,106	227,755	268,351	20,550	10,904
1927.....	538,001	253,508	284,493	19,755	11,662
1928.....	500,631	274,356	226,275	18,839	11,625
1929.....	479,327	252,498	226,829	18,127	12,908
1930.....	446,214	272,425	173,789	8,233	16,631
1931.....	280,679	290,916	-10,237	9,744	18,142
1932.....	174,871	287,657	-112,786	7,064	19,426
1933.....	150,728	243,802	-93,074	5,527	19,865
1934.....	163,904	177,172	-13,268	5,384	8,879
1935.....	179,721	189,050	-9,329	5,558	8,319
1936.....	190,899	193,284	-2,385	7,000	9,195
1937.....	231,884	224,582	7,302	8,076	8,829
1938.....	252,697	222,614	30,083	8,066	9,275
1939.....	268,331	201,409	66,922	6,498	8,202
1940.....	208,788	166,164	42,624	5,300	6,954
1941.....	151,784	88,477	63,307	2,929	4,407
1942.....	111,238	74,552	36,686	1,833	3,709
1943.....	104,842	58,722	46,120	1,495	4,207
1944.....	142,192	84,409	57,783	1,642	7,179
1945.....	202,366	93,362	109,004	2,341	11,270
1946.....	312,190	204,353	107,837	2,942	14,375
1947.....	513,597	323,422	190,175	4,771	18,663
1948.....	646,576	448,218	198,358	4,905	20,371

* Immigrants and nonimmigrants. † Emigrants and nonemigrants.

Estimated Population of the United States, 1940-49

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Date	Estimated population ¹	Increase since April 1, 1940		Change since preceding date				
		Number	%	Births ²	Deaths ²	Excess of births	Civilian arrivals ³	Net increase
April 1, 1940 (census).....	131,669,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1, 1940.....	131,970,000	301,000	0.23	623,000	353,000	270,000	31,000	301,000
January 1, 1941.....	132,638,000	969,000	0.74	1,311,000	693,000	618,000	49,000	668,000
July 1, 1941.....	133,203,000	1,534,000	1.16	1,317,000	761,000	556,000	9,000	565,000
January 1, 1942.....	133,953,000	2,284,000	1.73	1,401,000	682,000	719,000	32,000	750,000
July 1, 1942.....	134,665,000	2,996,000	2.28	1,407,000	733,000	674,000	37,000	712,000
January 1, 1943.....	135,646,000	3,977,000	3.02	1,631,000	701,000	930,000	51,000	981,000
July 1, 1943.....	136,497,000	4,828,000	3.67	1,578,000	786,000	792,000	59,000	851,000
January 1, 1944.....	137,368,000	5,699,000	4.33	1,580,000	762,000	818,000	53,000	871,000
July 1, 1944.....	138,083,000	6,414,000	4.87	1,436,000	794,000	642,000	73,000	715,000
January 1, 1945.....	138,923,000	7,253,000	5.51	1,533,000	786,000	747,000	92,000	839,000
July 1, 1945.....	139,586,000	7,916,000	6.01	1,422,000	866,000	556,000	107,000	663,000
January 1, 1946.....	140,394,000	8,724,000	6.63	1,472,000	710,000	762,000	46,000	808,000
July 1, 1946.....	141,235,000	9,565,000	7.26	1,425,000	730,000	695,000	146,000	841,000
January 1, 1947.....	142,696,000	11,026,000	8.37	2,033,000	676,000	1,356,000	105,000	1,461,000
July 1, 1947.....	144,024,000	12,355,000	9.38	1,954,000	751,000	1,202,000	127,000	1,328,000
January 1, 1948.....	145,426,000	13,757,000	10.45	1,921,000	703,000	1,220,000	182,000	1,402,000
July 1, 1948.....	146,571,000	14,902,000	11.32	1,769,000	753,000	1,016,000	130,000	1,145,000
January 1, 1949.....	148,051,000	16,382,000	12.44	1,946,000	703,000	1,243,000	237,000	1,480,000
July 1, 1949.....	149,215,000	17,546,000	13.33	1,777,000	740,000	1,037,000	127,000	1,164,000

¹ Including armed forces overseas. ² Estimated total, including adjustment for underregistration. ³ Net gain through civilian movement to and from U. S., including both aliens and citizens. NOTE: Estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Derived figures are based on the unrounded absolute numbers.

Population by Race, 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese
Alabama.....	1,837,140	11,957	983,290	464	41	21
Arizona.....	389,955	36,837	14,993	55,076	1,449	632
Arkansas.....	1,458,392	7,692	482,578	278	432	3
California.....	5,725,870	870,893	124,306	18,675	39,556	93,717
Colorado.....	1,036,031	70,471	12,176	1,360	216	2,734
Connecticut.....	1,347,466	327,941	32,992	201	292	164
Delaware.....	215,695	14,833	35,876	14	39	22
D. C.....	440,312	34,014	187,266	190	656	68
Florida.....	1,312,125	69,861	514,198	690	214	154
Georgia.....	2,026,362	11,916	1,084,927	106	326	31
Idaho.....	495,176	24,116	595	3,537	208	1,191
Illinois.....	6,534,829	969,373	387,446	624	2,456	462
Indiana.....	3,194,692	110,631	121,916	223	208	29
Iowa.....	2,403,446	117,245	16,694	733	81	29
Kansas.....	1,683,084	51,412	65,138	1,165	133	19
Kentucky.....	2,615,794	15,631	214,031	44	100	9
Louisiana.....	1,484,467	27,272	849,303	1,801	360	46
Maine.....	760,902	83,641	1,304	1,251	92	5
Maryland.....	1,436,766	81,715	301,931	73	437	36
Massachusetts.....	3,408,744	848,852	55,391	769	2,513	158
Michigan.....	4,356,613	683,080	208,345	6,282	924	139
Minnesota.....	2,474,078	294,904	9,928	12,528	551	51
Mississippi.....	1,100,339	5,988	1,074,578	2,134	743	1
Missouri.....	3,425,062	114,125	244,386	330	334	74
Montana.....	484,826	55,642	1,120	16,841	258	508
Nebraska.....	1,215,771	81,853	14,171	3,401	102	480
Nevada.....	93,431	10,599	664	4,747	286	470
New Hampshire.....	422,693	68,296	414	50	63	4
New Jersey.....	3,235,277	695,810	226,973	211	1,200	298
New Mexico.....	477,065	15,247	4,672	34,510	106	186
New York.....	10,026,016	2,853,530	571,221	8,651	13,731	2,538
North Carolina.....	2,558,589	9,046	981,298	22,546	83	21
North Dakota.....	557,192	74,272	201	10,114	56	83
Ohio.....	6,047,265	519,266	339,461	338	921	163
Oklahoma.....	2,083,869	20,359	168,849	63,125	112	57
Oregon.....	988,092	87,639	2,565	4,594	2,086	4,071
Pennsylvania.....	8,453,729	973,260	470,172	441	1,477	224
Rhode Island.....	564,021	137,784	11,024	196	257	6
South Carolina.....	1,079,393	4,915	814,164	1,234	27	33
South Dakota.....	575,023	44,052	474	23,347	36	19
Tennessee.....	2,395,586	11,320	508,736	114	60	12
Texas.....	5,253,157	234,388	924,391	1,103	1,031	458
Utah.....	510,622	32,298	1,235	3,611	228	2,210
Vermont.....	327,079	31,727	384	16	21	3
Virginia.....	1,992,596	22,987	661,449	198	208	74
Washington.....	1,494,984	203,163	7,424	11,394	2,345	14,565
West Virginia.....	1,742,320	41,782	117,754	25	57	3
Wisconsin.....	2,823,978	288,774	12,158	12,265	290	23
Wyoming.....	229,818	16,779	956	2,349	102	643
Totals.....	106,795,732	11,419,138	12,865,518	333,969	77,504	126,947

Cases of Single and Plural Births, U. S., 1947

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

Cases of births	Age of mother								50 & over	Not stated	Total cases
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
Single births.....	4,421	420,610	1,196,190	1,018,299	599,853	295,589	75,489	5,258	192	8,280	3,624,181
Twins.....	18	2,673	10,253	11,142	8,312	4,812	1,000	41	1	34	38,286 ¹
Triplets.....	...	20	79	97	81	50	10	1	...	2	340 ²
Quadruplets.....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4 ³
Total cases.....	4,439	423,303	1,206,524	1,029,539	608,246	300,451	76,499	5,300	194	8,316	3,662,811

¹ Excludes 514 cases in which report for only 1 mate was received. ² Excludes 16 cases in which reports for only 1 or 2 mates were received. ³ Excludes 1 case in which report for only 1 mate was received. NOTE: "Cases" refer to confinements resulting in either a single or plural issue. Only those cases in which at least one child was born alive are included.

U. S. Population by States, 1900 to 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	1900 Population and rank		1910 Population and rank		1920 Population and rank		1930 Population and rank		1940 Population and rank	
Alabama	1,828,697	18	2,138,093	18	2,348,174	18	2,646,248	15	2,832,961	17
Arizona	122,931	46	204,354	45	334,162	43	435,573	43	499,261	43
Arkansas	1,311,564	25	1,574,449	25	1,752,204	25	1,854,482	25	1,949,387	24
California	1,485,053	21	2,377,549	12	3,426,861	8	5,677,251	6	6,907,387	5
Colorado	539,700	32	799,024	32	939,629	33	1,035,791	33	1,123,296	33
Connecticut	908,420	29	1,114,756	31	1,380,631	29	1,606,903	29	1,709,242	31
Delaware	184,735	44	202,322	46	223,003	46	238,380	46	266,505	48
D. C.	278,718	..	331,069	..	437,571	..	486,869	..	663,091	..
Florida	528,542	33	752,619	33	968,470	32	1,468,211	31	1,897,414	27
Georgia	2,216,331	11	2,609,121	10	2,895,832	12	2,908,506	14	3,123,723	14
Idaho	161,772	45	325,594	44	431,866	42	445,032	42	524,873	42
Illinois	4,821,550	3	5,638,591	3	6,485,280	3	7,630,654	3	7,897,241	3
Indiana	2,516,462	8	2,700,876	9	2,930,390	11	3,238,503	11	3,427,796	12
Iowa	2,231,853	10	2,224,771	15	2,404,021	16	2,470,939	19	2,538,268	20
Kansas	1,470,495	22	1,690,949	22	1,769,257	24	1,880,999	24	1,801,028	29
Kentucky	2,147,174	12	2,289,905	14	2,416,630	15	2,614,589	17	2,845,627	16
Louisiana	1,381,625	23	1,656,388	24	1,798,509	22	2,101,593	22	2,363,680	21
Maine	694,466	31	742,371	34	768,014	35	797,423	35	847,226	35
Maryland	1,188,044	26	1,295,346	27	1,449,661	28	1,631,526	28	1,821,244	28
Massachusetts	2,805,346	7	3,366,416	6	3,852,356	6	4,249,614	8	4,316,721	8
Michigan	2,420,982	9	2,810,173	8	3,668,412	7	4,842,325	7	5,256,106	7
Minnesota	1,751,394	19	2,075,708	19	2,387,125	17	2,563,953	18	2,792,300	18
Mississippi	1,551,270	20	1,797,114	21	1,790,618	23	2,009,821	23	2,183,796	23
Missouri	3,106,665	5	3,293,335	7	3,404,055	9	3,629,367	10	3,784,664	10
Montana	243,329	42	376,053	40	548,889	39	537,606	39	559,456	39
Nebraska	1,066,300	27	1,192,214	29	1,296,372	31	1,377,963	32	1,315,834	32
Nevada	42,335	48	81,875	48	77,407	48	91,058	48	110,247	48
New Hampshire	411,588	37	430,572	39	443,083	41	465,293	41	491,524	44
New Jersey	1,883,669	16	2,537,167	11	3,155,900	10	4,041,334	9	4,160,165	9
New Mexico	195,310	43	327,301	43	360,350	43	423,317	44	531,818	41
New York	7,268,894	1	9,113,614	1	10,385,227	1	12,588,066	1	13,479,142	1
North Carolina	1,893,810	15	2,206,287	16	2,559,123	14	3,170,276	12	3,571,623	11
North Dakota	319,146	40	577,056	37	646,872	36	680,845	38	641,935	38
Ohio	4,157,545	4	4,767,121	4	5,759,394	4	6,646,697	4	6,907,612	4
Oklahoma	790,391*	30	1,657,155	23	2,028,283	21	2,396,040	21	2,336,434	22
Oregon	413,536	36	672,765	35	783,389	34	953,786	34	1,089,684	34
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	2	7,665,111	2	8,720,117	2	9,631,350	2	9,900,180	2
Rhode Island	428,556	35	542,610	38	604,397	38	687,497	37	713,346	36
South Carolina	1,340,316	24	1,515,400	26	1,683,724	26	1,738,765	26	1,899,804	26
South Dakota	401,570	38	583,888	36	636,547	37	692,849	36	642,961	37
Tennessee	2,020,616	14	2,184,789	17	2,337,885	19	2,616,556	16	2,915,841	15
Texas	3,048,710	6	3,896,542	5	4,663,228	5	5,824,715	5	6,414,824	6
Utah	276,749	41	373,351	41	449,396	40	507,847	40	550,310	40
Vermont	343,641	39	355,956	42	352,428	44	359,611	45	359,231	45
Virginia	1,854,184	17	2,061,612	20	2,309,187	20	2,421,851	20	2,677,773	19
Washington	518,103	34	1,141,990	30	1,356,621	30	1,563,396	30	1,736,191	30
West Virginia	958,800	28	1,221,119	28	1,463,701	27	1,729,205	27	1,901,974	25
Wisconsin	2,069,042	13	2,333,860	13	2,632,067	13	2,939,006	13	3,137,587	13
Wyoming	92,531	47	145,965	47	194,402	47	225,565	47	250,742	47

* Includes population of Indian Territory: 392,060.

Population of the United States in 1790

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Population	State	Population	State	Population
Virginia	747,610	South Carolina	249,073	Georgia	82,548
Pennsylvania	434,373	Connecticut	237,946	Kentucky	73,677
North Carolina	393,751	New Jersey	184,139	Rhode Island	68,825
Massachusetts	378,787	New Hampshire	141,885	Delaware	59,096
New York	340,120	Maine	96,540	Tennessee	35,691
Maryland	319,728	Vermont	85,425	Total	3,929,214

Immigration to U. S., 1820 to 1948

Source: Immig. and Naturalization Service.

Year	No. of persons*	Year	No. of persons*	Year	No. of persons*	Year	No. of persons*
1820	8,385	1853	368,645	1886	334,203	1919	141,132
1821	9,127	1854	427,833	1887	490,109	1920	430,001
1822	6,911	1855	200,877	1888	546,889	1921	805,228
1823	6,354	1856	200,436	1889	444,427	1922	309,556
1824	7,912	1857	251,306	1890	455,302	1923	522,919
1825	10,199	1858	123,126	1891	560,319	1924	706,896
1826	10,837	1859	121,282	1892	579,663	1925	294,314
1927	18,875	1860	153,640	1893	439,730	1926	304,488
1828	27,382	1861	91,918	1894	285,631	1927	335,175
1829	22,520	1862	91,985	1895	258,536	1928	307,255
1830	23,322	1863	176,282	1896	343,267	1929	279,678
1831	22,633	1864	193,418	1897	230,832	1930	241,700
1832	60,482	1865	248,120	1898	229,299	1931	97,139
1833	58,640	1866	318,568	1899	311,715	1932	35,576
1834	65,365	1867	315,722	1900	448,572	1933	23,068
1835	45,374	1868	138,840	1901	487,918	1934	29,470
1836	76,242	1869	352,768	1902	648,743	1935	34,956
1837	79,340	1870	387,203	1903	857,046	1936	36,329
1838	38,914	1871	321,500	1904	812,870	1937	50,244
1839	68,069	1872	404,806	1905	1,026,499	1938	67,895
1840	84,066	1873	459,803	1906	1,100,735	1939	82,998
1841	80,289	1874	313,339	1907	1,285,349	1940	70,756
1842	104,565	1875	227,498	1908	782,870	1941	51,776
1843	52,496	1876	169,986	1909	751,786	1942	28,781
1844	78,615	1877	141,857	1910	1,041,570	1943	23,725
1845	114,371	1878	138,469	1911	878,587	1944	28,551
1846	154,416	1879	177,826	1912	838,172	1945	38,119
1847	234,968	1880	457,257	1913	1,197,892	1946	108,721
1848	226,527	1881	669,431	1914	1,218,480	1947	147,292
1849	297,024	1882	788,992	1915	326,700	1948	170,570
1850	369,980	1883	603,322	1916	298,826		
1851	379,466	1884	518,592	1917	295,403		
1852	371,603	1885	395,346	1918	110,618		

* From 1820-67, figures represent alien passengers arrived; 1868-91 and 1895-97, immigrant aliens arrived; 1892-94 and 1898 to present, immigrant aliens admitted.

Population of Territories

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Area	Population 1930	Population 1940	Percent increase
Continental United States	122,775,046	131,669,275	7.2
Alaska	59,278	72,524	22.3
American Samoa	10,055	12,908	28.4
Guam	18,509	22,290	20.4
Hawaii	368,336	423,330	14.9
Panama Canal Zone	39,467	51,827	31.3
Philippine Islands*	13,513,000	16,356,000	21.0
Puerto Rico	1,543,913	1,869,255	21.1
Virgin Islands	22,012	24,889	13.1
Military and naval, etc., services abroad	89,453	118,933	33.0
United States, with territories and possessions	138,439,069	150,621,231	8.8

* The Philippine Islands became independent on July 4, 1946.

One Accidental Death Every 5 Minutes in 1948

Source: National Safety Council.

The nation's 1948 accident totals can be figured at the following approximate rates:

Class of accident	One every
All accidents	Deaths 5 minutes
	Injuries 3 seconds
Motor vehicle	Deaths 16½ minutes
	Injuries 29 seconds
Occupational	Deaths 32 minutes
	Injuries 16 seconds
Workers off-job	Deaths 16½ minutes
	Injuries 12 seconds
Home	Deaths 15 minutes
	Injuries 6 seconds
Public nonmotor vehicle	Deaths 31 minutes
	Injuries 15 seconds

Death Rates for Selected Causes, 1910-48

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 100,000 estimated population)

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

Cause	1910	1920	1930	1940 ¹	1948
Accidents ²	82.7 ³	60.7 ³	53.8	47.3	45.6
Appendicitis	10.8	13.2	15.2	9.9	2.9
Cancer ⁴	76.2	83.4	97.4	120.0	133.8
Diabetes mellitus	15.3	16.1	19.1	26.5	26.8
Diphtheria	21.1	15.3	4.9	1.1	.4
Heart disease	158.9 ⁵	159.6 ⁵	214.2	291.9	324.0
Homicide	4.6	6.8	8.8	6.2	5.9
Influenza	14.2	70.5	19.4	15.3	3.6
Malaria	1.1	3.4	2.9	1.1	.1
Meningitis	.3	1.6	3.6	.5	.6

Cause	1910	1920	1930	1940 ¹	1948
Mot.-veh. accidents	1.8 ⁶	10.3 ⁶	26.7	26.1	22.8
Nephritis	94.8	88.8	91.0	81.4	52.4
Pneumonia	141.7	136.8	83.1	54.8	34.6
Premature birth	37.7	43.6	31.5	24.5	27.2
Scarlet fever	11.4	4.6	1.9	.5	.0
Suicide	15.3	10.2	15.6	14.3	11.6
Syphilis	13.5	16.5	15.7	14.4	8.2
Tuberculosis	153.8	113.1	71.1	45.8	30.2
Typhoid	22.5	7.6	4.8	1.1	.2
Whooping cough	11.6	12.5	4.8	2.2	.7

¹ Excludes armed forces overseas. Rates for 1948 estimated from 10-per-cent sample of death certificates. ² Other than motor-vehicle accidents. ³ Includes legal executions. ⁴ Includes other malignant tumors. ⁵ Excludes diseases of coronary arteries. ⁶ Excludes automobile collisions with trains and street cars, and motorcycle accidents. ⁷ Includes paratyphoid fever.

NOTE: Rates are for population in death-registration states: 1910-51.4% of U. S. population; 1920-80.9%; 1930-95.8%; 1940-48-100%.

Immigration by Country of Origin, 1820 to 1948

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(Figures are totals, not annual averages, and were tabulated as follows: 1820-67, alien passengers arrived; 1868-91 and 1895-97, immigrant aliens arrived; 1892-94 and 1898 to present, immigrant aliens admitted. Data before 1906 relate to country whence alien came; since 1906, to country of last permanent address.)

Countries	1820-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1948	1820-1948
Europe:							
Albania ¹				1,663	2,040	61	3,764
Austria ²	1,027,195	2,145,266	453,649	32,868	3,563	3,946	3,666,487
Belgium.....	62,161	41,635	33,746	15,846	4,817	8,703	166,908
Bulgaria ³	160	39,280	22,533	2,945	938	340	66,196
Czechoslovakia ⁴			3,426	102,194	14,393	5,383	125,396
Denmark.....	192,768	65,285	41,983	32,430	2,559	3,060	338,085
Estonia ⁵				1,576	506	194	2,276
Finland ⁶			756	16,691	2,146	1,430	21,023
France.....	397,489	73,379	61,897	49,610	12,623	29,563	624,561
Germany ⁷	5,010,248	341,498	143,945	412,202	114,058	42,702	6,064,653
Great Britain: England.....	1,824,054	388,017	249,944	157,420	21,756	85,427	2,726,618
Scotland.....	368,280	120,469	78,357	159,781	6,887	9,757	743,311
Wales.....	42,076	17,464	13,107	13,012	735	2,504	88,898
Not specified ⁸	793,741						793,741
Greece.....	18,685	167,519	184,201	51,084	9,119	6,060	436,668
Hungary ⁹			442,693	30,680	7,861	2,531	483,765
Ireland.....	3,873,104	339,065	146,181	220,591	13,167	12,983	4,605,051
Italy.....	1,040,479	2,045,877	1,109,524	455,315	68,028	33,512	4,752,735
Latvia ¹⁰				3,399	1,192	334	4,925
Lithuania ¹¹				6,015	2,201	611	8,827
Luxemburg ¹²				727	565	638	1,930
Netherlands.....	127,681	48,262	43,718	26,948	7,150	8,450	262,209
Norway ¹³	474,684	190,505	66,395	68,531	4,740	5,362	810,217
Poland ¹⁴	165,182		4,813	227,734	17,026	5,202	419,957
Portugal.....	63,840	69,149	89,732	29,994	3,329	5,035	261,079
Rumania ¹⁵	19,109	53,008	13,311	67,646	3,871	766	157,711
Spain.....	41,361	27,935	68,611	28,958	3,258	2,106	172,229
Sweden ¹⁶	771,631	249,534	95,074	97,249	3,960	5,635	1,223,083
Switzerland.....	202,479	34,922	23,091	29,676	5,512	6,726	302,406
Turkey in Europe.....	5,824	79,976	54,677	14,659	737	402	156,275
U.S.S.R. ¹⁷	761,742	1,597,306	921,201	61,742	1,356	518	3,343,865
Yugoslavia ¹⁸			1,888	49,064	5,835	1,189	57,976
Other Europe.....	1,940	665	8,111	9,603	2,361	1,867	24,547
Total Europe.....	17,285,913	8,136,016	4,376,564	2,477,853	348,289	292,997	32,917,632
Asia:							
China.....	305,455	20,605	21,278	29,907	4,928	12,014	394,187
India.....	696	4,713	2,082	1,886	496	1,465	11,338
Japan ¹⁹	28,547	129,797	83,837	33,462	1,948	926	278,517
Turkey in Asia ²⁰	29,088	77,393	79,389	19,165	328	165	205,528
Other Asia.....	5,883	11,059	5,973	12,980	7,644	6,993	50,532
Total Asia.....	369,669	243,567	192,559	97,400	15,344	21,563	940,102
America:							
Canada & Newfoundland ²¹	1,051,275	179,226	742,185	924,515	108,527	124,677	3,130,405
Central America.....	2,173	8,192	17,159	15,769	5,861	17,065	66,219
Mexico ²²	28,003	49,642	219,004	459,287	22,319	45,762	824,017
South America.....	12,105	17,280	41,899	42,215	7,803	15,440	136,742
West Indies.....	125,598	107,548	123,424	74,899	15,502	36,786	483,757
Other America ²³				31	25	21,549	21,605
Total America.....	1,219,154	361,888	1,143,671	1,516,716	160,037	261,279	4,662,745
Africa:							
.....	2,213	7,368	8,443	6,286	1,750	5,523	31,583
Australia & New Zealand.....	19,679	11,975	12,348	8,299	2,231	12,684	67,216
Pacific Islands.....	7,810	1,049	1,079	427	780	3,379	14,524
Countries not specified.....	219,168	33,523 ²⁴	1,147	228		110	254,176
Total all countries.....	19,123,606	8,795,386	5,735,811	4,107,209	528,431	597,535	38,887,978

¹ Countries established since beginning of World War I are theretofore included with countries to which they belonged. ² Data for Austria-Hungary not reported until 1861. Austria and Hungary recorded separately after 1905. Austria included with Germany 1938-45. ³ Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro first reported in 1899. Bulgaria reported separately since 1920. In 1920, separate enumeration for Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes; since 1922, recorded as Yugoslavia. ⁴ For United Kingdom. ⁵ Norway included with Sweden 1820-68. ⁶ Included with Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia 1899-1919. ⁷ No record of immigration until 1880. ⁸ Since 1931, U.S.S.R. has been broken down into European Russia and Siberia or Asiatic Russia. ⁹ No record of immigration until 1861. ¹⁰ No record of immigration until 1869. ¹¹ Includes all British North American possession 1820-98. ¹² No record of immigration 1886-93. ¹³ Included with "Countries not specified" prior to 1925. ¹⁴ Includes 32,897 persons returning in 1906 to their homes in U. S.

U. S. Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Country of birth	Total foreign-born 1900	Foreign-born white			Per cent ¹	
		1910	1920	1930	1930	1940
Northwestern Europe						
England.....	840,513	876,455	812,828	808,684	621,975	5.8 5.4
Scotland.....	233,524	261,034	254,567	354,323	279,321	2.5 2.4
Wales.....	93,586	82,479	67,066	60,205	35,360	.4 .3
Northern Ireland.....	1,615,459	1,352,155	1,037,233	178,832	106,416	1.3 .9
Eire.....				744,810	572,031	5.3 5.0
Norway.....	336,388	403,858	363,862	347,852	262,088	2.5 2.3
Sweden.....	582,014	665,183	625,580	595,250	445,070	4.3 3.9
Denmark.....	153,690	181,621	189,154	179,474	138,175	1.3 1.2
Iceland.....				2,764	2,104	... ..
Netherlands.....	94,931	120,053	131,766	133,133	111,064	1.0 1.0
Belgium.....	29,757	49,397	62,686	64,194	53,958	.5 .5
Luxemburg.....	3,031	3,068	12,585	9,048	6,886	.1 .1
Switzerland.....	115,593	124,834	118,659	113,010	88,293	.8 .8
France.....	104,197	117,236	152,890	135,265	102,930	1.0 .9
Central Europe						
Germany.....	2,663,418	2,311,085	1,686,102	1,608,814	1,237,772	11.5 10.8
Poland.....	383,407	293,884	1,139,978	1,268,583	993,479	9.1 8.7
Czechoslovakia.....			362,436	491,638	319,971	3.5 2.8
Austria.....	432,798	285,506	575,625	370,914	479,906	2.7 4.2
Hungary.....	145,714	495,600	397,282	274,450	290,228	2.0 2.5
Yugoslavia.....			169,437	211,416	161,093	1.5 1.4
Eastern Europe						
U.S.S.R.....	423,726	21,184,382	1,400,489	1,153,624	1,040,884	8.2 9.1
Latvia.....				20,673	18,636	.1 .2
Estonia.....				3,550	4,178	... ..
Lithuania.....			135,068	193,606	165,771	1.4 1.5
Finland.....	62,641	129,669	149,824	142,478	117,210	1.0 1.0
Rumania.....	15,032	65,920	102,823	146,393	115,940	1.0 1.0
Bulgaria.....		11,453	10,477	9,399	8,888	.1 .1
Turkey in Europe.....	29,910	32,221	5,284	2,257	4,412	... .1
Southern Europe						
Greece.....	8,515	101,264	175,972	174,526	163,252	1.2 1.4
Italy.....	484,027	1,343,070	1,610,109	1,790,424	1,623,580	12.8 14.2
Spain.....	7,050	21,977	49,247	59,033	47,707	.4 .4
Portugal.....	30,608	57,623	67,453	69,993	62,347	.5 .5
Other Europe.....	2,251	412,851	11,509	25,065	19,819	.2 .2
Asia						
Palestine.....	(3)	259,702	3,202	6,135	7,047	... .1
Syria.....			51,900	57,227	50,859	.4 .4
Turkey in Asia.....			11,014	46,651	52,479	.3 .5
Other Asia.....	120,248	4,612	44,334	47,567	39,524	.3 .3
America						
Canada-French.....	395,126	385,083	307,786	370,852	273,366	2.7 2.4
Canada-other.....	784,796	810,987	810,092	907,660	770,753	6.5 6.7
Newfoundland.....	(6)	5,076	13,242	23,971	21,361	.2 .2
Mexico.....	103,393	219,802	478,383	639,017	377,433	4.6 3.3
Cuba.....	11,081	12,869	12,843	16,089	15,277	.1 .1
Other West Indies.....	14,354	10,300	13,526	15,511	15,257	.1 .1
Central America.....	3,897	1,507	4,074	7,791	7,638	.1 .1
South America.....	4,733	7,562	16,855	30,333	28,770	.2 .3
All other						
Australia.....	6,807	8,938	10,801	12,720	10,998	.1 .1
Azores.....	9,768	15,795	33,788	35,432	25,751	.3 .2
Other Atlantic islands.....			5,196	4,053	3,232	... ..
Other and not reported.....	15,293	15,434	17,727	18,716	18,649	.1 .2
Total.....	10,341,276	13,345,545	13,712,754	13,983,405	11,419,138	100.0 100.0

¹ Percentages not shown are less than one-tenth of one percent.² Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Austria, Germany, and Russia have been deducted from their respective countries and combined as Poland.³ Turkey in Asia included with Turkey in Europe prior to 1910.⁴ Includes 4,635 persons born in Serbia and 5,363 persons born in Montenegro, which became part of Yugoslavia in 1918.⁵ Turkey in Asia included Armenia, Palestine, and Syria in 1910. Subsequent to 1910 Armenia included with "Other Asia." ⁶ Newfoundland included with Canada in 1900.

A Brief Summary of Naturalization Requirements and Procedure

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Generally, an applicant for naturalization must have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

The first step toward becoming a citizen is to make a declaration of intention, commonly called taking out the first paper. An applicant for the first paper must be at least 18 years old and may take out the first paper at any time after arrival as a permanent resident and at any place where a naturalization court is located.

When applying for the first paper, an applicant must fill out Form N-300. After the Government receives and checks the Form N-300, the applicant is notified as to when and where to get the first paper. The clerk of the court fills out the first paper, using the information the applicant gave in Form N-300. The applicant must sign the first paper before the clerk of the court and swear that the statements in it are true. The fee for this is \$3.

In taking the second step toward getting a certificate of naturalization (second paper), a preliminary application must be made on Form N-400. The petition for naturalization is filed with the clerk of the court. An applicant who is required by law to attach a declaration of intention to his petition must be at least 20 years old on the day he files the petition. This age limitation does not affect a person applying under a section of the law that does not require the applicant to have a declaration of intention.

An applicant must be able to carry on an ordinary conversation in English and to sign his name (unless physically unable to talk or to write). Some courts require that an applicant for a second paper must be able to read English; the applicant should find out whether the court in his district has such a requirement.

An applicant must have lived continuously in the United States for the number of years required by law; for aliens who are required to have a first paper, that is five years; they must have lived at least the last six months of that five-year period in the state where they apply for the second paper. For wives and husbands of citizens of the United States and some of the other aliens who do not need a first paper it means one, two, or three years, depending on the date of marriage or other facts of the case.

The applicant will be notified by the Immigration and Naturalization office when and where to come for his first hearing. He must take with him two citizen witnesses. An examiner questions them separately to make sure the applicant meets the requirements. If the examiner is satisfied that the applicant does, he helps him file a petition for naturalization. The fee for this is \$8.

Generally, after the petition is filed, the applicant is notified to appear in the naturalization court for a final hearing. If his petition is granted, the applicant must under oath renounce allegiance to any foreign state of which he is a citizen or subject, and swear allegiance to the United States.

The examiner may recommend that an application for citizenship be granted, denied, or put off until the applicant is better prepared. If the examiner recommends that the petition be denied, notice of this recommendation is sent to the applicant before the case is put on the court calendar for final hearing. The applicant may ask to be examined by the judge in court if he feels that the examiner's recommendation is not just.

Naturalization Statistics, 1907 to 1948

Period	Declarations filed	Petitions filed			Aliens naturalized		
		Civilian	Military	Total	Civilian	Military	Total
1907 to 1910.....	526,322	164,036*	.....	164,036	111,738*	.....	111,738
1911 to 1920.....	2,686,909	1,137,084	244,300	1,381,384	884,672	244,300	1,128,972
1921 to 1930.....	2,709,014	1,827,073	57,204	1,884,277	1,716,979	56,206	1,773,185
1931 to 1940.....	1,369,479	1,612,411	24,702	1,637,113	1,498,573	19,891	1,518,464
1941.....	224,123	277,807*	.....	277,807	275,747	1,547	277,294
1942.....	221,796	341,979	1,508	343,487	268,762	1,602	270,364
1943.....	115,664	338,885	38,240	377,125	281,459	37,474†	318,933
1944.....	42,368	275,486	50,231	325,717	392,766	49,213†	441,979
1945.....	31,195	172,905	23,012	195,917	208,707	22,695†	231,402
1946.....	28,787	101,071	13,793	123,864	134,849	15,213†	150,062
1947.....	37,771	70,767	18,035	88,802	77,442	16,462†	93,904
1948.....	60,187	68,265*	.....	68,265	69,080	1,070	70,150
1941 to 1948.....	761,891	1,656,165	144,819	1,800,984	1,708,812	145,276	1,854,088
1907 to 1948.....	8,053,615	6,396,769	471,025	6,867,794	5,920,774	465,673	6,386,447

* Civilian and military. † Members of the armed forces include 1,425 naturalized in 1943; 6,496 in 1944; 5,666 in 1945; 2,064 in 1946; and 5,370 in 1947.

Population for Urban and Rural Groups, 1930 and 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The urban area is made up for the most part of cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. In addition, it includes unincorporated political subdivisions with a population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile, and in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire those towns (townships) which contain a village of 2,500 or more, comprising either by itself or when combined with other villages within the same town, more than fifty per cent of the total population of the town.

The remainder of the population is classified as rural and is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, without regard to occupation, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

Type of place by population	1930			1940		
	Number of places	Population	Percent	Number of places	Population	Percent
Urban territory	3,165	68,954,823	56.2	3,464	74,423,702	56.5
1,000,000 or more.....	5	15,064,555	12.3	5	15,910,866	12.1
500,000—1,000,000.....	8	5,763,987	4.7	9	6,456,959	4.9
250,000—500,000.....	24	7,956,228	6.5	23	7,827,514	5.9
100,000—250,000.....	56	7,540,966	6.1	55	7,792,650	5.9
50,000—100,000.....	98	6,491,448	5.3	107	7,343,917	5.6
25,000—50,000.....	185	6,425,693	5.2	213	7,417,093	5.6
10,000—25,000.....	606	9,097,200	7.4	665	9,966,898	7.6
5,000—10,000.....	851	5,897,156	4.8	965	6,681,894	5.1
2,500—5,000.....	1,332	4,717,590	3.8	1,422	5,025,911	3.8
Rural territory		53,820,223	43.8		57,245,573	43.5
1,000—2,500 (Incorporated).....	3,087	4,820,707	3.9	3,205	5,026,834	3.8
Under 1,000 (Incorporated).....	10,346	4,362,746	3.6	10,083	4,315,843	3.3
Unincorporated territory.....		44,636,770	36.4		47,902,896	36.4
Total United States		122,775,046	100.0		131,669,275	100.0

U. S. Population by Sex, 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Males	Females	Males per 100 females	State	Males	Females	Males per 100 females
Alabama.....	1,399,901	1,433,060	97.7	Nebraska.....	665,788	650,046	102.4
Arizona.....	258,170	241,091	107.1	Nevada.....	61,341	48,906	125.4
Arkansas.....	982,916	966,471	101.7	New Hampshire.....	244,909	246,615	99.3
California.....	3,515,730	3,391,657	103.7	New Jersey.....	2,069,159	2,091,006	99.0
Colorado.....	568,778	554,518	102.6	New Mexico.....	271,846	259,972	104.6
Connecticut.....	849,923	859,319	98.9	New York.....	6,690,326	6,788,816	98.5
Delaware.....	134,333	132,172	101.6	North Carolina.....	1,772,990	1,798,633	98.6
D. C.....	317,522	345,569	91.9	North Dakota.....	335,402	306,533	109.4
Florida.....	943,123	954,291	98.8	Ohio.....	3,461,072	3,446,540	100.4
Georgia.....	1,534,758	1,588,965	96.6	Oklahoma.....	1,181,892	1,154,542	102.4
Idaho.....	276,579	248,294	111.4	Oregon.....	562,689	526,995	106.8
Illinois.....	3,957,149	3,940,092	100.4	Pennsylvania.....	4,951,207	4,948,973	100.0
Indiana.....	1,725,201	1,702,595	101.3	Rhode Island.....	349,404	363,942	96.0
Iowa.....	1,280,494	1,257,774	101.8	South Carolina.....	935,239	964,565	97.0
Kansas.....	906,340	894,688	101.3	South Dakota.....	332,514	310,447	107.1
Kentucky.....	1,435,812	1,409,815	101.8	Tennessee.....	1,445,829	1,470,012	98.4
Louisiana.....	1,172,382	1,191,498	98.4	Texas.....	3,221,103	3,193,721	100.9
Maine.....	425,821	421,405	101.0	Utah.....	278,620	271,690	102.6
Maryland.....	915,038	906,206	101.0	Vermont.....	182,224	177,007	102.9
Massachusetts.....	2,102,479	2,214,242	95.0	Virginia.....	1,349,004	1,328,769	101.5
Michigan.....	2,694,727	2,561,379	105.2	Washington.....	905,757	830,434	109.1
Minnesota.....	1,427,545	1,364,755	104.6	West Virginia.....	968,582	933,392	103.8
Mississippi.....	1,084,482	1,099,314	98.7	Wisconsin.....	1,600,176	1,537,411	104.1
Missouri.....	1,881,252	1,903,412	98.8	Wyoming.....	135,055	115,687	116.7
Montana.....	299,009	260,447	114.8	Total U. S., 1940.....	66,061,592	65,607,683	100.7

Comparison With Previous Census Years

1860.....	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7	1900.....	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
1870.....	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2	1910.....	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0
1880.....	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6	1920.....	53,900,431	51,810,189	104.0
1890.....	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0	1930.....	62,137,080	60,637,966	102.5

Population and Area of Major U. S. Cities, 1940

(over 50,000 population)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Rank	City	Population	Area, sq. mi.*	Rank	City	Population	Area, sq. mi.*
1	New York, N. Y.	7,454,995	365.4	61	Yonkers, N. Y.	142,598	20.3
	Bronx	1,394,711	54.4	62	Tulsa, Okla.	142,157	22.0
	Brooklyn	2,698,285	88.8	63	Scranton, Pa.	140,404	19.5
	Manhattan	1,889,924	31.2	64	Paterson, N. J.	139,656	8.4
	Queens	1,297,634	126.6	65	Albany, N. Y.	130,577	19.6
	Richmond	174,441	64.4	66	Chattanooga, Tenn.	128,163	27.9
2	Chicago, Ill.	3,396,808	211.3	67	Trenton, N. J.	124,697	7.7
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931,334	135.0	68	Spokane, Wash.	122,001	41.5
4	Detroit, Mich.	1,623,452	142.0	69	Kansas City, Kans.	121,458	20.4
5	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504,277	452.2	70	Fort Wayne, Ind.	118,410	17.1
6	Cleveland, Ohio	878,336	73.1	71	Camden, N. J.	117,536	9.8
7	Baltimore, Md.	859,100	85.6	72	Erie, Pa.	116,955	18.0
8	St. Louis, Mo.	816,048	65.0	73	Fall River, Mass.	115,428	40.8
9	Boston, Mass.	770,816	65.9	74	Wichita, Kans.	114,966	21.6
10	Pittsburgh, Pa.	671,659	55.1	75	Wilmington, Del.	112,504	17.3
11	Washington, D. C.	663,091	69.2	76	Gary, Ind.	111,719	40.6
12	San Francisco, Calif.	634,536	93.1	77	Knoxville, Tenn.	111,580	25.4
13	Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	43.4	78	Cambridge, Mass.	110,879	7.0
14	Buffalo, N. Y.	575,901	50.2	79	Reading, Pa.	110,568	8.8
15	New Orleans, La.	494,537	363.5	80	New Bedford, Mass.	110,341	19.4
16	Minneapolis, Minn.	492,370	58.8	81	Elizabeth, N. J.	109,912	13.3
17	Cincinnati, Ohio	455,610	72.4	82	Tacoma, Wash.	109,408	49.1
18	Newark, N. J.	429,760	26.8	83	Canton, Ohio	108,401	14.0
19	Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	59.4	84	Tampa, Fla.	108,391	22.7
20	Indianapolis, Ind.	386,972	53.7	85	Sacramento, Calif.	105,958	13.7
21	Houston, Tex.	384,514	72.8	86	Peoria, Ill.	105,087	13.7
22	Seattle, Wash.	368,302	80.7	87	Somerville, Mass.	102,177	4.2
23	Rochester, N. Y.	324,975	35.3	88	Lowell, Mass.	101,389	14.1
24	Denver, Colo.	322,412	58.7	89	South Bend, Ind.	101,268	19.7
25	Louisville, Ky.	319,077	40.8	90	Duluth, Minn.	101,065	70.9
26	Columbus, Ohio	306,087	39.5	91	Charlotte, N. C.	100,899	19.3
27	Portland, Oreg.	305,394	66.9	92	Utica, N. Y.	100,518	15.8
28	Atlanta, Ga.	302,288	34.7	93	Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	28.2
29	Oakland, Calif.	302,163	60.3	94	Shreveport, La.	98,167	19.2
30	Jersey City, N. J.	301,173	21.5	95	Lynn, Mass.	98,123	10.9
31	Dallas, Tex.	294,734	41.8	96	Evansville, Ind.	97,062	9.7
32	Memphis, Tenn.	292,942	48.5	97	Allentown, Pa.	96,904	16.1
33	St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	54.9	98	El Paso, Tex.	96,810	13.7
34	Toledo, Ohio	282,349	41.3	99	Savannah, Ga.	95,996	11.5
35	Birmingham, Ala.	267,583	50.3	100	Little Rock, Ark.	88,039	17.9
36	San Antonio, Tex.	253,854	35.8	101	Austin, Tex.	87,930	26.3
37	Providence, R. I.	253,504	19.9	102	Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	10.4
38	Akron, Ohio	244,791	54.1	103	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	7.2
39	Omaha, Nebr.	223,844	39.3	104	Berkeley, Calif.	85,547	17.2
40	Dayton, Ohio	210,718	23.7	105	Rockford, Ill.	84,637	12.4
41	Syracuse, N. Y.	205,967	25.7	106	Lawrence, Mass.	84,323	7.2
42	Oklahoma City, Okla.	204,424	49.8	107	Harrisburg, Pa.	83,893	9.8
43	San Diego, Calif.	203,341	105.8	108	Saginaw, Mich.	82,794	17.0
44	Worcester, Mass.	193,694	38.3	109	Glendale, Calif.	82,582	20.0
45	Richmond, Va.	193,042	23.0	110	Sioux City, Iowa	82,364	46.2
46	Fort Worth, Tex.	177,662	58.1	111	Lincoln, Nebr.	81,984	24.3
47	Jacksonville, Fla.	173,065	39.4	112	Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	19.4
48	Miami, Fla.	172,172	38.1	113	Altoona, Pa.	80,214	9.0
49	Youngstown, Ohio	167,720	33.1	114	Winston-Salem, N. C.	79,815	15.1
50	Nashville, Tenn.	167,402	22.0	115	Bayonne, N. J.	79,198	11.4
51	Hartford, Conn.	166,267	18.6	116	Huntington, W. Va.	78,836	14.8
52	Grand Rapids, Mich.	164,292	23.0	117	Lansing, Mich.	78,753	11.6
53	Long Beach, Calif.	164,271	32.6	118	Mobile, Ala.	78,720	13.5
54	New Haven, Conn.	160,605	22.5	119	Binghamton, N. Y.	78,309	10.6
55	Des Moines, Iowa	159,819	53.8	120	Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	20.3
56	Flint, Mich.	151,543	29.4	121	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	15.9
57	Salt Lake City, Utah	149,934	52.5	122	Manchester, N. H.	77,685	33.9
58	Springfield, Mass.	149,554	33.1	123	Quincy, Mass.	75,810	26.4
59	Bridgeport, Conn.	147,121	17.9	124	Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	9.0
60	Norfolk, Va.	144,332	35.9	125	St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	14.1

Rank	City	Population	Area, sq. mi.*	Rank	City	Population	Area, sq. mi.*
126	East St. Louis, Ill.	75,609	13.9	162	Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	3.9
127	Springfield, Ill.	75,503	9.5	163	Springfield, Mo.	61,238	13.6
128	Portland, Maine	73,643	37.8	164	Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	11.1
129	Charleston, S. C.	71,275	5.9	165	Galveston, Tex.	60,862	34.8
130	Springfield, Ohio.	70,662	11.8	166	St. Petersburg, Fla.	60,812	58.1
131	Troy, N. Y.	70,304	10.0	167	Fresno, Calif.	60,685	9.9
132	Hammond, Ind.	70,184	24.4	168	Durham, N. C.	60,195	13.3
133	Newton, Mass.	69,873	17.5	169	Greensboro, N. C.	59,319	18.0
134	Roanoke, Va.	69,287	10.8	170	Decatur, Ill.	59,305	9.5
135	Lakewood, Ohio	69,160	5.6	171	Chester, Pa.	59,285	6.1
136	East Orange, N. J.	68,945	3.9	172	Beaumont, Tex.	59,061	10.5
137	New Britain, Conn.	68,685	13.8	173	Bethlehem, Pa.	58,490	17.8
138	San Jose, Calif.	68,457	14.8	174	New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	10.0
139	Charleston, W. Va.	67,914	8.5	175	Malden, Mass.	58,010	4.8
140	Topeka, Kans.	67,833	11.7	176	Macon, Ga.	57,865	8.1
141	Madison, Wis.	67,447	8.1	177	Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	13.9
142	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	4.2	178	York, Pa.	56,712	4.1
143	Racine, Wis.	67,195	8.7	179	Union City, N. J.	56,173	1.3
144	Johnstown, Pa.	66,668	5.6	180	Waco, Tex.	55,982	15.5
145	Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	20.0	181	McKeesport, Pa.	55,355	5.2
146	Davenport, Iowa	66,639	19.8	182	Irvington, N. J.	55,328	3.1
147	Oak Park, Ill.	66,015	4.7	183	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	54,992	8.2
148	Augusta, Ga.	65,919	9.8	184	Stockton, Calif.	54,714	9.9
149	Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	9.7	185	East Chicago, Ind.	54,637	10.7
150	Evanston, Ill.	65,389	8.2	186	Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	8.5
151	Cicero, Ill.	64,712	5.8	187	Holyoke, Mass.	53,750	22.8
152	Atlantic City, N. J.	64,094	16.4	188	Santa Monica, Calif.	53,500	8.0
153	Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	25.1	189	Columbus, Ga.	53,280	6.8
154	Medford, Mass.	63,083	8.6	190	Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	10.2
155	Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	9.8	191	Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	13.6
156	Columbia, S. C.	62,396	9.0	192	Amarillo, Tex.	51,686	16.4
157	Brockton, Mass.	62,343	21.5	193	Asheville, N. C.	51,310	14.7
158	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62,120	28.4	194	Highland Park, Mich.	50,810	3.0
159	Jackson, Miss.	62,107	16.1	195	Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	6.9
160	Covington, Ky.	62,018	6.5	196	Hamilton, Ohio	50,592	6.6
161	Passaic, N. J.	61,394	3.2	197	Hoboken, N. J.	50,115	1.6

* Total land and water area.

Density of U. S. Population by State

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Land area, sq. mi.	Population per sq. mi.			State	Land area, sq. mi.	Population per sq. mi.		
		1900	1920	1940			1900	1920	1940
District of Columbia..	61	4,645.3	7,292.9	10,870.3	Mississippi.....	47,420	33.5	38.6	46.1
Rhode Island.....	1,058	401.6	566.4	674.2	Iowa.....	55,986	40.2	43.2	45.3
New Jersey.....	7,522	250.7	420.0	553.1	California.....	156,803	9.5	22.0	44.1
Massachusetts.....	7,907	349.0	479.2	545.9	Vermont.....	9,278	37.7	38.6	38.7
Connecticut.....	4,899	188.5	286.4	348.9	Arkansas.....	52,725	25.0	33.4	37.0
New York.....	47,929	152.5	217.9	281.2	Florida.....	54,262	9.6	17.7	35.0
Pennsylvania.....	45,045	140.6	194.5	219.8	Minnesota.....	80,009	21.7	29.5	34.9
Maryland.....	9,887	119.5	145.8	184.2	Oklahoma.....	69,283	11.4*	29.2	33.7
Ohio.....	41,122	102.1	141.4	168.0	Maine.....	31,040	23.2	25.7	27.3
Illinois.....	55,947	86.1	115.7	141.2	Washington.....	66,977	7.8	20.3	25.9
Delaware.....	1,978	94.0	113.5	134.7	Texas.....	263,644	11.6	17.8	24.3
Indiana.....	36,205	70.1	81.3	94.7	Kansas.....	82,113	18.0	21.6	21.9
Michigan.....	57,022	42.1	63.8	92.2	Nebraska.....	76,653	13.9	16.9	17.2
West Virginia.....	24,090	39.9	60.9	79.0	Oregon.....	96,350	4.3	8.2	11.3
North Carolina.....	49,142	38.9	52.5	72.7	Colorado.....	103,967	5.2	9.1	10.8
Kentucky.....	40,109	53.4	60.1	70.9	North Dakota.....	70,054	4.5	9.2	9.2
Tennessee.....	41,961	48.5	56.1	69.5	South Dakota.....	76,536	5.2	8.3	8.4
Virginia.....	39,899	46.1	57.4	67.1	Utah.....	82,346	3.4	5.5	6.7
South Carolina.....	30,594	44.0	55.2	62.1	Idaho.....	82,808	1.9	5.2	6.3
Wisconsin.....	54,715	37.4	47.6	57.3	New Mexico.....	121,511	1.6	2.9	4.4
Alabama.....	51,078	35.7	45.8	55.5	Arizona.....	113,580	1.1	2.9	4.4
Missouri.....	69,270	45.2	49.5	54.6	Montana.....	146,316	1.7	3.8	3.8
New Hampshire.....	9,024	45.6	49.1	54.5	Wyoming.....	97,506	.9	2.0	2.6
Georgia.....	58,518	37.7	49.3	53.4	Nevada.....	109,802	.4	.7	1.0
Louisiana.....	45,177	30.4	39.6	52.3					

* Includes Indian Territory.

Number of Villages, Towns, and Cities in the United States, 1949

Source: Buckley-Dement Advertising Corporation.

State	Population									Total
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 3,000	3,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	Over 100,000	
Alabama.....	1,285	65	45	35	18	8	3	2	1	1,462
Arizona.....	263	14	12	8	10	...	1	1	..	309
Arkansas.....	1,462	45	30	29	16	7	1	1	..	1,591
California.....	879	121	84	95	30	51	15	7	6	1,288
Colorado.....	699	3	8	11	14	6	1	1	1	744
Connecticut.....	227	52	27	21	9	14	10	2	3	365
Delaware.....	117	12	8	7	2	...	...	...	1	147
D. C.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Florida.....	781	31	36	18	24	13	6	2	3	914
Georgia.....	1,117	60	63	20	14	16	1	4	1	1,296
Idaho.....	340	21	8	17	3	7	1	...	...	397
Illinois.....	1,694	145	102	51	69	40	15	7	2	2,125
Indiana.....	1,455	85	51	26	37	18	9	5	4	1,690
Iowa.....	1,337	86	49	40	28	11	6	4	1	1,562
Kansas.....	1,135	41	41	16	11	21	1	1	2	1,269
Kentucky.....	3,066	75	58	29	21	8	5	1	1	3,264
Louisiana.....	1,020	53	36	33	21	6	3	1	1	1,174
Maine.....	812	38	23	13	14	9	2	1	..	912
Maryland.....	945	46	31	14	15	12	4	...	1	1,063
Massachusetts.....	373	79	27	18	33	45	18	9	9	611
Michigan.....	1,502	91	70	49	42	28	7	8	3	1,800
Minnesota.....	1,399	80	54	30	18	14	1	...	3	1,599
Mississippi.....	1,179	40	24	24	12	12	1	1	..	1,293
Missouri.....	2,389	63	68	40	28	21	2	2	2	2,615
Montana.....	652	14	15	11	7	4	2	...	..	705
Nebraska.....	735	34	34	19	8	8	...	1	1	840
Nevada.....	128	6	5	4	3	1	...	...	..	147
New Hampshire.....	132	25	13	2	7	7	2	1	..	189
New Jersey.....	541	97	96	80	69	44	17	7	6	957
New Mexico.....	493	20	9	10	10	4	1	...	..	547
New York.....	2,156	185	130	63	69	64	10	6	10	2,693
North Carolina.....	851	76	63	31	24	17	4	5	1	1,072
North Dakota.....	684	30	12	2	6	3	1	...	..	738
Ohio.....	2,162	140	92	75	62	39	15	4	8	2,597
Oklahoma.....	857	45	40	30	24	17	2	...	2	1,017
Oregon.....	442	26	21	17	11	6	1	...	1	525
Pennsylvania.....	3,671	321	220	105	137	80	13	11	5	4,563
Rhode Island.....	98	14	9	4	4	7	6	1	1	144
South Carolina.....	561	57	46	27	17	6	3	2	..	719
South Dakota.....	587	22	12	9	4	5	1	...	..	640
Tennessee.....	1,740	61	28	33	20	9	2	...	4	1,897
Texas.....	2,801	132	130	52	72	29	7	7	4	3,234
Utah.....	247	31	18	15	7	2	1	...	1	322
Vermont.....	376	12	13	3	7	3	1	...	..	415
Virginia.....	1,794	41	34	33	15	8	5	3	2	1,935
Washington.....	619	32	31	23	10	11	3	...	3	732
West Virginia.....	1,894	89	62	23	15	8	3	3	..	2,097
Wisconsin.....	1,319	66	43	35	23	18	15	2	1	1,522
Wyoming.....	224	6	12	6	1	5	...	...	..	254
Total.....	51,240	2,928	2,143	1,356	1,121	772	228	113	96	59,997

Number of Families in the U. S.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

1930				1940			
Area	Number	% White	% Negro	Area	Number	% White	% Negro
Urban.....	17,372,524	92.1	7.6	Urban.....	20,648,432	91.7	8.0
Rural-nonfarm.....	5,927,502	91.1	8.4	Rural-nonfarm.....	7,225,889	92.3	7.3
Rural-farm.....	6,604,637	84.5	14.8	Rural-farm.....	7,074,345	85.8	13.5
Total.....	29,904,663	90.2	9.4	Total.....	34,948,666	90.6	9.0

Crude Birth and Death Rates of the World

(Number of births and deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, excluding stillbirths)

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Country	1939		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Australia.....	17.6	9.9	21.7	10.3	23.6	10.1	24.1	9.7	23.1	9.9
Austria.....	20.7	15.3 ¹	14.9	25.6	15.9	13.4	18.6	13.0	17.2	11.8
Belgium.....	15.5	13.9	15.7	14.9	18.3	13.6	17.8	13.3	17.3	12.4
Bulgaria.....	21.4	13.4	24.1 ²	14.9 ²	25.6 ²	13.7 ²	24.0 ²	13.4 ²	.....	.....
Canada ³	20.4	9.7	23.9	9.4 ⁴	26.9	9.4	28.6	9.4	26.8	9.3
Ceylon.....	36.0	21.8	36.7	22.0	38.4	20.3	39.4	14.3	40.5	15.2
Chile.....	33.3	23.3	33.3	20.0	32.4	17.2	33.8	16.7	.....	17.4
Costa Rica.....	42.8	18.5	44.2	14.6	42.4	13.1	53.6	13.9	41.3	12.2
Czechoslovakia.....	18.6	13.3	19.5	17.8	22.5	13.8	23.8	12.0	23.4	11.5
Denmark.....	17.8	10.1	23.5	10.5	23.4	10.2	22.1	9.7	20.3	8.6
El Salvador.....	41.6	18.3	38.1	16.2	36.1	15.5	41.2	15.0	.....	.....
Finland.....	21.2	14.7	25.3	13.3	27.7	12.0	27.8	12.0 ⁵	.....	11.1 ⁵
France.....	14.6	15.3	16.2	16.6	20.6	13.3	21.0	13.0	20.8	12.2
Germany: Br. Zone.....	20.6	11.8 ¹	.....	.....	16.2	12.3	15.7	11.3	15.9	9.5
Fr. Zone.....	20.5 ⁷	11.9 ^{1,7}	12.6 ⁸	19.0 ^{1,8}	14.8	13.1	15.4	12.8	16.3 ⁹	11.7 ⁹
Hungary.....	19.4	13.5	18.1	22.6	18.1	14.5	18.4	12.1	19.1	11.2
India ¹⁰	32.7	21.6	28.0	22.1	28.8 ¹¹	18.7 ¹¹	26.6	19.7	.....	.....
Ireland.....	19.1	14.2	22.4	14.3	22.9	14.0	23.1	14.9	21.9	12.2
Italy.....	23.6	13.4	18.5 ¹²	13.9 ¹²	22.7	12.1	21.9	11.4	21.6	10.5
Japan ¹³	26.6	17.8	23.2	29.2	25.3	17.6	34.8	14.8	34.0	12.0
Luxemburg.....	15.0	12.7	13.6	15.8	15.3	12.6	14.8	12.5	14.7	11.7
Mexico.....	44.6	23.0	44.9	19.5	43.7	19.4	45.1	16.3	43.1	16.3
Netherlands.....	20.6	8.6	22.6	15.3	30.2	8.5	27.8	8.1	25.3	7.4
New Zealand ¹⁴	18.7	9.2	23.2	10.1 ¹⁵	25.2	9.7 ¹⁵	26.4	9.4 ¹⁵	25.5	9.1 ¹⁵
Nicaragua.....	32.5	11.9	34.3	11.2	34.7	10.8	34.9	10.9	.....	.....
Norway.....	15.9	10.2	20.2	9.8	22.6	9.2	21.6	9.3	20.6	8.8
Panamá ¹⁶	27.9	11.4	38.4	12.0	37.8	11.0	34.7	9.1	33.6	8.1
Peru ¹⁶.....	.....	.....	28.4	13.4	27.9	12.6	27.4	11.2	.....	.....
Portugal.....	26.2	15.3	25.7	14.2	25.0	14.7	24.1	13.3	26.3	12.8
Puerto Rico.....	39.6	17.7	41.9	14.2 ¹⁵	42.1	13.2 ¹⁵	42.6	11.9 ¹⁵	41.0	12.2 ¹⁵
Rumania.....	28.3	18.6	19.6 ¹⁷	20.0 ¹⁷	23.8	18.0	22.4	21.1	.....	.....
South Africa, U. of ¹⁸	25.3	9.4	25.4	9.3 ⁴	26.9	8.7 ⁴	27.1	8.7 ⁴	27.4	9.1 ⁴
Spain.....	16.6	18.5	23.0	12.2	21.4	12.9	21.3	12.0	23.0	10.9
Sweden.....	15.4	11.5	20.4	10.8	19.6	10.5	18.9	10.8	18.5	9.9
Switzerland.....	15.2	11.8	20.1	11.6	20.0	11.3	19.3	11.3	19.0	10.8
United Kingdom.....	15.2	12.2 ¹⁵	16.2	11.5 ¹⁵	19.4	11.7 ¹⁵	20.8	12.1 ¹⁵	18.1	10.9 ¹⁵
United States.....	17.3	10.6	19.6	10.6 ¹⁵	23.3	10.0 ¹⁵	25.8	10.1 ¹⁵	24.4 ¹⁹	9.9 ¹⁵
Venezuela ¹⁶	35.9	18.7	36.8	15.3	38.4	15.0	39.5	13.9	40.9	13.4

¹ Excluding deaths among armed forces. ² Including southern Dobruja. ³ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories. ⁴ Excluding deaths among armed forces overseas but computed on total population. ⁵ Excluding "declared dead." ⁶ Excluding infants born alive but who die before registration of birth. ⁷ Excluding districts of Sarreburg and Lindau. ⁸ Excluding Baden. ⁹ Excluding Saar territory. ¹⁰ 1939-46, registration area of former British provinces; 1947, registration area of Union of India. ¹¹ Excluding East Bengal. ¹² Excluding Venzin Giulia and Zara. ¹³ Japanese nationals only in 4 principal islands. ¹⁴ Excluding Maloris. ¹⁵ Excluding deaths among armed forces overseas. ¹⁶ Excluding jungle population. ¹⁷ Excluding southern Dobruja, Bessarabia, northern Bukovina and northern Transylvania. ¹⁸ European population only. ¹⁹ Based on estimates of population excluding armed forces overseas.

Population Growth of 10 Major U. S. Cities, 1860-1949

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Rank ¹	City	1860	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	Est. 1949 ²
1	New York, N. Y.....	1,174,779 ³	3,437,202	4,766,883	5,620,048	6,930,446	7,454,995	8,161,000
2	Chicago, Ill.....	112,172	1,698,575	2,185,283	2,701,705	3,376,438	3,396,808	3,700,000
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	565,529	1,293,697	1,549,008	1,823,779	1,950,961	1,931,334	2,150,000
4	Detroit, Mich.....	45,619	285,704	465,766	993,678	1,568,662	1,623,452	1,825,000
5	Los Angeles, Calif.....	4,385	102,479	319,198	576,673	1,238,048	1,504,277	2,029,700
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	43,417	381,768	560,663	796,841	900,429	878,336	910,900
7	Baltimore, Md.....	212,418	508,957	558,485	733,826	804,874	859,100	947,000 ⁴
8	St. Louis, Mo.....	160,773	575,238	687,029	772,897	821,960	816,048	901,800
9	Boston, Mass.....	177,840	560,892	670,585	748,060	781,188	770,816	766,400 ⁵
10	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	77,923	451,512	533,905	588,343	669,817	671,659	708,000

¹ Per 1940 census. ² 1949 figures obtained from municipal Departments of Health. ³ Population of present area. 1947. ⁴ 1945.

Causes of Death in the U. S., 1947

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

(Figures for numbered items are totals of sub-items below them.)

Causes of death	Number*	Rate†	Causes of death	Number*	Rate†
1. Infectious and parasitic diseases:...	80,155	55.9	9. Diseases of digestive system:...	62,055	43.3
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	48,064	33.5	Ulcer of stomach.....	5,333	3.7
Syphilis.....	12,671	8.8	Ulcer of duodenum.....	3,278	2.3
Influenza (grippe).....	7,664	5.3	Appendicitis.....	4,786	3.3
Other.....	11,756	8.3	Hernia.....	4,492	3.1
2. Cancer and other tumors:.....	195,594	136.4	Other.....	44,166	30.9
Cancer.....	189,811	132.4	10. Diseases of genito-urinary system:.....	93,963	65.5
Other tumors.....	5,783	4.0	Nephritis.....	80,288	56.0
3. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition			Other.....	13,675	9.5
and endocrine glands, other general			11. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth,		
diseases and avitaminoses:.....	46,387	32.3	and puerperium:.....	4,978	3.5
Rheumatic diseases.....	2,865	2.0	Abortion.....	585	.4
Diabetes mellitus.....	37,515	26.2	Other.....	4,393	3.1
Glandular diseases.....	4,528	3.1	12. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	954	.7
Avitaminoses.....	973	.6	13. Diseases of bones and organs of		
Other.....	506	.4	movement.....	726	.5
4. Diseases of blood and blood-form-			14. Congenital malformations.....	20,315	14.2
ing organs.....	11,349	7.9	15. Diseases peculiar to first year of life:	65,308	45.5
5. Chronic poisoning and intoxication:	2,351	1.6	Premature birth.....	41,053	28.6
Alcoholism (ethylism).....	2,249	1.6	Injury at birth.....	13,075	9.1
Chronic poisoning.....	102	.0	Other.....	11,180	7.8
6. Diseases of nervous system and			16. Senility.....	9,706	6.8
sense organs.....	145,970	101.8	17. Violent or accidental deaths:.....	124,825	87.0
7. Diseases of circulatory system:.....	494,113	344.5	Suicide.....	16,538	11.5
Heart disease (all forms).....	460,580	321.2	Homicide.....	8,555	6.0
Other.....	33,533	23.3	Accidental deaths.....	99,579	69.4
8. Diseases of respiratory system:.....	68,771	48.0	Legal executions.....	153	.1
Pneumonia (all forms).....	54,172	37.8	18. Ill-defined and unknown causes.....	17,850	12.4
Other.....	14,599	10.2	Total deaths for 1947.....	1,445,370	1,007.8

* Exclusive of stillbirths and deaths among armed forces overseas. † Rate per 100,000 estimated midyear population, excluding armed forces overseas.

Estimated Population of U. S. by Color, Sex and Age, 1947 and 1948

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Age	White males*		White females*		Nonwhite males*		Nonwhite females*	
	1947†	1948†	1947†	1948†	1947†	1948†	1947†	1948†
Under 5.....	6,569,000	6,794,000	6,267,000	6,475,000	884,000	918,000	885,000	919,000
5 to 9.....	5,352,000	5,722,000	5,122,000	5,468,000	821,000	856,000	814,000	848,000
10 to 14.....	4,715,000	4,806,000	4,554,000	4,633,000	698,000	721,000	700,000	720,000
15 to 19.....	5,014,000	4,888,000	4,868,000	4,747,000	677,000	670,000	683,000	677,000
20 to 24.....	5,353,000	5,319,000	5,388,000	5,330,000	670,000	674,000	691,000	690,000
25 to 29.....	5,171,000	5,264,000	5,373,000	5,449,000	597,000	614,000	665,000	673,000
30 to 34.....	4,885,000	4,910,000	5,105,000	5,152,000	545,000	543,000	631,000	635,000
35 to 39.....	4,659,000	4,724,000	4,781,000	4,866,000	494,000	506,000	548,000	569,000
40 to 44.....	4,309,000	4,371,000	4,367,000	4,443,000	459,000	454,000	505,000	497,000
45 to 49.....	3,954,000	4,004,000	3,984,000	4,050,000	412,000	422,000	439,000	459,000
50 to 54.....	3,675,000	3,683,000	3,666,000	3,703,000	335,000	339,000	340,000	347,000
55 to 59.....	3,305,000	3,346,000	3,255,000	3,329,000	268,000	273,000	262,000	272,000
60 to 64.....	2,638,000	2,723,000	2,628,000	2,724,000	205,000	209,000	187,000	194,000
65 to 69.....	1,939,000	1,983,000	2,022,000	2,076,000	149,000	152,000	136,000	137,000
70 to 74.....	1,376,000	1,397,000	1,519,000	1,549,000	99,000	102,000	95,000	98,000
75 and over.....	1,412,000	1,459,000	1,669,000	1,740,000	113,000	119,000	131,000	138,000
Total.....	64,327,000	65,393,000	64,567,000	65,734,000	7,427,000	7,572,000	7,712,000	7,873,000
14 and over.....	48,611,000	48,980,000	49,516,000	50,038,000	5,156,000	5,208,000	5,446,000	5,519,000
21 and over.....	41,615,000	42,136,000	42,712,000	43,384,000	4,209,000	4,270,000	4,492,000	4,572,000
Median age‡.....	30.0	29.9	30.7	30.7	24.7	24.6	25.6	25.6

* Including armed forces overseas. † As of July 1. Estimates are rounded to nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. ‡ Based on unrounded absolute figures.

Accidental Deaths by Age, 1913 to 1948

Source: National Safety Council.

Year	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over*	All ages
1913.....	9,800	7,450	11,950	24,350	16,450	12,500	82,500
1918.....	10,400	10,000	10,550	22,050	17,550	14,550	85,100
1923.....	9,450	9,550	11,100	21,250	17,150	15,900	84,400
1928.....	8,850	9,750	13,000	23,200	20,700	19,500	95,000
1933.....	6,948	8,195	12,225	21,005	20,819	21,740	90,932
1938.....	6,646	6,593	12,129	20,464	21,689	26,284	93,805
1942.....	7,220	6,340	13,732	21,141	20,764	26,692	95,889
1943.....	8,039	6,636	15,278	20,212	20,109	28,764	90,038
1944.....	7,912	6,704	14,750	19,115	19,097	27,659	95,237
1945.....	7,741	6,836	12,446	19,393	20,097	29,405	95,918
1946.....	7,949	6,545	13,366	20,705	20,249	29,219	90,033
1947.....	8,219	6,069	13,166	21,155	20,513	30,457	99,579
1948.....	8,300	5,800	12,700	20,400	19,900	30,900	98,000

* Includes "age unknown"; in 1947 these deaths numbered only 214.

Death Rates per 1,000 Population, 1900 to 1947

(Excluding stillbirths)

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

Age, in years	1900	1920	1930	1940*	1941*	1942*	1943*	1944*	1945*	1946*	1947*
Males, all ages†.....	17.9	13.4	12.3	12.0	11.8	11.7	12.4	12.4	12.7	11.4	11.5
Under 1.....	179.1	103.6	77.0	61.7	58.5	53.7	48.2	48.3	46.8	51.1	38.0
1-4.....	20.5	10.3	6.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7
5-14.....	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.8
15-24.....	5.9	4.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.9
25-34.....	8.2	6.4	4.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	2.7	2.5
35-44.....	10.7	8.2	7.5	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	4.9	4.9
45-54.....	15.7	12.6	13.6	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.6
55-64.....	28.7	24.6	26.6	26.0	25.4	25.1	25.6	24.8	24.7	23.9	24.6
65-74.....	59.3	54.5	55.8	54.5	53.3	52.3	54.2	52.3	51.7	50.3	52.4
75-84.....	128.3	122.1	119.1	120.2	115.4	111.3	117.8	111.5	108.7	105.1	108.0
85 and over.....	268.8	253.0	236.7	240.6	231.4	223.2	246.5	232.4	233.0	236.6	251.3
Females, all ages†.....	16.5	12.6	10.4	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.7
Under 1.....	145.4	80.7	60.7	47.7	45.8	42.0	37.5	38.1	36.4	39.2	29.3
1-4.....	19.1	9.5	5.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4
5-14.....	3.9	2.5	1.5	.9	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7	.6
15-24.....	5.8	5.0	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
25-34.....	8.2	7.1	4.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8
35-44.....	9.8	8.0	6.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4
45-54.....	14.2	11.7	10.6	8.6	8.3	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1
55-64.....	25.8	22.4	21.2	17.9	17.2	16.7	17.2	16.3	15.8	15.1	15.0
65-74.....	53.6	50.5	46.8	42.0	40.1	39.2	40.8	39.0	37.8	36.8	37.3
75-84.....	118.8	115.9	106.6	102.6	97.6	94.2	100.3	95.0	91.4	88.3	89.3
85 and over.....	255.2	244.7	221.4	222.3	208.6	204.7	225.7	216.4	214.7	222.7	236.0
Male and female, all ages†.....	17.2	13.0	11.3	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.0	10.1
Under 1.....	162.4	92.3	69.0	54.8	52.3	48.0	43.0	43.3	41.7	45.3	33.7
1-4.....	19.8	9.9	5.6	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6
5-14.....	3.9	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.7
15-24.....	5.9	4.9	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
25-34.....	8.2	6.8	4.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.1
35-44.....	10.2	8.1	6.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.1
45-54.....	15.0	12.2	12.2	10.6	10.3	10.1	10.3	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3
55-64.....	27.2	23.6	24.0	22.0	21.4	21.0	21.5	20.6	20.3	19.5	19.8
65-74.....	56.4	52.5	51.4	48.2	46.6	45.6	47.4	45.5	44.5	43.4	44.6
75-84.....	123.3	118.9	112.7	110.9	106.0	102.3	108.5	102.7	99.5	96.1	98.0
85 and over.....	260.9	248.3	228.0	230.1	218.4	212.6	234.6	223.3	222.5	228.6	242.5

* Excluding armed forces overseas. † Includes ages not reported.

Live Births by Age and Race of Parents, U. S., 1947

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

Age and race of mother	Age of father										55 & over	Not stated	All ages
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54				
White													
10-14.....	1	316	435	142	39	16	4	7	2	2	588		1,552
15-19.....	12	38,847	197,573	63,082	12,403	3,452	1,032	441	168	147	17,018		334,175
20-24.....	2	9,599	441,414	451,208	114,193	28,675	8,783	2,887	1,052	666	18,652		1,077,131
25-29.....	3	428	47,807	431,602	331,416	93,315	23,929	7,695	2,490	1,644	8,360		948,689
30-34.....	2	48	3,576	48,687	244,145	182,816	55,564	15,501	5,129	2,872	3,880		562,220
35-39.....	8	20	511	4,725	29,100	115,071	80,451	27,472	8,327	4,534	2,144		272,363
40-44.....	..	2	60	393	1,721	8,394	27,746	19,228	6,991	3,289	665		68,489
45-49.....	..	2	9	19	53	158	526	1,925	1,098	616	46		4,452
50 & over..	..	..	3	15	12	15	18	14	39	27	1		144
Not stated..	..	53	601	856	649	418	204	90	31	35	2,468		5,405
All ages....	28	49,315	691,989	1,000,729	733,731	432,330	198,257	75,260	25,327	13,832	53,822		3,274,620
Nonwhite													
10-14.....	15	562	388	90	28	13	7	3	6	6	1,784		2,902
15-19.....	12	13,021	39,231	10,415	2,200	918	296	155	59	42	25,321		91,670
20-24.....	1	1,433	52,119	46,746	13,532	5,484	1,940	909	319	204	16,646		139,333
25-29.....	1	69	4,052	32,587	27,544	12,352	4,409	2,092	745	494	7,349		91,694
30-34.....	1	15	397	3,172	17,185	17,092	7,070	3,070	1,237	783	4,095		54,117
35-39.....	2	6	72	519	2,107	11,144	8,922	4,497	1,675	1,308	2,486		32,738
40-44.....	1	1	10	41	164	695	3,030	2,561	1,060	767	651		8,981
45-49.....	..	..	5	7	9	28	89	368	194	126	60		886
50 & over..	..	..	4	4	5	3	6	2	8	16	6		54
Not stated..	..	40	307	239	164	132	77	50	27	20	1,889		2,945
All ages....	33	15,147	96,585	93,820	62,938	47,861	25,846	13,707	5,330	3,766	60,287		425,320

Life Expectancy in the United States

(This table, based on the 1940 population census and deaths of 1939-41, indicates the average future lifetime in years of all individuals at the ages shown.)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Age	White		Negro	Negro	Age	White		Negro	Negro
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
0.....	62.8	67.3	52.3	55.6	50.....	22.0	24.7	19.1	21.0
1.....	65.0	68.9	55.9	58.5	55.....	18.3	20.1	16.6	18.4
5.....	61.7	65.6	53.0	55.4	60.....	15.1	17.0	14.4	16.1
10.....	57.0	60.9	48.3	50.8	65.....	12.1	13.6	12.2	13.9
15.....	52.3	56.1	43.7	46.1	70.....	9.4	10.5	10.1	11.8
20.....	47.8	51.4	40.0	42.0	75.....	7.2	7.9	8.2	9.8
25.....	43.3	46.8	35.7	38.2	80.....	5.4	5.9	6.6	8.0
30.....	38.8	42.2	32.1	34.4	85.....	4.0	4.3	5.3	6.4
35.....	34.4	37.7	28.5	30.7	90.....	3.1	3.2	4.2	5.0
40.....	30.0	33.3	25.1	27.2	95.....	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.7
45.....	25.9	28.9	21.9	23.9	100.....	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7

Comparison with Other Years, White Males and Females

Years	At birth		Age 20		Age 45		Age 70	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1900-1902*.....	48.2	51.1	42.2	43.8	24.2	25.5	9.0	9.6
1919-1921†.....	56.3	58.5	45.6	46.5	26.0	27.0	9.5	9.9
1929-1931.....	59.1	62.7	46.0	48.5	25.3	27.4	9.2	10.0
1930-1939.....	60.6	64.5	46.8	49.7	25.5	28.0	9.3	10.2
1939-1941.....	62.8	67.3	47.8	51.4	25.9	28.9	9.4	10.5

* For original death-registration area (26.2% of national population).

† For death-registration area of 1920 (80.9% of national population).

Births and Deaths, by States, 1946-47

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

State	Births ¹				Deaths ^{1,2}			
	1946	Rate ³	1947	Rate ³	1946	Rate ⁴	1947	Rate ⁴
Alabama.....	79,863	28.8	88,116	31.1	24,727	8.8	26,347	9.3
Arizona.....	16,435	27.7	19,153	29.7	5,737	9.6	6,032	9.4
Arkansas.....	45,280	24.2	48,983	25.6	14,338	7.6	15,095	7.9
California.....	218,484	23.6	245,889	25.1	94,678	10.0	96,697	9.9
Colorado.....	29,518	26.9	32,874	28.7	12,058	10.6	12,613	11.0
Connecticut.....	41,457	21.7	45,581	23.1	19,127	10.0	19,153	9.7
Delaware.....	6,802	24.3	7,717	26.5	3,229	11.5	3,345	11.5
D. C.....	18,601	22.8	21,686	25.2	8,289	9.8	8,254	9.6
Florida.....	53,688	24.7	59,807	25.7	23,005	10.3	24,283	10.4
Georgia.....	85,667	27.7	94,944	30.3	27,511	8.8	28,946	9.2
Idaho.....	13,787	26.4	16,265	31.0	4,585	8.8	4,780	9.1
Illinois.....	174,825	22.1	196,007	23.3	89,566	11.2	93,686	11.2
Indiana.....	85,515	23.0	96,359	25.1	39,034	10.4	40,567	10.6
Iowa.....	56,186	22.0	63,858	24.6	25,758	10.1	26,484	10.2
Kansas.....	39,751	21.5	44,535	23.1	18,059	9.6	18,700	9.7
Kentucky.....	72,542	26.9	79,987	28.8	27,410	10.0	28,371	10.2
Louisiana.....	68,670	27.7	74,630	29.3	22,030	8.7	23,395	9.2
Maine.....	20,326	23.6	23,873	27.0	10,058	11.7	9,959	11.3
Maryland.....	50,347	24.6	56,687	26.5	21,783	10.3	22,480	10.5
Massachusetts.....	94,288	21.0	107,791	23.3	51,398	11.4	51,754	11.2
Michigan.....	139,277	23.8	161,085	26.5	55,167	9.4	57,137	9.4
Minnesota.....	67,266	23.8	75,577	26.2	26,937	9.5	27,781	9.6
Mississippi.....	61,690	30.2	66,450	31.7	19,417	9.4	20,212	9.6
Missouri.....	80,684	21.1	90,060	23.1	42,451	11.1	44,572	11.4
Montana.....	12,858	27.0	15,086	30.9	5,595	11.7	5,760	11.8
Nebraska.....	28,052	21.9	32,132	25.0	12,440	9.7	12,871	10.0
Nevada.....	3,283	25.1	4,041	29.1	1,502	11.3	1,623	11.7
New Hampshire.....	11,092	22.0	13,267	24.8	6,049	11.9	6,194	11.6
New Jersey.....	95,218	21.5	106,242	23.0	46,392	10.3	48,181	10.4
New Mexico.....	18,087	35.1	20,322	37.2	5,436	10.4	5,471	10.0
New York.....	286,546	20.8	323,250	22.8	152,866	11.1	157,734	11.1
North Carolina.....	100,679	28.0	112,877	30.5	28,724	7.8	30,187	8.2
North Dakota.....	15,264	28.5	17,064	31.5	5,080	9.5	5,252	9.7
Ohio.....	169,600	22.7	197,311	25.7	78,464	10.5	82,254	10.7
Oklahoma.....	50,416	22.1	53,684	23.5	18,620	8.1	19,327	8.5
Oregon.....	30,076	21.0	36,294	23.5	13,318	9.3	13,501	8.7
Pennsylvania.....	218,376	21.4	248,513	23.6	107,683	10.6	110,459	10.5
Rhode Island.....	16,761	22.9	18,536	24.9	8,073	10.9	8,368	11.2
South Carolina.....	53,963	28.8	59,470	30.5	16,351	8.6	17,230	8.8
South Dakota.....	14,580	26.5	16,539	28.6	5,508	10.0	5,730	9.9
Tennessee.....	77,336	25.8	86,619	28.0	27,650	9.2	28,591	9.2
Texas.....	181,579	26.6	198,662	28.0	59,706	8.6	62,662	8.8
Utah.....	18,220	29.3	21,724	33.9	4,785	7.5	4,996	7.8
Vermont.....	8,362	23.8	9,708	26.5	4,140	11.8	4,378	12.0
Virginia.....	75,861	26.3	85,740	28.6	28,154	9.4	29,193	9.7
Washington.....	51,988	23.6	58,481	24.8	22,011	9.6	21,979	9.3
West Virginia.....	48,673	26.6	55,085	29.3	16,238	8.9	17,218	9.1
Wisconsin.....	74,755	23.7	84,059	25.9	32,345	10.3	33,219	10.2
Wyoming.....	6,188	23.8	7,320	27.6	2,135	8.1	2,349	8.9
Total U. S.....	3,288,672	23.3	3,699,940	25.8	1,395,617	10.0	1,445,370	10.1

¹ By place of residence and exclusive of stillbirths. ² Exclusive of armed forces overseas. ³ Per 1,000 estimated mid-year population. For 1947, rates for U. S. and states are based on total population present in area; for 1946, rates for U. S. are based on population including armed forces overseas, and rates for states are based on civilian population in area. ⁴ Per 1,000 estimated total midyear population present in area.

Live Births by Race, U. S., 1940-47

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

Year	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other	Total
1940.....	2,067,953	278,869	9,547	1,098	1,873	1,059	2,360,399
1944.....	2,454,700	324,183	10,541	1,291	2,889	1,196	2,794,800
1945.....	2,395,563	324,264	10,172	1,382	2,936	1,139	2,735,456
1946.....	2,913,645	358,114	11,191	1,534	2,756	1,432	3,288,672
1947.....	3,274,620	406,957	11,509	2,170	3,049	1,635	3,699,940

Births and Deaths in the United States, 1915 to 1948

(Excluding stillbirths)

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

Year	Reg. % ¹	Births in registration states				Rate ²	Reg. % ¹	Deaths in registration states				Rate ³
		Males	Females	Total				Males	Females	Total		
1915.....	30.9	398,615	377,689	776,304	25.0	61.6	443,928	371,572	815,500	13.2		
1918.....	53.4	701,164	662,485	1,363,649	24.7	76.6	784,307	645,772	1,430,079	18.1		
1919.....	58.6	705,593	667,845	1,373,438	22.4	79.6	567,185	505,078	1,072,263	12.9		
1920.....	59.7	775,322	733,552	1,508,874	23.7	80.9	586,136	531,934	1,118,070	13.0		
1921.....	65.2	881,591	832,670	1,714,261	24.2	80.9	533,267	476,406	1,009,673	11.5		
1922.....	72.3	911,831	863,080	1,774,911	22.3	84.2	575,927	508,025	1,083,952	11.7		
1923.....	72.4	921,020	871,626	1,792,646	22.1	86.5	625,259	548,806	1,174,065	12.1		
1924.....	76.2	992,431	938,183	1,930,614	22.2	87.0	619,874	531,202	1,151,076	11.6		
1925.....	76.2	966,973	911,907	1,878,880	21.3	88.1	641,397	550,412	1,191,809	11.7		
1926.....	77.0	953,638	902,430	1,856,068	20.5	88.4	677,032	580,224	1,257,256	12.1		
1927.....	87.6	1,099,287	1,038,549	2,137,836	20.5	90.0	656,697	554,930	1,211,627	11.3		
1928.....	94.3	1,147,625	1,085,524	2,233,149	19.7	94.3	738,891	623,096	1,361,987	12.0		
1929.....	94.7	1,114,814	1,055,106	2,169,920	18.8	94.7	745,491	624,266	1,369,757	11.9		
1930.....	94.7	1,131,976	1,071,982	2,203,958	18.9	95.3	726,680	600,560	1,327,240	11.3		
1931.....	94.7	1,084,404	1,028,356	2,112,760	18.0	95.3	717,630	589,643	1,307,273	11.1		
1932.....	95.2	1,063,885	1,010,157	2,074,042	17.4	95.2	704,506	588,763	1,293,269	10.9		
1933.....	100.0	1,068,871	1,012,361	2,081,232	16.6	100.0	737,312	604,794	1,342,106	10.7		
1934.....	100.0	1,112,703	1,054,933	2,167,636	17.2	100.0	772,595	624,308	1,396,903	11.1		
1935.....	100.0	1,105,489	1,049,616	2,155,105	16.9	100.0	771,320	621,432	1,392,752	10.9		
1936.....	100.0	1,099,465	1,045,325	2,144,790	16.7	100.0	821,439	657,789	1,479,228	11.6		
1937.....	100.0	1,130,641	1,072,696	2,203,337	17.1	100.0	808,834	641,593	1,450,427	11.3		
1938.....	100.0	1,172,541	1,114,421	2,286,962	17.6	100.0	764,902	616,489	1,381,391	10.6		
1939.....	100.0	1,162,600	1,102,988	2,265,588	17.3	100.0	768,877	619,020	1,387,897	10.6		
1940 ⁴	100.0	1,211,684	1,148,715	2,360,399	17.9 ⁴	100.0	791,003	626,266	1,417,269	10.7 ⁴		
1941 ⁵	100.0	1,289,734	1,223,693	2,513,427	18.9 ⁴	100.0	785,033	612,609	1,397,642	10.5 ⁴		
1942 ⁵	100.0	1,444,365	1,364,631	2,808,996	20.9 ⁴	100.0	780,454	604,733	1,385,187	10.4 ⁴		
1943 ⁵	100.0	1,506,959	1,427,901	2,934,860	21.5 ⁴	100.0	817,485	642,059	1,459,544	10.9 ⁴		
1944 ⁵	100.0	1,435,301	1,359,499	2,794,800	20.2 ⁴	100.0	789,861	621,477	1,411,338	10.6 ⁴		
1945 ⁵	100.0	1,404,587	1,330,869	2,735,456	19.6 ⁴	100.0	788,063	613,656	1,401,719	10.6 ⁴		
1946 ⁵	100.0	1,691,220	1,597,452	3,288,672	23.3 ⁴	100.0	785,689	609,928	1,395,617	10.0 ⁴		
1947 ⁵	100.0	1,899,876	1,800,064	3,699,940	25.8 ⁴	100.0	818,234	627,136	1,445,370	10.1 ⁴		
1948 ^{5,6}	100.0	.....	.....	3,559,000	24.4 ⁴	100.0	.....	.....	1,449,000	9.9 ⁴

¹ Represents percentage of national population living in birth- and death-registration states for each year given.
² Per 1,000 population. ³ Excludes deaths among armed forces overseas. ⁴ Based on total population including armed forces overseas. ⁵ Based on population excluding armed forces overseas. ⁶ Estimated.

Motor Vehicle Deaths by Type of Accident, 1913 to 1948

Source: National Safety Council.

Year	Deaths from collisions with—							Deaths from non-collision accidents*	Total deaths†
	Pedestrians	Other motor vehicles	Railroad trains	Street cars	Bicycles	Animal-drawn vehicle or animal	Fixed objects*		
1913.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	4,200
1918.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	10,700
1923.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	950	.....	.....	18,400
1928.....	11,420	4,310	2,140	570	400	310	540	8,070	28,000
1933.....	12,840	6,470	1,437	318	400	170	900	8,680	31,363
1938.....	12,850	8,900	1,490	165	720	170	940	7,350	32,582
1942.....	10,650	7,300	1,754	124	650	240	850	6,740	28,309
1943.....	9,900	5,300	1,448	171	450	160	700	5,690	23,823
1944.....	9,900	5,700	1,663	175	400	140	700	5,600	24,282
1945.....	11,000	7,150	1,739	163	500	130	800	6,600	28,076
1946.....	11,600	9,400	1,732	174	540	130	950	8,900	33,411
1947.....	10,450	9,900	1,736	102	550	150	1,000	8,800	32,697
1948.....	9,850	10,100	1,492	100	500	100	1,000	8,850	32,000

* The proportion of deaths allocated to fixed-object collisions and noncollision accidents is different from that reported by most states. State reports generally indicate that many accidents involving no collision on the roadway are classified as fixed-object collisions because the motor vehicle collides with an object after leaving the roadway.

† The totals do not quite equal the sum of the various types because the estimates were generally made only to the nearest 10 deaths, and to the nearest 50 deaths for certain types.

Motor Vehicle Deaths by States, 1947-48

Source: National Safety Council.

State	1947	Rate ¹	1948	Rate ¹	State	1947	Rate ¹	1948	Rate ²
Alabama.....	680	24.1	695	24.4	Nebraska.....	331	25.4	269	20.7
Arizona.....	257	39.1	301	45.3	Nevada.....	92	65.7	97	68.3
Arkansas.....	353	18.5	411	21.4	New Hampshire.....	103	18.8	91	16.6
California.....	3,351	33.9	2,932	29.2	New Jersey.....	638	14.4	597	12.6
Colorado.....	369	31.8	344	29.5	New Mexico.....	247	44.9	254	44.5
Connecticut.....	234	11.5	254	12.6	New York.....	1,935	13.7	1,805	12.5
Delaware.....	69	23.5	81	27.3	North Carolina.....	836	22.5	734	19.8
D. C.....	65		52		North Dakota.....	119	21.5	109	19.5
Florida.....	792	33.0	702	29.8	Ohio.....	1,880 ³	24.2	1,913 ³	24.5
Georgia.....	787	24.0	772	24.7	Oklahoma.....	514	22.2	510	21.6
Idaho.....	192	39.3	203	38.3	Oregon.....	442	29.0	418	25.7
Illinois.....	1,948	23.7	1,939	22.4	Pennsylvania.....	1,678	15.1	1,671	15.6
Indiana.....	1,116	28.7	1,071	27.4	Rhode Island.....	88	11.6	54	7.2
Iowa.....	549	21.1	565	21.5	South Carolina.....	538	28.1	521	26.2
Kansas.....	411	21.5	489	24.8	South Dakota.....	148	26.2	140	22.5
Kentucky.....	621	22.4	512	18.2	Tennessee.....	694	22.4	659	20.9
Louisiana.....	508 ³	19.9	524 ³	20.3	Texas.....	1,997	28.1	2,059	28.5
Maine.....	160	17.6	181	20.1	Utah.....	186	29.2	220	33.6
Maryland.....	408	18.4	401	18.7	Vermont.....	70	19.2	83	22.2
Massachusetts.....	525	11.1	445	9.4	Virginia.....	711	23.6	730	24.1
Michigan.....	1,447	23.1	1,502	24.2	Washington.....	525	23.5	508	20.4
Minnesota.....	570	19.7	552	18.8	West Virginia.....	388	21.0	406	21.2
Mississippi.....	445	21.3	419	19.8	Wisconsin.....	782	23.8	818	24.7
Missouri.....	776	20.1	814	20.6	Wyoming.....	111	40.4	145	52.7
Montana.....	167	33.8	164	32.1	Total U. S. ⁴	32,697	22.5	32,000	21.9

¹ Deaths per 100,000 population. ² From state health authorities. ³ Totals are not sums of state figures. NOTE: Figures are per state traffic authorities and indicate place of accident rather than of death.

Transportation Accident Death Rates, 1946-48

Source: National Safety Council.

Kind of transportation	Passenger mileage, in millions	Passenger deaths			All deaths ³		
		Deaths, 1948	Rates ¹		Deaths, 1948	Rates ¹	
			1948	1946-48 ²		1948	1946-48 ²
Passenger automobiles, taxis ⁴	710,000	15,200	2.10	2.30	24,400	3.40	3.70
Buses.....	66,000	120	.18	.20	820	1.20	1.40
Railroad passenger trains.....	41,200	52	.13	.16	1,641	4.00	3.70
Scheduled transport planes.....	6,228	83	1.30	1.90	98	1.60	2.20

¹ Per 100 million miles. ² Average annual death rate. ³ All persons—pedestrians, trespassers and others, as well as passengers—killed in operation of vehicles are included. ⁴ Drivers of passenger automobiles are considered passengers.

Geographical Distribution of Accidental Deaths

Source: National Safety Council.

As in past years, there were considerable differences among states in the 1948 accidental death rates. Among the 45 states for which data were available, the rates varied from 51.5 for New Jersey and 51.7 for Massachusetts, to 115.9 for Montana, 126.2 for Wyoming and 154.9 for Nevada.

Regionally, the lowest death rate, 54.6, was recorded by the New England states,

closely followed by the Middle Atlantic states with 56.1. Most of the other regional rates were bunched between 66 and 70: East North Central, 66.2; West South Central, 66.8; East South Central, 67.1; South Atlantic, 69.9; and West North Central, 70.0. The Pacific states had a rate of 76.5, and the Mountain states showed a rate of 103.4.

Motor Vehicle Deaths in Largest U. S. Cities, 1947-48

Source: National Safety Council.

City	Num- ber, 1947 ¹	Num- ber, 1948 ¹	Pop. rate, 1948 ²	Regis. rate, 1948 ³	City	Num- ber, 1947 ¹	Num- ber, 1948 ¹	Pop. rate, 1948 ²	Regis. rate, 1948 ³
New York, N. Y.	597	557	7.5	5.7	Buffalo, N. Y.	55	51	8.0	3.1
Chicago, Ill.	505	478	12.8	7.1	New Orleans, La.	60	55	10.1	5.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	197	148	7.3	4.7	Minneapolis, Minn.	52	54	10.1	3.9
Detroit, Mich.	193	208	11.8	3.9	Cincinnati, Ohio	74	71	14.8	6.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	393	280	15.5	3.8	Newark, N. J.	31	39	9.1	4.0
Cleveland, Ohio	98	96	9.9	4.0	Kansas City, Mo.	46	42	10.0	3.7
Baltimore, Md.	86	77	8.3	4.2	Indianapolis, Ind.	66	64	16.5	4.3
St. Louis, Mo.	90	94	11.5	4.5	Houston Tex.	60	62	15.3	3.7
Boston, Mass.	74	63	7.6	5.2	Seattle, Wash.	61	65	13.5	3.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	78	84	12.5	6.8	Rochester, N. Y.	32	28	8.2	2.5
Washington, D. C.	65	52	6.2	3.4	Denver, Colo.	64	47	11.8	3.9
San Francisco, Calif.	94	88	10.6	4.1	Louisville, Ky.	46	49	13.8	6.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	51	43	6.8	2.9	Columbus, Ohio.	46	50	14.9	4.3

¹ Only motor-vehicle traffic deaths resulting from accidents occurring within the city are included. ² Deaths per 100,000 population. ³ Deaths per 10,000 registered motor vehicles. Registration figures supplied by Reuben H. Donnelley Corp.

Deaths in Steam Railway Accidents, 1918 to 1948

Source: National Safety Council.

Year	Passen- gers on trains*	Travelers not on trains*	Employees on duty	Persons in grade crossing accidents	Other non-tres- passers†	Tres- passers	Total‡
1918	521§		3,566	1,979	501	3,423	9,994
1923	149§		2,134	2,422	370	2,861	7,795
1928	104§		1,357	2,768	363	2,532	7,002
1933	47	13	571	1,638	179	3,025	5,434
1938	79	9	549	1,679	190	2,428	4,879
1942	98	21	1,043	2,117	322	2,040	5,559
1943	271	13	1,089	1,876	326	1,788	5,302
1944	259	14	1,087	2,000	315	1,549	5,146
1945	145	13	987	2,074	220	1,616	5,055
1946	115	17	736	2,025	201	1,618	4,712
1947	75	12	789	1,924	193	1,459	4,452
1948	52	13	639	1,742	174	1,440	4,060

* Persons on or getting on or off passenger-carrying trains under conditions not constituting trespass are designated as "passengers on trains." Other persons lawfully on railway premises in connection with their journeys by railways are designated as "travelers not on trains." † Death totals in this column exclude subsequent fatalities due to lack of information. ‡ The sum of the items in the preceding columns exceeds the figure in the "Total" column because of duplication; e.g., employees killed in grade crossing accidents. § Deaths to passengers on trains and travelers not on trains are combined.

Principal Types of Accidental Deaths, 1913 to 1948

Source: National Safety Council.

Year	Motor vehicle	Falls	All burns*	Drown- ing	Rail- road	Fire- arms	Poison gases	Poisons (except gas)	All types
1913	4,200	18,700	9,350	10,000	12,500	2,400	3,550	3,200	82,500
1918	10,700	16,700	10,700	7,350	10,500	2,700	4,400	2,650	85,100
1923	18,400	16,800	9,550	7,000	8,100	2,950	2,800	2,950	84,400
1928	28,000	19,600	9,000	8,750	7,150	3,000	2,800	2,850	95,000
1933	31,363	21,746	7,341	7,465	5,410	3,026	1,668	2,334	90,932
1938	32,582	25,454	7,145	7,347	4,868	2,696	1,459	2,196	93,805
1942	28,309	25,460	9,010	7,120	5,454	2,741	1,760	1,800	95,889
1943	23,823	28,000	10,450	7,710	5,231	2,318	2,110	1,890	99,038
1944	24,282	26,170	10,040	7,030	5,119	2,412	1,970	2,090	95,237
1945	28,076	26,580	9,170	7,030	5,023	2,454	2,200	2,100	95,918
1946	33,411	25,650	8,790	6,940	4,640	2,816	1,930	2,050	98,033
1947	32,697	26,950	8,940	7,260	4,399	2,386	2,000	1,960	99,579
1948	32,000	27,600	8,600	6,800	4,000	2,200	2,000	1,800	98,000

* Includes burns by chemicals, fire, steam, or any other hot substance; also deaths directly resulting from conflagra-
tions, regardless of nature of injury.

Motor Vehicle Laws as of September 15, 1949

Source: American Automobile Association.

State	Speed limit (R = rea- sonable)	Date new license plates can be used	Driving license		Gas- line tax	Percent sales tax	Period of stay ¹	Safety respon- sibility law	Certifi- cate of title required
			Re- quired	Minimum age					
Alabama.....	R	Oct. 1	yes	16	\$.06	1½ ²	Reciprocal	yes	no
Arizona.....	60	Dec. 15	yes	18	.05	2	(⁴)	yes	yes
Arkansas.....	55	Jan. 1	yes	18	.065	2	90 days	yes	no
California.....	55	Jan. 1	yes	16	.045	2½ ²	(⁴)	yes	yes
Colorado.....	60	On issue	yes	16	.06	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Connecticut.....	40	Feb. 15	yes	16	.04	3	Reciprocal	yes	no
Delaware.....	55	(⁴)	yes	16	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
D. C.....	25	Mar. 1	yes	18	.04	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Florida.....	R	Dec. 1	yes	16	.07	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Georgia.....	55	Jan. 1	yes	16	.06	...	30 days	yes	no
Idaho.....	R	Jan. 1	yes	16	.06	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Illinois.....	R	On issue	yes	15	.03	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Indiana.....	R	Jan. 2	yes	16	.04	...	60 days	yes	yes
Iowa.....	R	Dec. 1	yes	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	yes	no
Kansas.....	R	Jan. 1	yes	16	.05	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Kentucky.....	45	Dec. 29	yes	18	.07	3 ⁶	Reciprocal	yes	(⁴)
Louisiana.....	R	Dec. 1	yes	15	.09	1	Reciprocal	no	no
Maine.....	45	Dec. 25	yes	15	.06	(⁷)	Reciprocal	yes	no
Maryland.....	50	Mar. 15	yes	16	.05	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Massachusetts.....	R	Jan. 1	yes	16	.03	(⁷)	Reciprocal ⁸	(⁹)	no
Michigan.....	R	On issue	yes	16	.03	3	90 days	yes	yes
Minnesota.....	60	Dec. 1	yes	15	.05	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
Mississippi.....	55	Nov. 1	yes	17	.06	1	(⁴)	no	no
Missouri.....	R	Dec. 31	yes	16	.02	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Montana.....	50	Jan. 1	yes	15	.06	...	30 days	yes	yes
Nebraska.....	60	Jan. 1	yes	16	.05	...	(⁴)	yes	yes
Nevada.....	R	Dec. 15	yes	16	.055	...	No limit	no	yes
New Hampshire.....	R	Mar. 1	yes	16	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
New Jersey.....	45	Mar. 1	yes	17	.03	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
New Mexico.....	R	On issue	yes	14	.07	1	90 days	yes	yes
New York.....	50	Jan. 1	yes	18	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
North Carolina.....	55	Dec. 1	yes	16	.07	3 ¹⁰	Reciprocal	yes	yes
North Dakota.....	50	Jan. 1	yes	16	.06	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Ohio.....	50	Mar. 1	yes	16	.04	3	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Oklahoma.....	R	Dec. 21	yes	16	.055	2	60 days	no	yes
Oregon.....	55	Dec. 15	yes	16	.06	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Pennsylvania.....	50	Mar. 15	yes	18	.05	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Rhode Island.....	(¹¹)	Mar. 1	yes	16	.04	1	Reciprocal	yes	no
South Carolina.....	55	Sept. 1	yes	14	.06	...	90 days	no	no
South Dakota.....	60	Jan. 1	no	15	.04	2½ ¹²	90 days	yes	yes
Tennessee.....	50	Mar. 1	yes	16	.07	2	30 days	yes	(⁴)
Texas.....	60	Feb. 1	yes	16	.04	1	Reciprocal	no	yes
Utah.....	60	Dec. 15	yes	16	.04	2	60 days	yes	yes
Vermont.....	50	Mar. 1	yes	18	.045	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
Virginia.....	50	Mar. 15	yes	15	.06	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Washington.....	50	Nov. 15	yes	16	.065	3	Reciprocal	yes	yes
West Virginia.....	50	June 20	yes	16	.05	...	90 days	yes	yes
Wisconsin.....	R	On issue	yes	16	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Wyoming.....	60	Dec. 1	yes	15	.04	2	90 days	yes	yes

¹ Applies to nonresidents. The term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the identical privileges granted by his home state to nonresident motorists. In some states visitors must register within a specified time. In most states persons who intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a limited period. Acquisition of employment or placing children in public school is often considered intention to reside permanently.

² None on used cars.

³ Until expiration of home registration.

⁴ Three months before current registration expires.

⁵ Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars.

⁶ Bill of sale must be filed.

⁷ Excise tax.

⁸ Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

⁹ State has compulsory insurance.

¹⁰ \$15 maximum.

¹¹ Zoned. ¹² Registry tax on first registration in state.

Marriage Information, by State

Sources: Questionnaires to states; and Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

State	Legal minimum marriage age				Blood test required	Waiting period		Number of marriages, 1948 ²	Rates ¹	
	With parental consent		Without parental consent			Before license	After license		1947 ³	1948 ³
	M	F	M	F						
Alabama ⁴	17	14	21	18	yes	none	none	20,550	16.4	7.1
Arizona.....	18	16	21	18	no	none	none	24,824 ⁵	39.0 ⁶	35.3 ⁵
Arkansas.....	18	16	21	18	no	3 da.	none	43,490 ⁵	22.8	22.5 ⁵
California ⁴	18	16	21	18	yes	3 da.	none	87,056	9.6	8.4
Colorado ⁴	16	16	21	18	yes	none	none	14,009 ⁵	13.3 ⁵	11.7 ⁵
Connecticut.....	16	16	21	21	yes	5 da.	none	20,655	12.3	10.4
Delaware.....	18	16	21	18	yes	none	24 hr. ⁶	2,661	17.7	8.9
D. C. ⁴	18	16	21	18	no	3 da.	none	11,591 ⁵	14.8 ⁵	13.4 ⁵
Florida.....	18	16	21	21	yes	none	none	21,510	10.3	8.9
Georgia ⁴	17	14	21	21	yes	none	none	68,206 ⁵	21.9 ⁵	21.5 ⁵
Idaho ⁴	15	15 ⁷	18	18	yes	none	none	8,355	15.3	14.3
Illinois.....	18	16	21	18	yes	none	none	101,051 ⁵	12.9 ⁵	12.1 ⁵
Indiana ⁴	18	16	21	18	yes	none	none	54,387 ⁵	15.3 ⁵	13.9 ⁵
Iowa ⁴	16	14	21	18	yes	none	none	28,354	11.6	10.9
Kansas ⁸	18	16	21	18	yes	3 da.	none	20,539 ⁵	19.7	10.8 ⁵
Kentucky.....	16	14	21	21	yes	none	none	63,518 ⁵	25.7 ⁵	22.2 ⁵
Louisiana.....	18	16	21	21	(10)	none	72 hr.	27,000 ⁹	12.9 ⁵	10.4 ⁹
Maine.....	16	16	21	18	yes	5 da.	none	9,936	12.6	11.1
Maryland.....	18	16	21	18	no	48 hr.	none	56,184 ⁵	28.1 ⁵	26.1 ⁵
Massachusetts.....	18	16	21	18	yes	5 da.	none	46,010 ⁹	10.7	9.9 ⁹
Michigan ⁴	18	16	18	18	yes	5 da.	none	61,235	11.8	9.9
Minnesota.....	16	15	18	16	no	5 da.	none	33,085 ⁵	12.5 ⁵	11.3 ⁵
Mississippi ⁴	14	12	21	18	no	none	none	53,376	25.6	25.2
Missouri.....	15	15	21	18	yes	3 da.	none	42,534 ⁵	11.2 ⁵	10.9 ⁵
Montana ⁴	18	16	21	18	yes	none	none	7,051	20.0	13.8
Nebraska.....	18	16	21	21	yes	none	none	14,938	11.5	11.6
Nevada.....	18	16	21	18	no	none	none	52,082 ⁵	414.1 ⁵	317.6 ⁵
New Hampshire.....	14	13	20	18	yes	5 da.	none	8,480	17.4	16.2
New Jersey.....	18	18	21	18	yes	48 hr.	24 hr.	51,913	12.1	10.9
New Mexico.....	18	16	21	18	no	none	none	16,492	29.2 ⁹	28.9
New York.....	16	14	21	18	yes	none	24 hr.	156,931	11.7	11.0
North Carolina.....	16	16	18	18	yes	48 hr. ¹¹	none	29,773 ⁵	8.7 ⁵	7.8 ⁵
North Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	yes	none	none	5,468	10.3	9.4
Ohio ⁴	18	16	21	21	yes	5 da.	none	83,146 ⁵	12.2	10.6 ⁵
Oklahoma.....	18	15	21	18	yes	3 da.	none	20,636 ⁵	9.3 ⁵	9.0 ⁵
Oregon.....	18	15	21	18	yes	3 da.	none	12,394	8.3	7.6
Pennsylvania ⁴	16 ¹²	16 ¹²	21	21	yes	3 da.	none	96,307	10.3	9.2
Rhode Island ⁴	18	16	21	21	yes	5 da.	none	8,703	12.5	11.7
South Carolina ⁴	18	14	18	18	no	24 hr.	none	46,748 ⁵	24.8 ⁵	23.6 ⁵
South Dakota ⁴	18	15	21	18	yes	none	none	7,426	13.7	12.2
Tennessee.....	16	16	21	21	yes	3 da. ¹³	none	14,971	5.6	4.7
Texas ⁴	16	14	21	18	(10)	none	none	112,898 ⁵	17.4 ⁵	15.3 ⁵
Utah.....	16	14	21	18	yes	none	none	7,421 ⁵	12.4 ⁵	11.1 ⁵
Vermont.....	18	16	21	18	yes	none	5 da.	3,730	11.9	10.3
Virginia.....	18	16	21	21	yes	none	none	37,423	13.5	12.3
Washington.....	15	15	21	18	no	none	3 da.	35,007 ⁵	16.8 ⁵	14.2 ⁵
West Virginia.....	18	16	21	21	yes	3 da.	none	16,495 ⁵	9.9 ⁵	8.6 ⁵
Wisconsin.....	18	15	21	18	yes	5 da.	none	32,610	11.0	9.9
Wyoming.....	18	16	21	18	yes	none	none	3,736	13.9	13.1

¹ Per 1,000 estimated total midyear population present in area. ² By place of occurrence; figures provisional. ³ By place of occurrence; figures revised. ⁴ Common-law marriage valid. ⁵ Marriage licenses. ⁶ If residents; 96 hr. if nonresidents. ⁷ If under 15, order must be obtained from Probate Court. ⁸ Court determines if common-law marriage is valid. ⁹ Estimated. ¹⁰ For males only. ¹¹ In 6 counties. ¹² In special cases, judge may make exception. ¹³ Except by court order or known by clerk to be over 21.

Only 4 states reported more marriages in 1948 than in 1947—Idaho, Nebraska, New Mexico and Wyoming. New York had the largest number of marriages for both years; Wyoming, the smallest for 1947; and Delaware, the smallest for 1948.

The extreme variation in the marriage rates between states can be explained in terms of the enumeration of marriages by place of occurrence. Sharp revisions in rates would undoubtedly result from the allocation of marriage to a residence basis.

Marital Status of the Population, 1940

(15 years old and over)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Single*		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama.....	291,246	232,468	603,014	609,036	36,637	124,988	6,936	12,478
Arizona.....	59,602	34,974	108,813	107,277	7,817	18,600	4,146	4,098
Arkansas.....	199,300	137,052	438,087	437,562	32,280	81,981	8,054	10,956
California.....	918,978	570,269	1,701,632	1,679,001	114,276	360,840	86,012	109,078
Colorado.....	132,778	92,675	261,748	260,043	20,096	49,661	8,547	9,765
Connecticut.....	240,788	214,005	390,950	389,206	28,537	71,570	4,750	6,729
Delaware.....	34,979	26,865	62,504	62,332	5,141	12,120	900	1,152
D. C.....	90,495	85,052	154,108	155,834	9,636	38,468	4,037	7,276
Florida.....	206,116	145,365	452,394	453,226	33,501	103,144	11,244	16,895
Georgia.....	330,589	266,822	671,341	679,028	41,895	154,322	8,176	14,363
Idaho.....	67,778	36,638	120,777	119,132	7,676	15,690	3,984	3,044
Illinois.....	1,013,928	803,776	1,892,349	1,884,288	139,070	355,305	43,516	57,008
Indiana.....	385,364	290,237	837,496	831,880	63,246	149,656	21,241	26,128
Iowa.....	309,801	238,801	596,167	593,452	43,472	103,351	13,372	16,002
Kansas.....	209,707	160,372	430,354	427,379	31,499	79,161	10,921	12,170
Kentucky.....	316,292	237,071	626,343	621,185	42,709	111,637	11,522	14,819
Louisiana.....	259,400	199,905	518,257	525,295	33,893	106,649	6,809	11,233
Maine.....	102,525	80,590	188,551	187,838	17,290	37,650	5,237	6,238
Maryland.....	239,221	182,883	419,021	418,094	30,552	81,795	6,705	9,125
Massachusetts.....	598,247	594,478	934,173	933,261	77,181	202,340	14,677	21,938
Michigan.....	652,094	453,648	1,254,575	1,238,505	85,063	188,627	33,547	35,891
Minnesota.....	408,015	303,569	610,648	606,429	45,242	102,954	11,571	14,721
Mississippi.....	217,339	164,617	472,066	476,379	30,495	94,849	5,726	9,794
Missouri.....	429,984	341,598	910,812	910,728	68,918	185,077	21,908	29,995
Montana.....	86,219	44,251	125,964	123,692	9,734	19,013	4,907	3,781
Nebraska.....	163,643	125,067	304,686	303,781	21,804	51,187	6,478	7,657
Nevada.....	17,889	6,208	26,992	25,510	1,856	3,622	2,013	1,311
New Hampshire.....	61,971	53,017	110,835	110,555	10,579	23,217	3,027	3,426
New Jersey.....	562,640	479,217	981,976	979,936	70,657	186,602	9,547	14,828
New Mexico.....	58,365	39,559	110,562	109,765	8,098	16,450	2,443	2,984
New York.....	1,861,537	1,598,119	3,157,750	3,149,635	226,595	625,031	31,424	51,755
North Carolina.....	408,975	343,946	731,906	737,836	39,354	130,957	6,366	11,064
North Dakota.....	98,930	64,338	128,974	128,291	9,218	17,813	1,733	1,988
Ohio.....	832,054	670,983	1,662,583	1,647,217	122,948	297,646	41,662	53,659
Oklahoma.....	246,312	171,037	536,897	533,799	36,548	93,473	15,188	20,297
Oregon.....	139,949	85,121	272,700	269,369	19,708	47,160	12,504	11,868
Pennsylvania.....	1,330,989	1,119,812	2,207,727	2,201,633	173,763	414,612	23,994	32,064
Rhode Island.....	98,973	94,789	155,316	155,763	12,281	31,552	2,620	4,252
South Carolina.....	210,968	177,937	378,717	384,446	20,913	80,995	1,848	3,295
South Dakota.....	90,923	61,205	138,578	137,808	10,017	20,752	2,539	2,710
Tennessee.....	310,391	249,825	648,394	650,230	42,492	130,028	10,904	17,574
Texas.....	699,956	502,692	1,481,163	1,476,836	95,282	272,819	36,222	53,287
Utah.....	62,174	45,330	119,795	119,555	5,826	18,368	2,749	3,548
Vermont.....	46,734	34,267	78,948	78,403	7,447	16,958	1,916	2,029
Virginia.....	341,510	254,055	573,724	572,299	37,348	111,782	8,348	11,875
Washington.....	244,035	138,440	424,749	418,969	31,920	74,409	18,658	18,483
West Virginia.....	226,188	164,932	409,892	406,304	24,814	60,687	6,353	8,446
Wisconsin.....	423,760	316,735	707,719	702,248	54,530	117,556	15,203	17,604
Wyoming.....	36,944	17,160	58,360	56,865	3,698	6,967	2,154	1,875
1940 totals.....	16,376,595	12,751,772	30,191,087	30,087,135	2,143,552	5,700,092	624,398	822,563
% of each sex.....	33.2	25.8	61.2	61.0	4.3	11.5	1.3	1.7
1940 urban.....	9,218,434	8,256,093	17,488,846	17,535,268	1,195,146	3,742,439	410,037	632,292
% of each sex.....	32.6	27.4	61.8	58.1	4.2	12.4	1.4	2.1
1940 rural-nonfarm.....	3,129,750	2,164,104	6,250,430	6,185,943	456,080	1,113,076	129,197	127,600
% of each sex.....	31.4	22.6	62.7	64.5	4.6	11.6	1.3	1.3
1940 rural-farm.....	4,028,411	2,331,575	6,451,811	6,365,924	492,326	844,577	85,164	62,671
% of each sex.....	36.4	24.3	58.3	66.3	4.5	8.8	.8	.6
1890 totals.....	8,708,130	6,250,912	11,205,205	11,124,785	815,437	2,154,598	49,100	71,883
1900 totals.....	10,402,543	7,606,772	13,955,650	13,810,057	1,177,976	2,717,715	84,230	114,647
1910 totals.....	12,705,653	9,001,342	18,092,600	17,684,687	1,471,390	3,176,228	156,162	185,068
1920 totals.....	13,077,805	9,667,653	21,849,266	21,318,933	1,758,308	3,917,625	235,284	273,304
1930 totals.....	15,039,398	11,359,038	26,327,109	26,170,756	2,025,036	4,734,207	489,478	573,148

* Includes persons of unknown marital status.

Grounds for Divorce

Source: Questionnaires to the states.

State	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Alcoholism	Impotency	Felony conviction	Neglect to provide	Insanity	Pregnancy at marriage	Bigamy	Separation	Imprisonment	Indignities	Drug addict	Violence	Others
Alabama.....	yes	...	yes ¹	yes	...	...	...	yes ³	yes	...	...	yes ²	...	yes	yes	(4,5)
Arizona.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	yes	yes ³	yes ¹	yes	yes	yes	(5-12)
Arkansas.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	yes ¹⁶	...	yes	yes	yes	(8,12,14,16)
California.....	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes	yes	yes ¹⁶	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(17)
Colorado.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ³	...	yes	yes ¹	yes	...	yes	yes	(9)
Connecticut.....	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...	...	yes ³	...	yes	...	yes ²²	...	...	...	(8,12,17-21)
Delaware.....	yes	yes	yes ²	yes ⁴	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes ²	...	...	...	...
D. C.....	yes	...	yes ²	...	...	yes	...	...	...	...	yes ³	...	...	...	...	...
Florida.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	...	...	yes	...	...	...	(12)
Georgia.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	...	...	yes ²	...	...	...	(8,12,23)
Idaho.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	...	yes	...	(7-9,24)
Illinois.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	...	...	...	...	yes	(8,10,11)
Indiana.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	yes ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(10,25)
Iowa.....	yes	yes	yes ²	yes	...	yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	yes	...	yes ³	yes	yes	...	yes	...	...	...	(8,12,15)
Kentucky.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes ³	yes	...	yes ³	...	...	...	yes	(8,11,25,27)
Louisiana.....	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes	...	...	...	...	yes ¹	...	...	...	...	(28,29)
Maine.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...	...	yes	...	yes ²²	yes	yes	...	(14)
Maryland.....	yes	...	yes	...	yes	...	...	yes	...	yes	yes ⁴	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	yes	yes	yes ¹⁶	yes	...	yes	...	...	...	yes	...	yes ³	...	yes	...	...
Michigan.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	...	yes ¹⁶	yes	...	yes	...	(8,16,25)
Minnesota.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	...	...	yes ³	...	...	yes ²	yes	...	...	...	...
Mississippi.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ¹⁶	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	...	yes	...	(6,12,15)
Missouri.....	yes	yes	...	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes	yes	...	...	yes	...	...	(5,7,9,10)
Montana.....	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(17)
Nebraska.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	yes ³	...	...	...	yes ¹⁶	...	...	...	...
Nevada.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(10,30)
New Hampshire.....	yes	yes	yes ¹⁶	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	...	...	...	yes ¹	...	...	yes	(14,26)
New Jersey.....	yes	yes	yes ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	...	yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York.....	yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes ¹¹	yes	...	yes ²	...	yes	...	...	(32)
North Dakota.....	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes	yes	yes ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	yes	yes	...	yes ¹⁶	yes	...	...	...	...	yes	...	yes	...	...	...	(8,14,33,34)
Oklahoma.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	...	...	(9)
Oregon.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes ¹	yes	yes	...	yes ³	...	...	...	...	yes	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	yes	yes	yes ²	...	yes	yes	...	...	...	yes	...	...	yes	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	yes	yes	yes ³	yes	yes	...	yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	yes	...	(35)
South Carolina.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	yes	yes ¹	yes ¹	...	...	yes	yes ¹	yes ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(6)
Tennessee.....	yes	yes	yes ²	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	yes	yes ²	yes	yes	...	yes	(10,12,13,25)
Texas.....	yes	yes	yes	...	yes	yes	...	yes ³	...	yes	yes ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	(14)
Utah.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	...	...	yes ³	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	yes	yes	yes ¹⁶	...	...	yes	yes ³	...	...	...	...	yes ¹⁶	...	...	yes	(18)
Virginia.....	yes	...	yes	...	yes	yes	...	...	yes	...	...	yes	...	...	...	(10,13)
Washington.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	...	yes	yes ²	...	...	yes ³	yes	...	...	...	(5)
West Virginia.....	yes	yes	yes ²	yes	...	yes	...	...	...	yes	...	...	...	yes	...	(10,25)
Wisconsin.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	...	...	...	...	yes	yes ³	yes ¹⁶	...	...	...	(36)
Wyoming.....	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ²	yes	...	yes ²	...	yes	...	...	(7,9,10)

¹ 1 year. ² 2 years. ³ 5 years. ⁴ Incapacitated for married state at time of marriage. ⁵ Crime against nature. ⁶ Absence of 1 year. ⁷ Felony before marriage. ⁸ Fraudulent contract. ⁹ Husband a vagrant. ¹⁰ Infamous crime. ¹¹ Loathsome disease. ¹² Relationship within prohibited degree. ¹³ Wife a prostitute. ¹⁴ Absence of 3 years. ¹⁵ Insanity at time of marriage. ¹⁶ 3 years. ¹⁷ Habitual intemperance. ¹⁸ Absence of 7 years. ¹⁹ Crimes repugnant to the married state. ²⁰ Imbecility, idiocy or feeble-mindedness. ²¹ Epilepsy. ²² For life. ²³ Mental incapacity at time of marriage. ²⁴ Absence. ²⁵ Absence of 2 years. ²⁶ Joining a religious cult disbelieving in marriage. ²⁷ Unchaste behavior of wife after marriage. ²⁸ Public defamation. ²⁹ Attempt to take spouse's life. ³⁰ Noncohabitation for 3 years. ³¹ 10 years. ³² Maliciously turns spouse out of doors. ³³ Gross neglect of duty. ³⁴ Procurement of divorce outside state which releases one party but not other. ³⁵ Any other gross misbehavior or wickedness. ³⁶ Absence of 5 years.

Divorce Information, by State

Sources: Questionnaires to states; and Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

State	Residence for divorce	Period before parties may remarry		Number of divorces, 1948 ²	Rates ¹	
		Plaintiff	Defendant		1947 ³	1948 ²
Alabama.....	1 yr.	60 da.	60 da.	9,760 ⁴	3.8 ⁴	3.4 ⁴
Arizona.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	2,400 ^{4,5}	3.7 ⁴	...
Arkansas.....	90 da.	none	none	8,555	5.0	4.4
California.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	42,800 ⁴	5.2 ⁴	4.1 ⁴
Colorado.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	...	...
Connecticut.....	3 yr.	none	none	2,847	1.7	1.4
Delaware.....	2 yr.	none	none	415	2.9	1.4
D. C.....	1 yr. ⁶	6 mo.	6 mo.	1,955	2.4	2.3
Florida.....	90 da.	none	none	18,015	9.0	7.4
Georgia.....	1 yr.	none	none	.....	...	...
Idaho.....	6 wk.	6 mo.	6 mo.	3,190	6.5 ⁴	5.4
Illinois.....	1 yr.	none	none	.....	...	...
Indiana.....	1 yr.	none	none	.....	...	...
Iowa.....	1 yr.	(⁷)	(⁷)	5,609	2.6	2.1
Kansas.....	1 yr.	6 mo	6 mo.	5,700 ⁴	3.5 ⁴	3.0 ⁴
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	none	none	.....	...	...
Louisiana.....	1 yr.	none ⁸	none ⁸	.....	...	...
Maine.....	1 yr.	none	none	2,276	3.3	2.5
Maryland.....	1 yr.	none	none	6,000	3.1	2.8
Massachusetts.....	5 yr.	6 mo.	2 yr.	7,712	2.2	1.7
Michigan.....	1 yr.	(⁹)	(⁹)	15,590	3.5	2.5
Minnesota.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	4,678	2.0	1.6
Mississippi.....	2 yr.	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	6,706	3.3	3.2
Missouri.....	1 yr.	none	none	12,200 ⁴	4.4 ⁴	3.1 ⁴
Montana.....	1 yr.	none	none	2,077	5.0	4.1
Nebraska.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	2,752	2.6	2.1
Nevada.....	6 wk.	none	none	11,000 ⁴	99.3 ⁴	67.1 ⁴
New Hampshire.....	1 yr.	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	1,254	2.7	2.4
New Jersey.....	2 yr.	none	none	6,934	2.0	1.5
New Mexico.....	1 yr.	none	none	2,631	5.8	4.6
New York.....	(¹²)	none	3 yr. ¹³	.....	...	...
North Carolina.....	2 yr.	none	none	7,000 ^{4,5}	1.9 ⁴	...
North Dakota.....	1 yr.	none ¹⁴	none ¹⁵	683	1.5	1.2
Ohio.....	1 yr.	none	none	25,800 ⁴	3.8	3.3 ⁴
Oklahoma.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	...	...
Oregon.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6,659	4.3	4.1
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	none	none	13,794	1.5	1.3
Rhode Island.....	2 yr.	none	none	817	2.1	1.1
South Carolina.....	1 yr.	none	none	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)
South Dakota.....	1 yr.	none	none ¹⁵	1,063	2.1	1.7
Tennessee.....	2 yr.	none	none	7,548	3.1	2.4
Texas.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	39,587	6.1	5.4
Utah.....	3 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	2,199	4.6	3.3
Vermont.....	1 yr.	none	2 yr. ¹⁶	520	2.0	1.4
Virginia.....	1 yr.	4 mo.	4 mo.	7,080	2.3	2.3
Washington.....	1 yr.	none	none	8,105	4.7 ⁴	3.3
West Virginia.....	1 yr. ¹⁷	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	.....	...	...
Wisconsin.....	2 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	4,367	1.9	1.3
Wyoming.....	60 da.	none	none	1,246	5.5	4.4

¹ Per 1,000 estimated total midyear population present in area. ² Provisional figures. Include reported annulments. Leaders (...) indicate data unavailable. ³ Revised figures. Include reported annulments. ⁴ Estimated. ⁵ 1947. ⁶ 2 yr. if cause for divorce occurred outside D. C. ⁷ According to decree. ⁸ For husband; 10 mo. for wife. In case of adultery, guilty party cannot marry accomplice. ⁹ Time set in decree; not to exceed 2 yr. ¹⁰ Until court is adjourned that grants the divorce. ¹¹ Depends on date of special-judgment day, which sometimes is same day as date of decree. ¹² Action for divorce may be maintained where: (1) both parties were residents of state when offense was committed; (2) parties were married within state; (3) plaintiff was resident of state when offense was committed and is resident when action commenced. ¹³ By modification of decree by court. ¹⁴ No divorce granted; law permitting divorce passed in 1949. Figures on annulments for 1947-48 not available. ¹⁵ In case of adultery, guilty party may not marry, except to innocent party, until death of innocent party. ¹⁶ Period may be shortened by court. ¹⁷ In case of adultery, plaintiff must be bona fide resident. ¹⁸ At discretion of court. ¹⁹ 60 da. to 1 yr.

Marriages and Divorces, 1890-1948

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service.

Year	Marriages	Rate ¹	Divorces ²	Rate ¹	Year	Marriages	Rate ¹	Divorces ²	Rate ¹
1890	570,000	9.0	33,461	.5	1924	1,184,574	10.4	170,952	1.5
1895	620,000	8.9	40,387	.6	1925	1,188,334	10.3	175,449	1.5
1900	709,000	9.3	55,751	.7	1926	1,202,574	10.2	184,678	1.6
1901	742,000	9.6	60,984	.8	1927	1,201,053	10.1	196,292	1.6
1902	776,000	9.8	61,480	.8	1928	1,182,497	9.8	200,176	1.7
1903	818,000	10.1	64,925	.8	1929	1,232,559	10.1	205,876	1.7
1904	815,000	9.9	66,199	.8	1930	1,126,856	9.2	195,961	1.6
1905	842,000	10.0	67,976	.8	1931	1,060,914	8.6	188,603	1.5
1906	895,000	10.5	72,062	.8	1932	981,903	7.9	164,241	1.3
1907	936,936	10.8	76,571	.9	1933 ³	1,098,000	8.7	165,000	1.3
1908	857,461	9.7	76,852	.9	1934 ⁴	1,302,000	10.3	204,000	1.6
1909	897,354	9.9	79,671	.9	1935 ⁵	1,327,000	10.4	218,000	1.7
1910	948,166	10.3	83,045	.9	1936 ⁶	1,369,000	10.7	236,000	1.8
1911	955,287	10.2	89,219	1.0	1937	1,451,296	11.3	249,000	1.9
1912	1,004,602	10.5	94,318	1.0	1938	1,330,780	10.3	244,000	1.9
1913	1,021,398	10.5	91,307	.9	1939	1,403,633	10.7	251,000	1.9
1914	1,025,092	10.3	100,584	1.0	1940	1,595,879	12.1	264,000	2.0
1915	1,007,595	10.0	104,298	1.0	1941	1,695,999	12.7	293,000	2.2
1916	1,075,775	10.6	114,000	1.1	1942	1,772,132	13.2	321,000	2.4
1917	1,144,200	11.1	121,564	1.2	1943	1,577,050	11.8	359,000	2.6
1918	1,000,109	9.7	116,254	1.1	1944	1,452,394	11.0	400,000	2.9
1919	1,150,186	11.0	141,527	1.3	1945	1,612,992	12.2	485,000	3.5
1920	1,274,476	12.0	170,505	1.6	1946	2,291,045	16.4	610,000	4.3
1921	1,163,863	10.7	159,580	1.5	1947 ⁴	1,991,878	13.9	474,000	3.3
1922	1,134,151	10.3	148,815	1.4	1948 ⁶	1,815,000	12.4	415,000	2.8
1923	1,229,784	11.0	165,096	1.5					

¹ Per 1,000 population. For 1917-19 and 1940-47, marriage rates based on population excluding armed forces overseas, and divorce rates based on population including armed forces overseas. ² Includes annulments. ³ Estimates by Samuel A. Stouffer and Lyle M. Spencer, published in *American Journal of Sociology*, Jan., 1939, pp. 551-54. ⁴ Revised figures. ⁵ Provisional figures.

Marriage Prospects of Single Men and Women

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Age	Per cent of population single ¹		Per cent who ever marry ²		Age	Per cent of population single ¹		Per cent who ever marry ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
15	99.8	98.8	92.2	93.5	31	21.0	14.7	67.5	50.8
16	99.7	96.1	92.4	93.5	32	20.9	14.7	63.0	46.4
17	99.3	91.0	92.5	93.5	33	18.6	13.0	58.5	42.1
18	97.9	82.3	92.6	93.3	34	17.2	12.6	54.1	38.0
19	94.6	73.0	92.7	92.9	35	15.3	11.2	49.7	34.3
20	89.1	62.8	92.6	92.1	36			45.6	31.0
21	81.0	54.4	92.3	90.8	37			41.6	27.9
22	72.8	46.2	91.8	89.0	38			38.1	25.2
23	62.9	38.7	90.9	86.3	39			34.8	22.6
24	54.3	32.9	89.6	82.8	40	12.6 ³	9.5 ³	31.7	20.2
25	46.9	28.6	88.0	78.5	45	11.2 ³	8.6 ³	19.1	11.3
26	40.8	25.1	85.9	73.7	50	11.0 ³	8.7 ³	11.1	6.1
27	35.0	22.0	83.4	68.9	55	10.8 ³	8.7 ³	6.2	3.2
28	30.6	20.1	80.3	64.4	60	10.5 ³	9.3 ³	3.3	1.6
29	26.2	17.7	76.6	59.9	65 and over	9.8	9.3	1.9	.8
30	25.2	17.9	72.3	55.3					

¹ Per cent single within the specified year of age in 1940, except as specified in footnote 3. ² Per cent of persons single at beginning of year of age who marry during that year and all later years. This figure indicates the total chance of first marriage for single persons who have attained the specified age. ³ Per cent single in age group 40-44, 45-49, etc.; data for single years not available. NOTE: "Single" means those never married; that is, it excludes widowed and divorced. Hence, "marriage prospects" refers to likelihood of first marriage only.

Hospital Facilities in the U. S., 1948

Source: American Medical Association.

State	General	Nervous & mental	Tuberculosis	Maternity	Industrial	Ear, eye, nose, throat	Children's	Other	Totals		
									Hospitals	Beds	Patients
Alabama.....	78	8	7	2	..	..	1	6	102	18,926	258,558
Arizona.....	46	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	58	6,361	94,433
Arkansas.....	57	2	2	..	2	..	1	2	66	13,546	157,573
California.....	264	38	28	11	2	2	4	22	371	100,593	1,164,984
Colorado.....	67	8	12	2	2	..	1	6	98	17,510	204,580
Connecticut.....	39	15	7	..	..	..	..	15	76	22,948	238,869
Delaware.....	9	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	16	3,740	34,170
D. C.....	17	2	1	2	..	1	1	4	28	16,590	145,037
Florida.....	106	5	4	2	..	..	..	11	128	19,495	257,221
Georgia.....	101	6	3	1	2	1	1	8	123	25,302	314,170
Idaho.....	36	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	42	3,923	62,717
Illinois.....	215	31	30	6	1	3	3	32	321	96,288	1,023,415
Indiana.....	97	14	10	..	1	1	..	12	135	29,822	378,274
Iowa.....	105	12	5	2	1	..	..	5	130	20,226	284,308
Kansas.....	97	7	3	2	2	..	..	6	117	18,056	227,928
Kentucky.....	75	10	6	2	1	1	1	6	102	20,943	279,815
Louisiana.....	72	6	5	1	1	1	..	4	90	20,444	290,560
Maine.....	47	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	58	8,312	88,107
Maryland.....	47	17	6	..	..	3	..	11	84	25,937	237,158
Massachusetts.....	137	31	22	6	..	2	3	20	221	63,858	552,899
Michigan.....	179	23	22	4	2	1	1	23	255	63,218	686,645
Minnesota.....	160	13	15	2	..	1	1	15	207	32,777	410,306
Mississippi.....	83	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	93	11,828	178,922
Missouri.....	94	17	7	8	3	1	2	15	147	35,978	402,271
Montana.....	46	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	51	5,492	90,646
Nebraska.....	86	6	1	1	..	..	1	6	101	11,939	158,065
Nevada.....	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,168	19,556
New Hampshire.....	33	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	39	5,936	72,541
New Jersey.....	84	22	15	3	..	1	1	32	158	50,289	450,181
New Mexico.....	35	5	6	..	2	..	..	1	49	4,257	59,077
New York.....	318	55	51	13	2	7	4	70	520	203,162	1,754,763
North Carolina.....	125	9	18	..	1	2	1	7	163	24,920	404,948
North Dakota.....	42	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	47	6,355	94,604
Ohio.....	151	27	23	7	1	..	3	28	240	64,513	804,866
Oklahoma.....	98	7	4	1	..	..	..	7	117	16,209	204,062
Oregon.....	56	5	4	1	..	..	..	6	72	12,667	191,999
Pennsylvania.....	223	39	15	9	..	3	4	47	340	101,360	1,102,288
Rhode Island.....	13	4	4	1	..	..	..	1	23	9,161	93,804
South Carolina.....	54	3	5	..	..	1	..	2	65	14,004	197,951
South Dakota.....	45	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	51	6,617	85,151
Tennessee.....	89	12	7	..	..	6	1	11	126	22,545	305,238
Texas.....	389	18	15	4	5	5	2	17	455	51,360	871,861
Utah.....	26	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	32	4,212	74,679
Vermont.....	23	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	30	4,033	49,420
Virginia.....	95	11	7	..	1	3	..	9	126	28,966	344,451
Washington.....	91	7	12	2	..	..	..	8	120	24,456	329,159
West Virginia.....	64	7	5	..	..	..	..	5	81	13,704	221,908
Wisconsin.....	138	49	21	1	..	..	1	9	219	36,037	427,762
Wyoming.....	24	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	3,487	40,868
Total, 1948.....	4,589 ¹	586 ²	438 ³	100 ⁴	33 ⁵	46 ⁶	39 ⁷	504 ⁸	6,335 ⁹	1,423,520	16,422,774
Total, 1947.....	4,539	585	441	100	33	44	41	493	6,276	1,425,222	15,829,514
Total, 1946.....	4,523	575	450	101	34	46	42	509	6,280	1,468,714	15,153,452
Total, 1945.....	4,744	563	449	106	36	42	44	527	6,511	1,738,944	16,257,402
Total, 1940.....	4,432	602	479	116	33	41	46	542	6,291	1,226,245	10,087,548
Total, 1935.....	4,257	592	496	121	52	44	51	633	6,246	1,075,139	7,717,154
Total, 1931.....	4,309	587	509	145	142	64	60	797	6,613	974,115	7,155,976

¹ Beds—patients admitted: 576,459—15,160,062; ² 691,499—305,000; ³ 81,993—105,588; ⁴ 5,226—98,114; ⁵ 2,940—61,817; ⁶ 2,531—118,355; ⁷ 4,530—112,699. ⁸ Includes (hospitals—beds—patients admitted): orthopedic, 85—6,924—35,065; isolation, 61—12,073—220,776; convalescent and rest, 97—6,516—37,242; hospital departments of institutions, 189—23,361—126,235; all others, 72—9,468—41,821. ⁹ Classification by control: Federal, 372; state, 567; county, 530; city, 368; city-county, 63; church related (nonprofit), 1,068; nonprofit organizations, 2,016; individual and partnership, 973; corporations (profit unrestricted), 378.

Sentenced Federal Prisoners, Received from Courts, 1935-1948

Fiscal years ending June 30.

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Offense	1935	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
War-related offenses:								
Selective Service Act.....	....	1,049	3,145	3,930	2,613	1,446	833	236
Other national-defense laws.....	....	751	1,121	1,710	2,150	1,143	578	319
Military court-martial cases: { Army.....	25	261	511	954	1,793	2,176	2,014	851
{ Navy.....	....	....	....	8	22	40	50	267
Total.....	25	2,061	4,777	6,602	6,588	4,805	3,475	1,673
Other Federal offenses:								
Counterfeiting and forgery.....	1,848	824	522	536	673	891	1,083	1,018
Embezzlement and fraud.....	483	733	473	452	340	350	396	531
Immigration laws.....	2,509	1,428	1,466	2,674	3,996	3,629	3,989	3,200
Juvenile Delinquency Act*.....	....	478	488	834	911	1,221	870	677
Kidnaping.....	38	25	42	31	20	21	32	36
Liquor laws.....	12,036	8,155	3,502	2,635	2,988	2,425	1,996	1,838
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act.....	129	110	74	67	51	69	50	141
Narcotic-drug laws.....	2,115	1,522	1,241	1,306	1,134	1,261	1,447	1,443
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.....	1,252	1,623	1,150	1,079	1,072	1,997	2,740	2,612
Theft from interstate commerce.....	333	178	216	362	475	448	524	430
White Slave Traffic Act.....	150	359	376	255	209	157	183	221
Govt. reservation, D. C., high seas terr. cases.....	700	1,112	933	991	986	873	974	1,069
Other.....	1,871	1,419	1,370	1,392	1,757	1,965	1,867	1,898
Total.....	23,464	17,966	11,853	12,614	14,612	15,307	16,151	15,114
Total all offenses.....	23,489	20,027	16,630	19,216	21,200	20,112	19,626	16,787

* Offenses committed by persons 17 years of age or under upon which action was taken under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1938.

Methods of Execution in the United States

State	Method	State	Method
Alabama.....	Electrocution	New Jersey.....	Electrocution
Arizona.....	Lethal gas	New Mexico.....	Electrocution
Arkansas.....	Electrocution	New York.....	Electrocution
California.....	Lethal gas	North Carolina.....	Lethal gas
Colorado.....	Lethal gas	North Dakota.....	No death penalty
Connecticut.....	Electrocution	Ohio.....	Electrocution
Delaware.....	Hanging	Oklahoma.....	Electrocution
D. C.....	Electrocution	Oregon.....	Lethal gas
Florida.....	Electrocution	Pennsylvania.....	Electrocution
Georgia.....	Electrocution	Rhode Island.....	No death penalty
Idaho.....	Hanging	South Carolina.....	Electrocution
Illinois.....	Electrocution	South Dakota.....	Electrocution
Indiana.....	Electrocution	Tennessee.....	Electrocution
Iowa.....	Hanging	Texas.....	Electrocution
Kansas.....	Hanging	Utah.....	Hanging
Kentucky.....	Electrocution		or shooting
Louisiana.....	Electrocution	Vermont.....	Electrocution
Maine.....	No death penalty	Virginia.....	Electrocution
Maryland.....	Hanging	Washington.....	Hanging*
Massachusetts.....	Electrocution	West Virginia.....	Hanging
Michigan.....	No death penalty	Wisconsin.....	No death penalty
Minnesota.....	No death penalty	Wyoming.....	Lethal gas
Mississippi.....	Electrocution	U. S. (Fed. Gov't.) ..	Hanging
Missouri.....	Lethal gas	Alaska.....	Hanging
Montana.....	Hanging	Canal Zone.....	Hanging
Nebraska.....	Electrocution	Hawaii.....	Hanging
Nevada.....	Lethal gas	Puerto Rico.....	No death penalty
New Hampshire.....	Hanging	Virgin Islands.....	Hanging

* Jury can specify whether sentence shall be death or life imprisonment.

Distribution of Arrests by Sex, 1948

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Offense charged	Males	Per cent	Females	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Criminal homicide.....	5,848	.9	855	1.1	6,703	.9
Robbery.....	19,644	2.9	939	1.2	20,583	2.7
Assault.....	52,145	7.6	6,219	8.1	58,364	7.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	40,246	5.9	1,053	1.4	41,299	5.4
Larceny—steft.....	59,697	8.7	8,457	11.0	68,154	9.0
Auto theft.....	17,307	2.5	413	.5	17,720	2.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	18,329	2.7	1,917	2.5	20,246	2.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,059	.4	291	.4	3,350	.4
Arson.....	867	.1	119	.2	986	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,216	1.2	1,098	1.4	9,314	1.2
Rape.....	9,517	1.4	...	...	9,517	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,257	.5	5,417	7.0	8,674	1.1
Other sex offenses.....	14,819	2.2	2,783	3.6	17,602	2.3
Narcotic drug laws.....	4,363	.6	483	.6	4,846	.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,085	1.6	513	.7	11,598	1.5
Offenses against family and children.....	13,588	2.0	822	1.1	14,410	1.9
Liquor laws.....	7,573	1.1	1,197	1.6	8,770	1.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	37,925	5.6	1,659	2.2	39,584	5.2
Road and driving laws.....	7,731	1.1	175	.2	7,906	1.0
Parking violations.....	85	*	2	*	87	*
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	7,802	1.1	262	.3	8,064	1.1
Disorderly conduct.....	40,964	6.0	6,438	8.4	47,402	6.3
Drunkenness.....	165,591	24.3	16,272	21.1	181,863	24.0
Vagrancy.....	41,356	6.1	8,067	10.5	49,423	6.5
Gambling.....	16,228	2.4	1,333	1.7	17,561	2.3
Suspicion.....	40,214	5.9	4,921	6.4	45,135	6.0
Not stated.....	5,154	.8	948	1.2	6,102	.8
All other offenses.....	30,111	4.4	4,324	5.6	34,435	4.5
Total arrests, 1948.....	682,721	100.0	76,977	100.0	759,698	100.0

Arrests by Age Groups, 1948

Age	Arrests	Age	Arrests	Age	Arrests	Age	Arrests	Age	Arrests
Under 15.....	3,519	18.....	25,926	22.....	32,342	30-34.....	99,051	50 and over...	77,890
15.....	3,704	19.....	28,912	23.....	30,870	35-39.....	90,377	Not known...	209
16.....	9,311	20.....	29,352	24.....	29,653	40-44.....	73,111		
17.....	15,216	21.....	32,497	25-29.....	123,468	45-49.....	54,290		

Total Arrests for Previous Years

Year	Arrests	Year	Arrests	Year	Arrests	Year	Arrests
1940.....	609,013	1942.....	585,988	1944.....	488,979	1946.....	645,431
1941.....	630,568	1943.....	490,764	1945.....	543,852	1947.....	734,041

* Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the U. S., 1944-48

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Crime	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,552	6,847	8,442	7,760	7,620
Manslaughter by negligence.....	3,783	4,387	4,701	5,770	5,390
Rape.....	10,915	11,537	12,117	17,180	16,180
Robbery.....	43,804	54,279	62,782	58,100	54,990
Aggravated assault.....	54,841	59,807	67,512	74,690	77,310
Burglary.....	274,134	321,672	357,991	373,450	377,640
Larceny.....	796,590	865,521	941,738	943,430	978,000
Auto theft.....	203,036	241,491	229,920	184,730	169,540
Total major crimes.....	1,393,655	1,565,541	1,685,203	1,665,110	1,686,670

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The Battle of Gettysburg, one of the most noted battles of the Civil War, was fought on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. On November 19, 1863, the field was dedicated as a national cemetery by President Lincoln in a two-minute speech that was to become immortal. At the time of its de-

livery the speech was relegated to the inside pages of the papers, while a two-hour address by Edward Everett, the leading orator of the time, caught the headlines. The following is the text of the address revised by President Lincoln from his own notes:

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine was announced in President James Monroe's message to Congress, during his second term on December 2, 1823 in part as follows:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Minority Presidents

Thirteen candidates have become President of the U. S. with a popular vote less than 50 per cent of the total vote cast. It should be noted, however, that in elections before 1872, presidential electors were not chosen by popular vote in all states. Adams' election in 1824 was by the House of Representatives, which chose him over Jackson, who had a plurality of both electoral and popular votes, but not a majority in the electoral college.

Besides Jackson in 1824, only two other candidates receiving the largest popular vote have failed to gain a majority in the electoral college—Samuel J. Tilden (D) in 1876 and Grover Cleveland (D) in 1888.

The "minority" Presidents follow:

Year	President	Electoral	Popular vote
		Pct.	Pct.
1824	John Q. Adams.....	31.8	29.8
1844	James K. Polk (D).....	61.8	49.3
1848	Zachary Taylor (W).....	56.2	47.3
1856	James A. Buchanan (D).....	58.7	45.3
1860	Abraham Lincoln (R).....	59.4	39.9
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes (R).....	50.1	47.9
1880	James A. Garfield (R).....	57.9	48.3
1884	Grover Cleveland (D).....	54.6	48.8
1888	Benjamin Harrison (R).....	58.1	47.8
1892	Grover Cleveland (D).....	62.4	46.0
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D).....	81.9	41.8
1916	Woodrow Wilson (D).....	52.1	49.3
1948	Harry S. Truman (D).....	57.1	49.5

World Life Expectancy

Country	Years	Sex	Average future lifetime in years at age of									
			0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	
Australia.....	1932-34	M	63.48	65.49	58.02	48.81	39.90	31.11	22.83	15.57	9.60	
		F	67.14	68.67	61.02	51.67	42.77	34.04	25.58	17.74	10.98	
Austria.....	1930-33	M	54.47	60.55	54.08	45.18	36.86	28.65	20.96	14.15	8.59	
		F	58.53	63.46	56.96	48.03	39.59	31.13	22.94	15.42	9.21	
Belgium.....	1928-32	M	56.02	61.25	54.88	46.04	37.78	29.48	21.61	14.53	8.69	
		F	59.79	63.84	57.25	48.43	40.17	31.77	23.55	15.93	9.60	
Brazil.....	1920	Both	37.43	45.26	44.28	36.33	30.34	24.36	18.61	13.33	8.76	
Bulgaria.....	1925-28	M	45.92	54.37	53.75	45.78	38.45	30.70	23.23	16.45	10.88	
		F	46.64	53.73	53.20	45.45	38.97	31.73	24.32	17.18	11.05	
Canada.....	1940-42	M	62.96	66.14	58.70	49.57	40.73	31.87	23.49	16.06	9.94	
		F	66.30	68.73	61.08	51.76	42.81	33.99	25.46	17.62	10.93	
China.....	1936-40	M	41.08	47.61	45.62	37.15	29.68	22.66	16.50	11.28	7.09	
		F	45.73	51.46	50.78	42.37	34.83	27.70	20.65	14.18	8.74	
Czechoslovakia.....	1929-32	M	51.92	59.90	54.04	45.29	37.15	28.96	21.24	14.35	8.67	
		F	55.18	61.96	56.10	47.40	39.24	30.98	22.83	15.35	9.24	
Denmark.....	1941-45	M	65.62	68.43	60.46	51.12	42.20	33.16	24.51	16.69	10.13	
		F	67.70	69.63	61.52	52.03	42.91	33.88	25.16	17.14	10.38	
Egypt.....	1936-38	M	35.65	42.09	46.86	39.77	32.96	26.12	19.42	13.29	7.88	
		F	41.48	48.14	54.47	46.11	38.23	30.82	23.43	16.26	9.55	
England and Wales.....	1937	M	60.18	63.33	56.25	47.10	38.32	29.57	21.40	14.32	8.58	
		F	64.40	66.79	59.59	50.40	41.60	32.78	24.28	16.48	9.97	
Finland.....	1931-40	M	54.45	57.95	51.73	43.34	35.89	28.12	20.86	14.57	9.51	
		F	59.55	62.51	56.24	47.89	40.15	32.07	23.97	16.41	10.06	
France.....	1933-38	M	55.94	59.52	52.57	43.62	35.52	27.71	20.43	13.92	8.50	
		F	61.64	64.50	57.50	48.64	40.46	32.10	24.01	16.50	10.06	
Germany.....	1932-34	M	59.86	64.43	57.28	48.16	39.47	30.83	22.54	15.11	9.05	
		F	62.81	66.41	59.09	49.84	41.05	32.33	23.85	16.07	9.58	
Greece.....	1926-30	M	49.09	53.22	52.40	44.31	37.07	29.76	22.58	16.03	10.57	
		F	50.89	55.09	54.48	46.43	39.45	32.40	24.93	17.49	10.99	
Hungary.....	1941	M	54.92	61.75	55.27	46.65	38.58	30.14	22.15	15.00	8.97	
		F	58.22	64.00	57.32	48.73	40.57	32.12	23.76	16.03	9.52	
India.....	1921-31	M	26.91	34.68	36.38	29.57	23.60	18.60	14.31	10.25	6.35	
		F	26.56	33.48	33.61	27.08	22.30	18.23	14.65	10.81	6.74	
Ireland.....	1940-42	M	59.01	63.23	56.25	47.24	38.92	30.58	22.53	15.37	9.60	
		F	61.02	64.16	56.94	48.04	39.89	31.63	23.54	16.31	10.42	
Italy.....	1930-32	M	53.76	59.71	55.46	46.75	38.58	30.39	22.45	15.16	9.05	
		F	56.00	61.32	57.15	48.49	40.41	32.14	23.89	16.13	9.61	
Japan.....	1935-36	M	46.92	51.95	48.25	40.41	33.89	26.22	18.85	12.55	7.62	
		F	49.63	54.07	50.47	43.22	35.88	29.65	22.15	15.07	9.04	
Mexico.....	1929-33	Both	.....	.....	42.50	36.20	29.80	23.50	17.60	12.30	8.00	
Netherlands.....	1931-40	M	65.70	67.80	60.30	51.00	41.90	32.90	24.10	16.30	9.80	
		F	67.20	68.60	60.80	51.50	42.30	33.30	24.70	16.80	10.20	
New Zealand.....	1934-38	M	65.46	66.92	59.11	49.89	40.94	32.03	23.64	16.06	9.82	
		F	68.45	69.46	61.45	52.02	42.98	34.05	25.47	17.49	10.73	
Northern Ireland*.....	1936-38	M	57.80	.....	55.40	46.40	33.60	25.40	18.00	11.60	7.00	
		F	59.20	.....	56.10	47.10	34.60	26.40	18.80	12.40	7.60	
Norway.....	1921-31	M	60.98	63.51	56.27	47.73	40.39	32.40	24.41	16.97	10.63	
		F	63.84	65.76	58.35	49.85	42.14	34.00	25.87	18.16	11.40	
Poland.....	1931-32	M	48.20	56.90	52.20	43.70	36.00	27.90	20.30	13.70	8.30	
		F	51.40	58.70	54.00	45.70	38.00	30.30	22.40	15.10	9.20	
Portugal.....	1939-42	M	48.58	56.21	52.61	44.00	36.04	28.23	20.76	13.86	8.19	
		F	52.82	59.23	56.86	48.35	40.35	32.17	23.98	16.20	9.59	
Scotland.....	1930-32	M	56.00	60.70	54.90	46.00	37.40	29.10	21.30	14.10	8.40	
		F	59.50	63.10	57.20	48.30	39.80	31.40	23.30	15.90	9.60	
South Africa (White only).....	1935-37	M	58.95	62.12	55.43	46.43	37.93	29.45	21.70	14.97	9.34	
		F	63.06	65.60	58.87	49.72	40.98	32.44	24.30	16.82	10.50	
Spain.....	1930-31	M	48.74	54.54	51.54	43.16	35.35	27.51	19.97	13.20	7.78	
		F	51.94	57.23	54.46	46.12	38.32	30.33	22.38	14.93	8.83	
Sweden.....	1936-40	M	64.30	66.46	58.77	49.70	41.13	32.37	23.97	16.35	9.92	
		F	66.92	68.40	60.46	51.27	42.48	33.67	25.12	17.19	10.37	
Switzerland.....	1939-44	M	62.68	64.75	57.08	47.92	39.26	30.42	22.08	14.75	8.85	
		F	66.96	68.46	60.62	51.28	42.32	33.35	24.63	16.65	9.97	
U.S.S.R. (European).....	1926-27	M	41.93	51.40	51.65	43.24	35.65	28.02	20.99	14.85	9.65	
		F	46.79	55.46	55.72	47.36	39.75	32.12	24.41	17.07	10.96	
United States.....	1939-41	M	61.60	64.00	56.12	46.91	38.13	29.57	21.72	14.99	9.46	
		F	65.89	67.73	59.73	50.37	41.41	32.68	24.40	16.92	10.56	

* Uses 35, 45, 55, 65 and 75 years as bases after 20.

Record Passages of Atlantic (Screw) Steamships

Source: U. S. Maritime Commission, Aug. 22, 1946.

WESTWARD PASSAGES

EASTWARD PASSAGES

Date	Ship and (flag*)	To New York from	Time D. H. M.	Speed knots	Sea miles	Date	Ship and (flag*)	From New York to	Time D. H. M.	Speed knots	Sea miles
1867	CITY OF PARIS (B) (time record only)	Queentown	8 4 1	.....	.....	1852	GREAT BRITAIN (B)	Liverpool	11 0 0	.....	.....
1872	ADRIATIC (B)	"	7 23 17	14.52	.....	1869	CITY OF BRUSSELS† (B)	Queentown	7 22 3	14.65	.....
1875	CITY OF BERLIN† (B)	"	7 18 2	15.2	.....	1873	BALTIC (B)	"	7 20 9	15.11	.....
1875	GERMANIC (B)	"	7 11 37	15.75	.....	1875	CITY OF BERLIN† (B)	"	7 15 28	15.37	.....
1877	BRITANNIC (B)	"	.....	.....	.....	1876	GERMANIC† (B)	"	7 15 17	15.78	.....
1876	ALASKA† (B)	"	.....	.....	.....	1876	BRITANNIC† (B)	"	7 12 41	15.95	.....
1882	ALASKA† (B)	"	7 10 53	15.46	.....	1879	ARIZONA† (B)	"	7 8 0	15.95	.....
1883	OREGON† (Guion) (B)	"	6 21 40	16.04	.....	1882	ALASKA† (B)	"	6 18 37	16.88	.....
1884	OREGON† (Guion) (B)	"	6 10 9	18.16	.....	1884	OREGON (Guion) (B)	"	6 16 57	.....	.....
1884	UMBRIA (B)	"	6 9 42	18.16	.....	1884	AMERICA (B)	"	6 14 8	17.8	.....
1887	ETRURIA† (B)	"	6 4 34	18.91	.....	1884	OREGON† (Guion) (B)	"	6 10 40	18.18	.....
1885	CITY OF PARIS† (B)	"	6 1 44	19.57	.....	1885	ETRURIA† (B)	"	6 4 54	19.41	.....
1888	MAJESTIC† (B)	"	.....	.....	.....	1888	UMBRIA (B)	"	6 3 12	.....	.....
1889	CITY OF PARIS† (B)	"	5 14 24	20.1	.....	1889	CITY OF PARIS† (B)	"	5 22 50	19.49	.....
1892	TEUTONIC† (B)	"	5 16 31	20.17	.....	1891	TEUTONIC (B)	"	5 21 3	19.78	.....
1891	CAMPANIA (B)	"	5 18 8	20.11	.....	1892	CITY OF NEW YORK (B)	"	5 19 57	20.1	.....
1891	LUCANIA† (B)	"	.....	.....	.....	1894	LUCANIA† (B)	"	5 8 38	.....	.....
1893	KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE† (G)	Southampton	5 9 23	21.82	.....	1897	KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE† (G)	Southampton	5 15 25	22.51	.....
1894	KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE† (G)	Southampton	5 15 20	22.29	.....	1898	DEUTSCHLAND† (G)	Eddystone Lt.	5 7 38	23.51	3,082
1900	DEUTSCHLAND (G)	"	5 11 54	23.15	3,044	1900	DEUTSCHLAND† (G)	Plymouth	5 8 16	23.58	.....
1901	LUSITANIA† (B)	Queentown	4 11 40	24.00	.....	1901	LUSITANIA† (B)	Queentown	4 15 50	25.57	.....
1907	MAURETANIA† (B)	"	4 10 41	26.06	.....	1908	MAURETANIA† (B)	"	4 13 41	25.89	.....
1911	BREMEN† (G)	Cherbourg	4 21 44	26.9	3,162	1911	MAURETANIA† (B)	Cherbourg	5 1 49	26.25	3,198
1929	EUROPAT† (G)	"	4 17 6	27.91	.....	1929	" (B)	Plymouth	4 17 50	27.22	3,098
1930	EUROPAT† (G)	"	4 13 58	28.92	3,157	1930	BREMEN† (G)	Cherbourg	4 14 30	27.91	3,084
1933	REX† (I)	Gibraltar	4 3 27	29.98	3,015	1935	NORMANDIE† (F)	"	4 16 15	28.51	3,199
1935	NORMANDIE† (F)	Bishop's Rock	4 0 2	30.14	2,939	1937	NORMANDIE† (F)	Bishop's Rock	4 3 25	30.35	2,978
1936	QUEEN MARY† (B)	"	3 21 48	30.99	2,907	1936	QUEEN MARY† (B)	"	3 23 57	30.63	.....
1938						1938			3 20 42	31.69	2,938

* (B)—British; (G)—German; (I)—Italian; (F)—French. †Vessels which have held the Blue Riband.

The National Park System of the United States

Source: National Park Service

The National Park System of the United States, administered by the National Park Service, a bureau of the Department of the Interior, embraces a total of 174 areas, containing approximately 20,995,248 acres in federal ownership. Started with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the system includes not only the most extraordinary and spectacular scenic exhibits in the United States proper and in Alaska and Hawaii but also a large number of sites distinguished for their historic or pre-historic importance or scientific interest. The number and extent of the various types of areas which comprise the system, as of June 30, 1949, are as follows:

Type of area	Number	Federal land (acres)	Lands within exterior boundaries not federally owned (acres)	Total lands within exterior boundaries (acres)
National Parks.....	23	11,419,549.74	264,365.51	11,683,915.25
National Historical Parks.....	5	10,324.71	5,926.41	16,251.12
National Monuments.....	86	9,383,477.29	380,852.13	9,764,329.42
National Military Parks.....	11	24,076.65	3,090.83	27,167.48
National Battlefield Parks.....	2	3,778.65	800.00	4,578.65
National Memorial Parks.....	1	58,341.26	12,028.40	70,369.66
National Battlefield Sites.....	6	188.33	547.65	735.98
National Historic Sites.....	12	2,874.74	2,502.37	5,377.11
National Memorials.....	9	1,988.71	108.13	2,096.84
National Cemeteries.....	10	217.01	5.00	222.01
National Parkways.....	3	61,384.15	42,257.01	103,641.16
National Capital Parks.....	1	29,046.52	1,500.00	30,546.52
Total.....	174	20,995,247.76	713,983.44	21,709,231.20

National Parks

Name, location and year established as National Park	Area in U. S. ownership, acres	Outstanding characteristics
Acadia (Maine), 1919.....	28,309.68	Rugged seashore on Mt. Desert Island and adjacent mainland
Big Bend (Texas), 1944.....	691,978.95	Mountains and desert bordering the Rio Grande
Bryce Canyon (Utah), 1928.....	36,010.38	Area of grotesque eroded rocks brilliantly colored
Carlsbad Caverns (N. Mex.), 1930.....	45,526.59	One of the world's largest known caves; spectacular flight of bats daily, in summer
Crater Lake (Oregon), 1902.....	160,290.33	Deep blue lake in crater of inactive volcano
Everglades (Florida), 1947.....	341,969.00	Sub-tropical area with abundant bird and animal life
Glacier (Montana), 1910.....	997,695.04	Rocky mountains with many glaciers and lakes
Grand Canyon (Arizona), 1919.....	645,295.91	Mile deep gorge, 4 to 18 miles wide, 217 miles long, of which 105 miles are within the park; fantastically sculptured by erosion
Grand Teton (Wyoming), 1929.....	94,892.92	Picturesque range of high mountain peaks
Great Smoky Mts. (N. C.-Tenn.), 1930	461,003.79	Highest mountain range east of Black Hills; luxuriant plant life
Hawaii (Territory Hawaii), 1916.....	173,404.60	Spectacular volcanic area with two active volcanoes
Hot Springs (Arkansas), 1921.....	1,019.13	47 mineral hot springs said to have therapeutic value
Isle Royale (Michigan), 1940.....	133,838.51	Largest wilderness island in Lake Superior; great moose herd
Kings Canyon (California), 1940.....	452,824.82	Huge canyons; high mountains; giant sequoias
Lassen Volcanic (California), 1916.....	103,429.28	Only recently active volcano in United States proper
Mammoth Cave (Kentucky), 1936.....	50,695.73	Vast limestone labyrinth with underground river
Mesa Verde (Colorado), 1906.....	51,017.87	Best preserved pre-historic cliff dwellings in United States
Mount McKinley (Alaska), 1917.....	1,939,319.04	Highest mountain in North America; spectacular wildlife
Mount Rainier (Washington), 1899.....	241,524.77	Greatest single-peak glacial system in United States
Olympic (Washington), 1938.....	846,765.66	Finest mountain wilderness of Pacific Northwest
Platt (Oklahoma), 1906.....	911.97	Cold mineral springs with distinctive properties
Rocky Mountain (Colorado), 1915.....	252,788.28	Section of the Rocky Mountains; 65 peaks over 10,000 feet
Sequoia (California), 1890.....	385,100.13	Groves of giant sequoias; world's largest and probably oldest living things; includes Mt. Whitney, highest mountain in U. S. proper
Shenandoah (Virginia), 1935.....	193,472.98	Tree covered mountains; scenic Skyline Drive
Wind Cave (South Dakota), 1903.....	26,576.15	Limestone caverns in Black Hills; buffalo herd
Yellowstone (Wyoming-Montana-I Idaho), 1872.....	2,213,206.55	World's greatest geyser area; spectacular falls and canyon; one of world's great wildlife sanctuaries
Yosemite (California), 1890.....	756,440.62	Mountains; inspiring gorges and waterfalls; giant sequoias
Zion (Utah), 1919.....	94,241.06	Multicolored gorge in heart of southern Utah desert

National Historical Parks

Name and location	Acreage in U.S. ownership
Abraham Lincoln (Kentucky)	116.50
Chalmette (Louisiana)	33.25
Colonial (Virginia)	7,129.00
Morristown (New Jersey)	958.37
Saratoga (New York)	2,087.59

National Monuments

Ackia Battleground (Mississippi)	49.15
Andrew Johnson (Tennessee)	17.08
Appomattox Court House (Va.)	968.25
Arches (Utah)	33,929.94
Aztec Ruins (New Mexico)	27.14
Badlands (South Dakota)	122,972.46
Bandelier (New Mexico)	27,048.89
Big Hole Battlefield (Montana)	200.00
Black Canyon of the Gunnison (Colo.)	13,176.02
Cabrillo (California)	.50
Canyon de Chelly (Arizona)	83,840.00
Capitol Reef (Utah)	33,068.74
Capulin Mountain (New Mexico)	680.42
Casa Grande (Arizona)	472.50
Castillo de San Marcos (Florida)	18.51
Castle Pinckney (South Carolina)	3.50
Cedar Breaks (Utah)	6,172.20
Chaco Canyon (New Mexico)	18,039.39
Channel Islands (California)	26,819.26
Chiricahua (Arizona)	10,529.80
Colorado (Colorado)	18,120.55
Craters of the Moon (Idaho)	47,210.67
Custer Battlefield (Montana)	765.34
Death Valley (Calif.-Nev.)	1,850,565.20
Devil Postpile (California)	798.46
Devils Tower (Wyoming)	1,193.91
Dinosaur (Utah-Colorado)	190,798.49
El Morro (New Mexico)	240.00
Father Millet Cross (New York)	.01
Fort Frederica (Georgia)	74.53
Fort Jefferson (Florida)	47,125.00
Fort Laramie (Wyoming)	214.41
Fort Matanzas (Florida)	227.76
Fort McHenry (Maryland)	47.64
Fort Pulaski (Georgia)	5,427.39
Fort Sumter (South Carolina)	2.40
Fossil Cycad (South Dakota)	320.00
George Washington Birthplace (Virginia)	393.68
Gila Cliff Dwellings (N. Mex.)	160.00
Glacier Bay (Alaska)	2,297,597.73
Gran Quivira (New Mexico)	450.94
Grand Canyon (Arizona)	196,051.00
Great Sand Dunes (Colorado)	35,908.19
Holy Cross (Colorado)	1,392.00
Homestead (Nebraska)	162.73
Hovenweep (Utah-Colorado)	299.34
Jackson Hole (Wyoming)	173,064.62
Jewel Cave (South Dakota)	1,274.56
Joshua Tree (California)	687,031.60
Katmai (Alaska)	2,697,590.00
Lava Beds (California)	46,027.56
Lehman Caves (Nevada)	640.00

National Monuments, cont.

Name and location	Acreage in U.S. ownership
Meriwether Lewis (Tennessee)	300.00
Montezuma Castle (Arizona)	783.09
Mound City Group (Ohio)	57.00
Muir Woods (California)	424.56
Natural Bridges (Utah)	2,649.70
Navajo (Arizona)	360.00
Ocmulgee (Georgia)	683.48
Old Kasaan (Alaska)	38.00
Oregon Caves (Oregon)	480.00
Organ Pipe Cactus (Arizona)	328,161.73
Perry's Victory Memorial (Ohio)	14.25
Petrified Forest (Arizona)	85,303.63
Pinnacles (California)	12,817.77
Pipe Spring (Arizona)	40.00
Pipestone (Minnesota)	115.60
Rainbow Bridge (Utah)	160.00
Saguaro (Arizona)	53,669.24
Scotts Bluff (Nebraska)	2,196.44
Shoshone Cavern (Wyoming)	212.37
Sitka (Alaska)	57.00
Statue of Liberty (New York)	10.38
Sunset Crater (Arizona)	3,040.00
Timpanogos Cave (Utah)	250.00
Tonto (Arizona)	1,120.00
Tumacacori (Arizona)	10.00
Tuzigoot (Arizona)	42.67
Verendrye (North Dakota)	253.04
Walnut Canyon (Arizona)	1,641.62
Wheeler (Colorado)	300.00
White Sands (New Mexico)	140,247.04
Whitman (Washington)	45.84
Wupatki (Arizona)	34,853.03
Yucca House (Colorado)	9.60
Zion (Utah)	33,920.75

National Military Parks

Chickamauga and Chattanooga (Ga.-Tenn.)	8,127.16
Fort Donelson (Tennessee)	102.54
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial (Virginia)	2,420.71
Gettysburg (Pennsylvania)	2,534.11
Guilford Courthouse (N. C.)	148.83
Kings Mountain (South Carolina)	4,012.00
Moores Creek (North Carolina)	30.00
Petersburg (Virginia)	1,324.62
Shiloh (Tennessee)	3,729.26
Stones River (Tennessee)	323.86
Vicksburg (Mississippi)	1,323.56

National Memorial Park

Theodore Roosevelt (N. Dak.)	58,341.26
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National Battlefield Parks

Kennesaw Mountain (Georgia)	3,094.21
Richmond (Virginia)	684.44

National Battlefield Sites

Antietam (Maryland)	183.33
Brices Cross Roads (Mississippi)	1.00
Cowpens (South Carolina)	1.00
Fort Necessity (Pennsylvania)	2.00

National Battlefield Sites (cont.)

Name and location	Acreage in U. S. ownership
Tupelo (Mississippi)	1.00
White Plains (New York) ....	.00

National Historic Sites

Adams Mansion (Massachusetts)	4.05
Atlantic Campaign (Georgia)	20.96
Federal Hall Memorial (New York) .....	.49
Fort Raleigh (North Carolina)	16.45
Hampton (Maryland)	43.30
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt (New York)	33.23
Hopewell Village (Pennsylvania)	848.06
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Missouri)	82.58
Manassas National Battlefield Park (Virginia)	1,604.57
Old Philadelphia Custom House (Pennsylvania) .....	.79
Salem Maritime (Massachusetts)	8.61
San Juan* (Puerto Rico)	40.00
Vanderbilt Mansion (New York)	211.65

National Memorials

House where Lincoln died (D. C.) .....	.05
Kill Devil Hill (N. C.)	314.40
Lee Mansion (Virginia)	2.71
Lincoln Memorial (D. C.) ....	.61

* Administered by National Park Service, but Dept. of the Army has basic jurisdiction over the area.

National Memorials—(cont.)

Name and location	Acreage in U. S. ownership
Lincoln Museum (D. C.) .....	.18
Mount Rushmore (South Dakota)	1,688.27
New Echota Marker (Georgia) .....	.92
Thomas Jefferson (D. C.)	1.20
Washington Monument (D. C.) .....	.37

National Cemeteries

Antietam (Maryland)	11.36
Battleground (District of Columbia)	1.03
Fort Donelson (Tennessee) ...	15.34
Fredericksburg (Virginia)	12.00
Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) ...	15.55
Poplar Grove (Virginia)	8.72
Shiloh (Tennessee)	10.25
Stones River (Tennessee)	20.09
Vicksburg (Mississippi)	119.76
Yorktown (Virginia)	2.91

National Parkways

Blue Ridge (Va.-N. C.)	44,822.61
George Washington Memorial (Va.-Md.)	2,912.67
Natchez Trace (Miss.-Ala.-Tenn.)	13,648.87

National Capital Parks

National Capital Parks (D. C.-Va.-Md.)	29,046.52
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The National Red Cross

The American National Red Cross was first organized in 1881 as the American Association of the Red Cross by its founder and first president, Clara Barton, in accordance with the Treaty of Geneva, which the U. S. signed in 1882. It was reincorporated with its present title under government supervision on January 5, 1905, by act of Congress. On May 8, 1947, changes in the charter giving chapters majority representation in the governing body were enacted into law when a bill unanimously passed by Congress was signed by President Truman.

The President of the United States is now Honorary Chairman of the organization. President of the American National Red Cross is George C. Marshall, who also is chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

National headquarters are at 17th and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Total membership, according to latest available records, include 18,110,000 adults, with 19,-

400,000 children and young people enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. The American National Red Cross has a total of 3,751 chapters and 5,044 branches, covering all parts of the country.

The primary functions of the American Red Cross are to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war; to serve as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their armed forces; to provide relief in national and international calamities, and carry on a program designed to prevent such disasters.

Many educational services in the fields of health are included in the program of the American National Red Cross—instruction in first aid, water safety, accident prevention, home nursing, and nutrition. The National Blood Program to collect, process, and distribute blood and blood derivatives for medical use, without charge for these products, to all the people of the country, in time will serve the needs of every community for these products.

Museums of the United States

Source: Questionnaires to Museums.

NEW YORK CITY

American Academy of Arts and Letters: 633 W. 155th St., New York 32. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 2-5 (closed Mon.). Free.

Painting, sculpture by members of Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters. Fall Exhibition by candidates for Art Grant. Spring Exhibition by new members and recipients of Grants.

American Museum of Natural History: Central Park W. at 79th St., New York 24. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun. & hlds. 1-5. Free.

Covers all branches of natural sciences except systematic botany with thorough exhibits in each field. Large habitat groups of animals. Library.

Brooklyn Museum: Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn 17, N. Y. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun. & hlds. 1-5 (closed Xmas). Free.

European and American paintings. Important Egyptian collection. Exhibits showing Primitive and New World cultures. American rooms. Industrial design laboratory. Art school. Library and concerts.

Cloisters: Ft. Tryon Pk., New York 33. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun., hlds. 1-5 (May-Sept. 1-6). Free (Fri. 25c.).

Cloisters, chapel, chapter house reconstructed from parts of old European structures. Frescoes, polychromed statues, stained glass, Gothic tapestries. Branch of Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Frick Collection: 1 E. 70th St., New York 21. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. & hlds. 1-5. Free.

Paintings, watercolors, prints, drawings of 14th to 19th centuries. Italian Renaissance and French sculpture. Chinese and French porcelain. Concerts.

Hispanic Society of America: Broadway bet. 155th and 156th Sts., New York 32. Open: wkdys. 10-4:30, Sun. 1-5. Library open: wkdys. 1-4:30 (closed Sun., Mon., hlds., mo. of Aug.). Free.

Devoted to Spanish and Portuguese art, literature. Paintings, sculpture, ceramics, metalwork, furniture, textiles, manuscripts.

Metropolitan Museum of Art: 5th Ave. at 82nd St., New York 28. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun., hlds. 1-5. Free.

Extensive collection of European and American paintings and prints. Egyptian and Asiatic decorative arts and crafts. Ceramics, oriental rugs, musical instruments, arms and armor. American period rooms. Costumes and textiles. Library. See also Cloisters.

Museum of Modern Art: 11 W. 53rd St., New York 19. Open: wkdys. 12-7, Sun. & hlds. 1-7. Adm. 44c.

Founded to encourage study of modern art and its application to manufacturing and practical life. Constantly changing exhibitions of contemporary painting, sculpture, photography, architecture, industrial art, films.

Museum of Non-Objective Painting: 1071 5th Ave., New York 28. Open: wkdys. 10-6 (closed Mon.), Sun. 12-6. Free.

Paintings by the masters of non-objective painting. Group loan shows. Bach and Beethoven music.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation: Broadway at 155th St., New York 32. Open: Tues.-Sat. 2-5 (closed Sun., Mon., hlds.). Free.

Archaeology and ethnology of Americas from Arctic Circle to Tierra del Fuego. Library.

Museum of the City of New York: 5th Ave. at 104th St., New York 29. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 1-5, closed Xmas. Free.

History of New York City. Period costumes, furniture, miniature scenes, portraits, paintings, prints, manuscripts, silver, toys, dolls. Fire engines, horse car, "Tally-ho" coach. Theater, music exhibits.

National Academy of Design: 1083 5th Ave. (at 90th St.) New York 28. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 1-5 (during exhibitions). Adm. 25c. Permanent collection not available at present for exhibition. Special annual exhibitions of selected organizations.

New York Historical Society: Central Park W. at 77th St., New York 24. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 1-5, (Sat. 10-5, closed Mon., NY Day, July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas, month of Aug.). Free.

New York city and state historical exhibits. Early American paintings and portraits. American folk arts and crafts. Audubon watercolors of birds. John Rogers statuette groups. Library.

New York Museum of Science and Industry: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. Open: every day 10-10. Adm. 50c.

Exhibits of instruments, techniques, developments of science and industry. Many arranged for operation by visitors.

Roosevelt (Theodore) Museum: 28 E. 20th St., New York 3. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. & hlds. 1-5 (closed Thns. Day, Xmas, NY Day). Free.

Restored birthplace of Roosevelt. Mounting of lion shot by him in Africa. Photographs, letters, trophies, personal items. Extensive cartoon collection.

Whitney Museum of American Art: 10 W. 8th St., New York 11. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 1-5 (closed Mon. & June 1-Sept. 15). Free. Sculpture, paintings, watercolors, drawings, prints by American artists. Annual exhibitions of American contemporaries.

CHICAGO

Art Institute of Chicago: Michigan Ave. at Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill. Open: wkdys. 9-5, Sun. 12-5. Adm. 30c. (free Wed., Sat., Sun., hldys.).

Paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings. Oriental arts; European, American decorative arts. Thorne Miniature Rooms. Library, art school.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, Museum of Natural History: 2001 N. Clark St., Chicago 14, Ill. Open: wkdys. 1-4 (Sat. 10-5, closed Mon.), Sun. & hldys. 10-5. Free.

Emphasis on regional natural history. Habitat groups of existing and prehistoric animals. Study collections of North American flora and fauna.

Chicago Historical Society: N. Clark St. at North Ave., Chicago, Ill. Open: wkdys. 9:30-4:30, Sun. 12:30-5:30. Free (Sun., Mem. Day, July 4, Lab. Day 25c.).

Exhibits and period rooms from discovery and exploration of America to present. Special emphasis on history of Chicago. Washington, Lincoln exhibits.

Chicago Natural History Museum (formerly Field Museum): Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 5, Ill. Open: wkdys. & Sun.—Nov.—Feb. 9-4; May—Aug. 9-6; Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct. 9-5 (closed Xmas and NY Day). Adm. 30c. (free Thurs., Sat., Sun.).

Exhibits in anthropology, botany, geology, zoology. Prehistoric skeletons. Dioramas of Stone-Age Europe. Vast Egyptian collection. Model of moon.

Museum of Science and Industry: 57th St. at Lake Michigan, Chicago 37, Ill. Open: fall & winter—wkdys. 9:30-4 (Sat. 9:30-5:30), Sun. & hldys. 9:30-7; spring & summer—wkdys. 9:30-5:30, Sun. & hldys. 9:30-7. Free (small fee to several exhibits).

Over 8 acres of exhibits. Working coal mine. Full-size street of 1910. Fully equipped farm. Evolution of automobile and airplane. Working iron foundry. Radar and navigation exhibits. Exhibits in physics, medicine, chemistry.

Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago: 1155 E. 58th St., Chicago 37, Ill. Open: June 1—Nov. 30—wkdys. 10-5, Sun. 11-5; Dec. 1—May 31—wkdys. 1-5 (Sat. 10-5), Sun. 11-5. Free.

Representative collections of Near Eastern objects, including 40-ton human-headed winged bull from Khorsabad; 16-ft. statue of Tutenkhamon from Egypt; gold ornaments from ancient Persia.

Vanderpoel (John H.) Memorial Art Gallery: Longwood Dr. at 96th St., Chicago 43, Ill. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 9-5 (closed hldys.). Free.

Paintings, watercolors, etchings, sculpture. Attempts to serve the person uninitiated in art as well as the connoisseur. Stated to be, "The unique gallery in the world."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Corcoran Gallery of Art: 17th St. at New York Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Open: wkdys. 10-4:30 (Mon. 12-4:30, Sat. 9-4:30), Sun. & hldys. 2-5 (closed Xmas & July 4). Free.

Specializes in American art, but has notable collection of 17th century Dutch and 19th century French paintings. Persian rugs, Italian majolica, Greek and Roman antiquities. Bayre bronzes. Large collection of American sculpture.

Freer Gallery of Art: Independence Ave. at 12th St., Washington 25, D. C. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 9-4:30 (closed Xmas). Free.

Oriental paintings, sculpture, bronzes, pottery, metalwork, manuscripts. Largest extant Whistler collection.

National Air Museum: The Mall, 10th and Jefferson Dr., Washington 25, D. C. Open: every day but Xmas 9-4:30. Free.

35 full-sized aircraft, including Wright brothers' *Kitty Hawk*, Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*, Wiley Post's *Winnie Mae*. Engines, propellers, structure specimens, instruments, etc.

National Collection of Fine Arts: Constitution Ave. at 10th St., Washington 25, D. C. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 9-4:30. Free.

Art collections given by Harriet Lane Johnston, Ralph Cross Johnson, William T. Evans, John Gellatly and others.

National Gallery of Art: Constitution Ave. at 6th St., Washington 25, D. C. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun. 2-10, closed Xmas & New Year's Day. Free.

Paintings, sculpture, drawings, prints, decorative arts given by Mellon, Kress, Widener, Rosenwald, Dale, the Booths and others. U. S. Government Index of American Design. Concerts.

Smithsonian Institution: on the Mall, Washington 25, D. C.

Maintains the following museums and art galleries: Freer Gallery of Art, National Air Museum, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Gallery of Art, U. S. National Museum. See those entries.

United States National Museum: several bldgs. on the Mall, Washington 25, D. C. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 9-4:30. Free.

Exhibits in anthropology, biology, geology, engineering, industry, history. Relics of Washington and Lincoln.

PHILADELPHIA

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia: 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pa. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (summer 9-4), Sun. 1-5. Free.

Large habitat groups of animals of North America, Africa, Asia. Hall of Earth History and Audubon Bird Hall. Minerals and gems. Library.

Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts: 20th St. at Benj. Franklin Pkwy.,

Philadelphia 3, Pa. Open: wkdys. 12-5 (Sat. 10-5, closed Mon.), Sun. 12-5. Adm. 60c.

Exhibits in various branches of science, many allowing operation by visitors. Planetarium, observatory, library.

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts: Broad and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia 2. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon., July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas, NY Day), Sun. & hldys. 1-5. Free (except during two annual exhibitions).

Permanent collections include American art from Revolution to present. Special winter exhibit of painting, sculpture. Special fall exhibit of water colors, prints, miniatures.

Philadelphia Museum of Art: Parkway at 26th St., Philadelphia 30, Pa. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 9:30-5 (closed Xmas & NY Day). Free.

Art from beginning of Christian era. Paintings: old masters, contemporary French, American, Mexican. Prints, decorative arts, period rooms. Architectural units. Medieval and Oriental arts. Movies.

MUSEUMS IN OTHER CITIES

Alabama Museum of Natural History: University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 8-5. Free.

All phases of natural history with emphasis on geology. *See also* Mound State Monument Archaeological Museum.

Albright Art Gallery. *See* Buffalo Fine Arts Academy.

Atkins Museum. *See* Nelson Gallery.

Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Natl.: Lake Rd., Route 80, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Relics, pictures, documents of baseball history. Bronze plaques of game's immortals. *See also* Hall of Fame in index.

Berkshire Museum: Pittsfield, Mass. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 2-5. Free.

Art objects from Egyptian to modern times. Paintings and sculpture. Indian and Eskimo exhibits. Original "One Horse Shay."

(Boston) Museum of Fine Arts: 465-479 Huntington Ave., Boston 15, Mass. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 1:30-5:30. Free.

European and American paintings. Early American silver, furniture, interiors. Print collection largest in U. S. Noted Asiatic, Egyptian, Classical collections.

Buffalo Fine Arts Academy—Albright Art Gallery: 1285 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 9, N. Y. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Mon. 2-6, Wed. 2-10), Sun. 2-6. Free.

European and American paintings, including contemporary works. Sculpture court. Small sculptures and ceramics. Religious art. Library and concerts.

Buffalo Museum of Science: Humboldt Park, Buffalo, N. Y. Open: wkdys. 10-5

(Sat. 9-5), Sun. & hldys. 1:30-5:30. Free. Extensive natural history collections. African and South Sea exhibits. Chinese pottery. Babylonian seals. First and rare editions of scientific monographs.

California Academy of Sciences: Golden Gate Park, San Francisco 18. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 10-5. Free.

North American and African habitat groups. Exhibits of large game fish. Reptiles, plants, fossils, minerals. Aquarium.

California Palace of the Legion of Honor: Lincoln Park, San Francisco. Open: every day of year 10-5. Free.

European and American paintings. Rodin sculpture and drawings. Furniture, bronzes, porcelain, tapestries. Egyptian art. Organ recitals and movies.

Carnegie Institute: 4400 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Open: wkdys. 10-6, Sun. 2-6. Free.

Department of Fine Arts: European and American paintings, ancient sculpture. Carnegie Museum: exhibits in history and natural history. Decorative and useful arts. Music Hall, Carnegie Library.

Cincinnati Art Museum: Eden Park, Cincinnati 6, Ohio. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Tues. 10-10), Sun. 2-5. Free.

Paintings, prints since 15th century. Egyptian, Greco-Roman, Medieval, Oriental sculpture. Pottery, bronzes. American Indian objects. Library, movies.

Cleveland Museum of Art: Wade Park, Cleveland 6, Ohio. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (Wed. 9 A.M.-10 P.M., closed Mon.), Sun. 1-6. Free.

Classical and modern art of all nations and ages; considerable art of Cleveland. Paintings, sculpture, graphic arts, furniture, textiles. Byzantine, Medieval, Early American collections.

Cleveland Museum of Natural History: 2717 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio. Open: wkdys. 9-5, Sun. 2-6. Free.

Mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, plants, minerals. Most complete mastodon yet found. Hanna Star Dome, showing constellations month by month.

Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center: 30 W. Dale St., Colorado Springs, Colo. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon. from Sept. thru May), Sun. 1:30-5. Free.

Contemporary paintings. Latin American and Southwestern folk arts and crafts. Navajo sand-painting reproductions. Concerts, theater arts.

Currier Gallery of Art: 192 Orange St., Manchester, N. H. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun. 2-5. Free.

Paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture, glass, tapestries. American furniture and decorative arts of 17th to 19th centuries. Concerts, lectures, movies.

Davenport Public Museum: Brady St. at 7th, Davenport, Iowa. Open: wkdys., Sun., hldys. 2-5 (Sat. 9-12, 1-4). Free.

Science, history, applied art exhibits, including anthropology, ethnology, Oriental and Mediterranean culture. Art and Historical Library at 215 Main St.

Denver Art Museum: City and County Bldg., Denver, Colo. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (Mon. 2-5, 7-9), Sun. 2-5. Free.

European, American paintings and decorative arts. Oriental, South Sea, African, Latin American, American Indian arts and crafts. Art school, children's museum.

Denver Museum of Natural History: City Park, Denver 6. Open: wkdys. 9-5, Sun. 12-5. Free.

Natural history of North and South America. Habitat groups of mammals and birds. Minerals, dinosaur skeletons.

Detroit Institute of Arts: 5200 Woodward Ave., Detroit 2, Mich. Open: Sept.-June—wkdys. 1-10 (Sat. 9-6, closed Mon.), Sun. 9-6; July & Aug.—wkdys. & Sun. 9-6 (closed Mon.); closed all hldys. Free.

Survey of history as expressed in arts. Paintings, sculpture, furniture, glass, gold work, ivory, graphic arts, textiles. Large murals by Diego Rivera. Lectures, movies, gallery talks.

Farmers' Museum: Lake Rd., Route 80, Cooperstown, N. Y. Open: May-Oct. every day 9-6 (weekends 9-8). Adm. 50c. (80c. incl. Fenimore House).

Early farm and handicraft tools. Schoolhouse, country store, smithy, lawyer's office. Cardiff "Giant." Operated by N. Y. State Historical Assn.

Fenimore House: Lake Rd., Route 80, Cooperstown, N. Y. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (Sat. 9-12), closed Sun.; Open every day May-Oct. 9-6 (weekends 9-8). Adm. 50c. (80c. incl. Farmers' Museum).

American portraits, genre paintings. Browere life masks of Founding Fathers. Hamilton-Burr Room. James Fenimore Cooper Collection. Folk art. Library. Operated by N. Y. State Historical Assn.

Gardner (Isabella Stewart) Museum: 280 The Fenway, Boston 15, Mass. Open: Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10-4, Sun. 1-4 (closed other days, hldys., and during Aug.). Free (children under 8 not admitted).

Renaissance art in setting resembling Venetian palace. Painting, sculpture, tapestries, furniture. Music in Tapestry Room in afternoon of open days.

Heard Museum: 22 E. Monte Vista Rd., Phoenix, Ariz. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 1-5 (closed Mon.). Free.

Prehistoric and historic pottery, blankets, beadwork, carvings, weapons, etc. from various parts of world.

Herron (John) Art Museum: 110 E. 16th St., Indianapolis, Ind. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (closed Mon. & hldys.), Sun. 1-6. Free.

European paintings from Renaissance to present. American paintings of 19th and

20th centuries. Egyptian and Asiatic sculpture and ceramics.

Huntington (Henry E.) Library and Art Gallery: San Marino 15, Calif. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 1-4:30 (closed Mon. and during Oct.). Free (reservations must be made).

18th century British paintings. Library of English and American history and literature. Gutenberg Bible. Franklin's autobiography in his handwriting. Botanical garden. Research facilities.

Layton Art Gallery: 758 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 2, Wis. Open: wkdys. 9-5, Sun. 2-5. Free.

Exhibitions of contemporary artists and craftsmen. Special exhibitions, lectures.

Los Angeles County Museum: Exposition Park, Los Angeles 7, Calif. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Mon. 1-5, Fri. 10-5, 7-10), Sun. & hldys. 1-5. Free.

American, European, Eastern art. American, English silver. American, African mammal groups. American Indian exhibits. California History Hall. Movies, lectures, concerts, library.

Mint Museum of Art: 501 Eastover Rd., Charlotte, N. C. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 3-5. Museum closed July 1-Sept. 15. Free.

American and European paintings and prints. Period furniture. Relics of former U. S. branch mint. Eagle on façade believed to be largest carved wooden eagle in world.

Mound State Monument Archaeological Museum: Moundville, Ala. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 8-5. Adm. 25c.

Uncovered Indian burials, etc., of Moundville Indians. Operated by Alabama Museum of Natural History.

Navajo Ceremonial Art, Museum of: Camino Lejo, near old Pecos Rd., Santa Fe, N. Mex. Open: wkdys. 9-12, 1-4:30 (closed Mon.), Sun. 3-5. Adm. 25c.

Sand paintings, ceremonial objects, baskets, blankets, silver. Music records of chants. Comparative material from Asia and elsewhere. Library.

Nelson (William Rockhill) Gallery of Art and Atkins Museum of Fine Arts: 4525 Oak, Kansas City 2, Mo. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Fri. 1-5, closed Mon.), Sun. & hldys. 2-6 (closed NY Day, July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas). Also open Wed. & Fri. eves. 7-10 from Oct. 1-Apr. 30. Adm. 25c. (free Sat., Sun., hldys., Wed. & Fri. eves.).

European paintings from 18th century to present. Extensive Chinese collection. Egyptian, Greek, Roman collections. English pottery. Wed. eve. lecture series. Concerts, movies.

New York State Historical Association: Lake Rd., Route 80, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Maintains Farmers' Museum and Fenimore House. See those entries.

Newark Museum: 49 Washington St., Newark 2, N. J. Open: Oct.-June—wkdys. 12-5:30 (Wed. & Thur. 12-5:30, 7-9:30), Sun.

& hldys. 2-6; July-Sept.—wklys. 12-5 (Thur. 12-5, 6:30-9), Sun. & hldys. 2-6. Free.

American painting and sculpture, including contemporary work. Outstanding Tibetan collection. Coins of all nations. Exhibits in mechanics, astronomy, biology, anthropology. Concerts.

Ringling (John and Mable) Museum of Art: Sarasota, Fla. Open: every day 9-4:30 (Residence 10-4:30). Adm.: Art Museum 50¢. Residence (incl. Circus Museum), \$1. Collection of Baroque and other paintings in Art Museum. Rare household furnishings in Ringling Residence. Museum of the American Circus opened on Residence grounds in 1948.

Rosierucian Egyptian, Oriental Museum: San Jose, Calif. Open: wklys. 9-5 (Sat. 9-1), Sun. 12-5. Free.

Egyptian and Oriental antiquities. Mummies, statuary, jewelry, utensils, clothing. Reproductions of Egyptian rock tomb and temple.

(St. Louis) **City Art Museum:** Forest Park, St. Louis 5, Mo. Open: wklys. & Sun. 10-5 (Mon. 2:30-9:30). Free.

Oriental and Western art and decorative arts. Paintings, sculpture, prints, ceramics, oriental rugs. Period rooms.

San Diego, Fine Arts Gallery of: Plaza de Panama, Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif. Open: wklys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 1-5:30. Free.

Old European and modern American paintings, featuring also old and modern Spanish and modern French. Important collection of original prints. Old Asiatic arts. Library.

San Diego Society of Natural History—Natural History Museum: San Diego, Calif. Open: wklys. & Sun. 9-5 (closed Xmas). Free.

Mammals, birds, fossils, shells, plants, insects, minerals. Emphasis on Southwestern U. S., Sonora, Lower California. Library.

San Francisco Museum of Art: War Memorial Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Open:

wklys. 12-10 (Sat. 12-9), Sun. 1-5. Free. Contemporary European and American paintings, drawings, prints, architecture, photographs, decorative arts, including work by San Francisco artists. Concerts and movies. Library.

Southwest Museum, Inc.: Marmion Way at Museum Dr., Highland Pk., Los Angeles 42, Calif. Open: wklys. & Sun. 1-5 (closed Mon., Xmas, July 4). Free.

American Indian exhibits, ancient and modern. Casa de Adobe, reproduction of adobe hacienda, located at 4605 N. Figueroa St. Library, lectures.

Toledo Museum of Art: Monroe at Scottwood, Toledo 2, Ohio. Open: wklys. 9-5 (Mon. 1-5), Sun. hldys. 1-5. Free.

Dutch, French, English, American paintings. Old Masters. Prints, manuscripts, sculpture. Ancient, modern glass. Oriental, Egyptian art. Library, concerts.

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: Boulevard at Grove Ave., Richmond 20. Open: wklys. 10:30-6 (closed Mon.), Sun. 2-5:30. Free (Tues., Thur., Fri., 25¢ plus tax).

European, American, Oriental, Pacific Island art. Special collections: modern French, American paintings, Russian Crown Jewels. Statewide educational programs.

Walters Art Gallery: Charles and Centre Sts., Baltimore 1, Md. Open: wklys. 11-5 (July & Aug. 11-4), Sun. & hldys. 2-5 (closed NY Day, July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas). Free.

Art from ancient empires to 19th century Europe. Important collections of Etruscan art and medieval illuminated books. Original manuscript of "Star-Spangled Banner."

Worcester Art Museum: 55 Salisbury St., Worcester 2, Mass. Open: wklys. 10-5 (Tues. in Nov.—Apr. 10-10), Sun. 2-5 (Oct.—May 2-6), hldys. 2-5 (closed July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas). Free.

Art from Egyptian to modern times, including Far East. Emphasis on painting and sculpture. Classes, lectures, concerts, films. School.

The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty ("Liberty Enlightening the World") is a 225-ton bronze female figure, 152 ft. 5 in. in height, facing the ocean from Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. The right hand holds aloft a torch, and the left hand carries a tablet upon which is inscribed: "July 4, 1776."

The statue was designed by Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, at the request of the French government, as a present to the U. S. to commemorate the centennial of American independence. It cost \$450,000.

The pedestal, 151 ft. 1 in. in height, was erected by the U. S., and its cost of \$350,000 was met by popular subscription in this country. The cornerstone was laid Aug.

5, 1884, and the unveiling of the statue took place Oct. 28, 1886.

On a tablet inside the main entrance of the pedestal is engraved the following sonnet, written by Emma Lazarus:

The New Colossus

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes com-

mand
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

U. S. Postal Regulations

Source: U. S. Post Office.

FIRST CLASS (LIMIT 70 LB.):

Letters and written and sealed matter: 3¢ for each oz., local and nonlocal, except that drop letters are subject to 1¢ for each oz. when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers.

Government postal cards: 1¢.

Private mailing or post cards: 1¢.

AIR MAIL (LIMIT 8 OZ.):

6¢ for each oz. or fraction thereof within the continental U. S., within any Territory or possession of the U. S., within any geographical area which is a protectorate of the U. S., or between any of the foregoing. This includes air mail to or from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the U. S., Canton Island, Canal Zone, Guam and any other place where the U. S. mail service is in operation.

AIR PARCEL POST (OVER 8 OZ. TO 70 LB.):

The zone rates prescribed for parcels carried by air (including other transportation to and from air-mail routes) shall apply, to mailable matter of any class weighing over 8 oz. but not more than 70 lb. nor exceeding 100 in. in length and girth combined, including written and other matter of the first class, whether sealed or unsealed, except that in the case of mail of the first class the rate shall not be less than 3¢ an oz. or fraction thereof.

The rate of 6¢ an oz. or fraction thereof will apply (until otherwise instructed) to all domestic air mail weighing up to and including 8 oz., regardless of distance or zone; the zone rates prescribed by Public Law 819, will apply to such mail weighing over 8 oz., fractions of a lb. being charged as a full lb. (provided that on air mail of the first class the rate shall not be less than 3¢ an oz. or fraction thereof).

Air Parcel-Post Zone Rates

Zone and (miles)	First lb.	Addl. lbs.
First & Second (to 150)	55¢	4¢
Third (150-300)	60¢	8¢
Fourth (300-600)	65¢	14¢
Fifth (600-1,000)	70¢	24¢
Sixth (1,000-1,400)	75¢	33¢
Seventh (1,400-1,800)	75¢	45¢
Eighth (over 1,800)	80¢	65¢

Exceptions

The rate of 80¢ for first lb. (over 8 oz. to 1 lb.) and 80¢ for each additional lb. or fraction thereof shall be charged on parcels transported by air as follows:

(a) Between any point in continental U. S. and any point in its Territories and possessions falling in the eighth delivery zone, namely, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, etc.

(b) Between or within Territories and possessions of the U. S. where the eighth zone is applicable.

(c) Between continental U. S. or its Territories and possessions and the Canal Zone.

(d) Between U. S. or its Territories and possessions and overseas A.P.O.'s and Fleet Post Offices.

(e) Between U. S. or its Territories and possessions and U. S. naval vessels stationed in foreign waters if foreign port is used as part of address.

SECOND CLASS (NO LIMIT OF WEIGHT):

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals containing notice of second-class entry: 1¢ for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof, or the fourth-class rate, whichever is cheaper.

FOURTH CLASS (PARCEL POST) (OVER 8 OZ. TO 70 LB.):

Merchandise, books, printed matter and all other mailable matter not in first or second class.

Limit of size: 100 in. length and girth combined.

Parcel-Post Zone Rates

Zone and (miles)	2-10 lb.*		11-70 lb.†
	1st lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Local	\$.10	\$.01	\$.0075
First & Second (to 150) . . . . .	.12	.021	.02
Third (150-300) . . . . .	.13	.03	.028
Fourth (300-600) . . . . .	.14	.045	.0425
Fifth (600-1,000) . . . . .	.15	.06	.055
Sixth (1,000-1,400) . . . . .	.16	.075	.0725
Seventh (1,400-1,800) . . . . .	.17	.095	.0925
Eighth (over 1,800) . . . . .	.18	.115	.1125

* Figure the first lb. from the first column, the remainder of lbs. from this column. † Figure the first lb. from the first column, the next 9 lb. from the second, and the remainder of lbs. from this column.

THIRD CLASS (LIMIT 8 OZ.):

PIECE RATE:

Circulars and merchandise, except seeds, plants, etc.: 2¢ for first 2 oz., 1¢ each additional oz.

Books and catalogues of 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc.: 1½¢ for each 2 oz.

Minimum third-class charge for pieces of odd size or form: 3¢.

THIRD CLASS—BULK RATE:

Circulars and merchandise (not less than 20 lb. or 200 pieces): 14¢ per pound, minimum of 1¢ each.

Books and catalogues of 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc. (20 lb. or 200 pieces): 10¢ per lb., minimum of 1¢ each.

Annual fee for mailings of third-class matter at bulk rate: \$10 per calendar year.

NOTE: For conditions and restrictions governing mail to armed forces overseas, consult postmaster.

BOOKS (LIMIT 70 LB.):

Books (containing no advertising matter other than incidental announcements of books) for all zones: 8¢ first lb., 4¢ each additional lb.

LIBRARY BOOKS (LIMIT 70 LB.):

Books sent by authorized libraries to readers and when returned by such readers, for delivery within the first three zones or the state in which mailed: 4¢ first lb., 1¢ each additional lb.

SPECIAL DELIVERY AND SPECIAL HANDLING:

The prepayment of the special-delivery fee entitles mail to the most expeditious handling and transportation possible, and also entitles it to special delivery at the office of address.

Prepayment of the special-handling fee entitles fourth-class matter to the most expeditious handling, transportation and delivery possible, but not special delivery at the office of address.

Fees for Special Delivery and Special Handling

Weight	Special delivery		Special handling (4th class only)
	First class	2nd, 3rd, 4th class	
Up to 2 lb.	15¢	25¢	15¢
2 to 10 lb.	25¢	35¢	20¢
Over 10 lb.	35¢	45¢	25¢

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES:

Money orders for amounts from 1¢ to \$100 are issued upon written application made by the remitter or his agent showing the amount of the order and the names and complete addresses of the payee and remitter. Fees are as follows:

Amount of order	Fee
\$.01 to \$ 5.00	10¢
5.01 to 10.00	15¢
10.01 to 50.00	25¢
50.01 to 100.00	35¢

Postal notes for amounts from 1¢ to \$10 are issued without written application for a fee of 8¢ each.

REGISTERED MAIL:

Fees for domestic registered mail (first-, second- and third-class matter, and sealed fourth-class matter on which postage at the first-class rate has been paid):

Indemnity limit	Fee
\$.01 to \$ 5.00 .....	.25
5.01 to 25.00 .....	.35
25.01 to 50.00 .....	.40
50.01 to 75.00 .....	.45
75.01 to 100.00 .....	.50
100.01 to 200.00 .....	.60
200.01 to 300.00 .....	.70
300.01 to 400.00 .....	.85
400.01 to 500.00	1.00
500.01 to 600.00	1.10
600.01 to 700.00	1.20
700.01 to 800.00	1.30
800.01 to 900.00	1.40
900.01 to 1000.00	1.50

For registered mail having a declared value in excess of the maximum indemnity covered by the registry fee paid there shall be charged additional fees (surcharges) as follows:

When declared value exceeds maximum indemnity covered by registry fee paid—	Fee
By not over \$50	2¢
By over \$50 but not over \$100	3¢
By over \$100 but not over \$200	4¢
By over \$200 but not over \$400	6¢
By over \$400 but not over \$600	7¢
By over \$600 but not over \$800	8¢
By over \$800 but not over \$1000	10¢

If the excess of the declared value over the maximum indemnity covered by the registry fee paid is \$1,000 or more, the additional fees for each \$1,000 or part of \$1,000 on articles destined to points within the several zones applicable to fourth-class matter shall be as follows:

Zone	Fee
For local delivery or for delivery within 1st zone	11¢
For delivery within 2nd zone	12¢
For delivery within 3rd zone	14¢
For delivery within 4th zone	15¢
For delivery within 5th or 6th zones ..	16¢
For delivery within 7th or 8th zones ..	18¢

In the case of nonnegotiable securities, surcharge is based on known or estimated cost of duplication.

Registration fee for mail without intrinsic value for which no indemnity is paid: 25¢.

INSURED MAIL:

Fee for insured mail (savings bonds, stubs, etc.) treated as registered mail under special authorization by the Department: 20¢.

Fees for domestic insured mail (third- and fourth-class matter):

Indemnity limit	Fee
\$.01 to \$ 5.00	5¢
5.01 to 10.00	10¢
10.01 to 25.00	15¢
25.01 to 50.00	20¢
50.01 to 100.00	25¢
100.01 to 200.00	30¢

C.O.D. MAIL:

Fees for domestic unregistered C.O.D. mail (third- and fourth-class matter and sealed domestic mail matter of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate):

Indemnity limit	Fee
\$.01 to \$ 2.50	20¢
2.51 to 5.00	25¢
5.01 to 25.00	35¢
25.01 to 50.00	45¢
50.01 to 100.00	55¢
100.01 to 150.00	60¢
150.01 to 200.00	65¢

Fees for domestic registered C.O.D. mail (sealed domestic mail of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate):

Amount collectible and indemnity payable	Fee
\$.01 to \$ 10.00 .....	.55
10.01 to 50.00 .....	.70
50.01 to 100.00 .....	.90
100.01 to 200.00*	1.15

* Limit of collections.

When indemnity in excess of \$200 is desired, the fees for domestic registered C.O.D. mail are:

Indemnity limit	Fee
\$200.01 to \$ 300.00	1.20
300.01 to 400.00	1.25
400.01 to 500.00	1.30
500.01 to 600.00	1.35
600.01 to 700.00	1.40
700.01 to 800.00	1.45
800.01 to 1000.00	1.55

MISCELLANEOUS:

Fees for senders' return receipts for domestic registered and insured mail: when requested at time of mailing, 5¢; when requested after time of mailing, 10¢; when requested showing to whom, when, and the address where the article was delivered, 31¢.

Fees for effecting delivery of domestic registered, insured, and C.O.D. mail to addressee only or to addressee or order: 20¢.

Fee for notifying sender or his representative of inability to deliver a C.O.D. article: 5¢.

A demurrage charge of 5¢ a day is collected on each C.O.D. article which the addressee fails to accept within 20 days after the first attempt to deliver or the first notice of arrival at the office of address is given.

Certificates of mailing for ordinary mail of any class and additional certificates for ordinary, registered, insured and C.O.D. mail: 1¢ for each article described thereon.

The sending of registered or insured mail to Army and Navy personnel overseas is restricted. Consult postmaster for details. C.O.D. mail cannot be sent to Navy personnel on board ships or at overseas shore stations.

FOREIGN REGULAR MAIL:

South and Central America (except European possessions), Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Andorra, Spain and Philippines: letters, 3¢ an oz. or fraction thereof; post cards, 2¢ single, 4¢ reply-paid.

Other countries: letters, 5¢ first oz., 3¢ each additional oz. or fraction thereof; post cards, 3¢ single, 6¢ reply-paid.

FOREIGN AIR MAIL:

Articles for transmission by air to any foreign country should have affixed the blue "Par Avion/By Air Mail" label (Form 2978). That label, however, is not to be affixed to articles intended for transmission by air within the U. S. only.

The Postmaster General's staff was established Jan. 22, 1946, by an order of the Postmaster General. It is the coordinating body of the Post Office Department, insuring uniformity of policy among the several bureaus and offices of the Department.

Members are: The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Postmasters General, the Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General, the Chief Inspector, the Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel, the Comptroller, and the Director of Budget and Administrative Planning. The First Assistant Postmaster General is chairman.

The highest price ever paid for a single postage stamp was reputed to have been more than \$45,000. It was a 1-cent British Guiana issue from the Arthur Hind collection sold at auction during 1933-34.

Air-Mail Rates per Half Ounce in Cents from U. S. to:

Aden.....	25	Ecuador.....	10	Liberia.....	25	Saba.....	10
Afghanistan.....	25	Egypt.....	15	Libya.....	15	St. Christopher.....	10
Albania.....	15	El Salvador.....	10	Liechtenstein.....	15	St. Eustatius.....	10
Algeria.....	15	England.....	15	Lithuania(n S.S.R.).....	15	St. Helena.....	25
Andorra.....	15	Eritrea.....	25	Luxemburg.....	25	St. Kitts.....	10
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	25	Estonia (n S.S.R.).....	15	Macao.....	25	St. Lucia.....	10
Angola.....	25	Ethiopia.....	25	Madagascar.....	25	St. Martin.....	10
Anguilla.....	10	Faeroe Islands.....	15	Madeira.....	15	St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	
Antigua.....	10	Falkland Islands.....	25	Malayan Union.....	25	(per oz.).....	08
Argentina.....	10	Fiji Islands.....	25	Malta.....	15	St. Vincent.....	10
Aruba.....	15	Finland.....	15	Manchuria.....	25	Salvador, El.....	25
Ascension Island.....	15	France.....	15	Martinique.....	10	Samoa, Western.....	15
Australia.....	25	French Equatorial.....	25	Mauritania.....	25	Santa Cruz Islands.....	25
Austria.....	15	Africa.....	25	Mauritius.....	06	Sarawak.....	25
Azores.....	15	French Guiana.....	10	Mexico (per oz.).....	15	Saudi Arabia.....	25
Bahamas.....	10	French Guinea.....	25	Montserrat.....	15	Scotland.....	15
Bahrain Island.....	25	French Pacific Settle-.....	25	Morocco (all zones).....	15	Senegal.....	25
Balearic Islands.....	15	ments.....	25	Mozambique.....	25	Seychelles.....	25
Balkhistan.....	25	French India.....	25	Nauru.....	25	Sierra Leone.....	25
Barbados.....	10	French Somaliland.....	25	Netherlands.....	15	Singapore.....	25
Barbuda.....	10	French Sudan.....	25	Netherlands Indies.....	25	Solomon Islands.....	25
Bechuanaland.....	25	Gambia.....	15	Nevis.....	10	South West Africa.....	25
Belgian Congo.....	25	Germany.....	15	New Caledonia.....	25	Southern Rhodesia.....	25
Belgium.....	15	Gibraltar.....	15	New Guinea.....	25	Spain.....	15
Bermudas.....	10	Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	25	New Hebrides.....	25	Spanish Guinea.....	25
Bolivia.....	10	Gold Coast.....	25	New Zealand.....	25	Straits Settlements.....	25
Bonaire.....	10	Great Britain.....	15	Nicaragua.....	10	Surinam.....	15
Brazil.....	10	Greece.....	15	Niger.....	25	Sweden.....	15
British Cameroons.....	25	Grenada.....	10	Nigeria.....	25	Switzerland.....	25
British Guiana.....	10	Grenadines.....	10	North Borneo, State of.....	25	Syria.....	25
British Honduras.....	10	Guadeloupe.....	10	Northern Ireland.....	15	Taiwan (Formosa).....	25
British Somaliland.....	25	Guatemala.....	10	Northern Rhodesia.....	25	Tanganyika Territory.....	25
Brunel.....	25	Haiti.....	10	Norway.....	15	Thailand.....	25
Bulgaria.....	15	Honduras.....	25	Nyasaland.....	25	Tibet.....	25
Burma.....	25	Hong Kong.....	25	Okinawa.....	25	Togo (French).....	25
Cameroon.....	25	Hungary.....	15	Pakistan.....	25	Tonga Islands.....	25
Canada (per oz.).....	08	Iceland.....	15	Palestine (Arab).....	25	Triste.....	15
Canary Islands.....	25	India.....	25	Panama.....	25	Trinidad.....	15
Cape Verde Islands.....	25	Indo-Chinese Union.....	25	Papua.....	10	Tripolitania.....	15
Ceylon.....	25	Indonesia.....	25	Paraguay.....	25	Tristan da Cunha.....	25
Chile.....	25	Iraq.....	25	Pemba.....	25	Tunisia.....	15
China.....	25	Ireland.....	15	Peru.....	10	Turkey.....	15
Colombia.....	25	Israel.....	25	Philippines.....	25	Turks Island.....	10
Corsica.....	15	Italian Somaliland.....	25	Poland.....	15	Uganda.....	25
Costa Rica.....	10	Italy.....	15	Portugal.....	15	Union of South Africa.....	25
Crete.....	15	Ivory Coast.....	25	Portuguese East Africa.....	25	U.S.S.R.....	10
Cuba.....	08	Jamaica.....	10	Portuguese Guinea.....	25	Uruguay.....	15
Curaçao.....	10	Japan.....	25	Portuguese India.....	25	Vatican City State.....	15
Cyprus.....	25	Jordan.....	25	Portuguese Timor.....	25	Venezuela.....	10
Cyrenaica.....	15	Korea.....	25	Portuguese West Africa.....	25	Virgin Islands (British).....	10
Czechoslovakia.....	15	Labuan.....	25	Redonda.....	10	Wales.....	15
Dahomey.....	25	Latvia(n S.S.R.).....	15	Reunion.....	25	Windward Islands.....	10
Denmark.....	15	Lebanon.....	25	Rio de Oro.....	25	Yemen.....	25
Dodecanese.....	15	Leeward Islands.....	10	Rumania.....	15	Yugoslavia.....	15
Dominica.....	10			Ryukyu Islands.....	25	Zanzibar.....	25
Dominican Republic.....	10						

The U. S. Postal System

Source: U. S. Government Organization Manual.

While the original purpose of the Postal System was to provide "the best means of establishing posts for conveying letters and intelligence through this continent" (Journals of the Continental Congress, May 27, 1775), the Post Office Department was ultimately enlarged to include other services. Among the most important were: postage stamps (1847), registered mail (1855), railway mail service (1862), city delivery service (1863), postal money orders (1864), foreign money orders (1867), special delivery (1885), rural delivery (1896), postal savings (1911), village delivery (1912), parcel post, including insurance and collect-on-delivery service (1913), and air mail (1918).

Benjamin Franklin, who was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia in 1737 and Co-Deputy Postmaster General of the British Colonies in North America in 1753, and who on July 26, 1775, became the first

Postmaster General under the Continental Congress, is credited with having laid much of the foundation for the development of the present Postal System.

The Constitution of the U. S., Article I, section 8, provided that "The Congress shall have Power . . . To establish Post Offices and post Roads."

Samuel Osgood was the first Postmaster General under the Constitution, having been appointed Sept. 26, 1789, at which time there were 75 post offices. From that small beginning, the Postal Service has been developed into what is now the largest business in the world.

During the fiscal year 1948, the Postal Service employed approximately 500,000 workers and had an annual pay roll in excess of \$1.2 billion. It handled more than \$18 billion and had gross receipts in excess of \$1.4 billion. There are approximately 41,700 post offices in the U. S.

History of the Flag

Source: *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL AMERICAN flag, the Continental or Grand Union flag, was displayed on Prospect Hill, Jan. 1, 1776, in the American lines besieging Boston. It had thirteen alternate red and white stripes, with the British Union Jack in the upper left corner.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted the design for a new flag, which actually was the Continental flag with the red cross of St. George and the white cross of St. Andrew replaced on the blue field by thirteen stars, one for each state. No rule was made as to the arrangement of the stars, and while they were usually shown in a circle, there were various other designs. It is uncertain when the new flag was first flown, but its first official announcement is believed to have been on Sept. 3, 1777.

The first public assertion that Betsy Ross made the first Stars and Stripes appeared in a paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on March 14, 1870, by William J. Canby, a grandson. However, Mr. Canby on later investigation found no official documents of any action by Congress on the flag before June 14, 1777. Betsy Ross' own story, according to her daughter, was that Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross, as representatives of Congress, visited her in Philadelphia in June, 1776, showing her a rough draft of the flag and asking her if she could make one. However, the only actual record of the manufacture of flags by Betsy Ross is a voucher in Harrisburg, Pa., for 14 pounds

and some shillings for flags for the Pennsylvania navy.

On Jan. 13, 1794, Congress voted to add two stars and two stripes to the flag in recognition of the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union. By 1818, there were twenty states in the Union, and as it was obvious that the flag would soon become unwieldy, Congress voted April 18 to return to the original thirteen stripes and to indicate the admission of a new state simply by the addition of a star the following July 4. The last two stars were added July 4, 1912, for New Mexico and Arizona.

The first Confederate flag, adopted in 1861 by the Confederate convention in Montgomery, Ala., was called the Stars and Bars; but because of its similarity in colors to the American flag, there was much confusion in the Battle of Bull Run. To remedy this situation, Gen. G. T. Beauregard suggested a battle flag, which was used by the Southern armies throughout the war. The flag consisted of a red field on which was placed a blue cross of St. Andrew separated from the field by a white fillet and adorned with thirteen* white stars for the Confederate states. In May, 1863, at Richmond, an official flag was adopted by the Confederate Congress. This flag was white and twice as long as wide; the union, two-thirds the width of the flag, contained the battle flag designed for Gen. Beauregard. A broad transverse stripe of red was added Feb. 4, 1865, so that the flag might not be mistaken for a signal of truce.

* 11 states formally seceded, and unofficial groups in Kentucky and Missouri adopted ordinances of secession. On this basis, these two states were admitted to the Confederacy, although the official state governments remained in the Union.

Flag Etiquette

(Public Law 829—77th Congress)

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may

not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flag-staffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, Feb-

ruary 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

SEC. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

(g) When flags of two or more nations

are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half-staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed.

(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half-staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spearheads or flag-staffs in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left

shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

SEC. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America, the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

SEC. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand

holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

SEC. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

SEC. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

SEC. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

Approved, December 22, 1942.

The American's Creed*

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

The Pledge to the Flag†

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

* William Tyler Page, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, wrote "The American's Creed" in 1917. It was accepted by the House of Representatives on behalf of the American people on April 3, 1918.

† Written by Francis Belamy in August, 1892, of the staff of *The Youth's Companion* in Boston, at the suggestion of James B. Upham, one of the editors.

CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE oldest federal constitution in existence was framed by a convention of delegates from twelve of the thirteen original states in Philadelphia in May 1787, Rhode Island failing to send a delegate. George Washington presided over the session, which lasted until September 17, 1787. The draft (originally a preamble and seven Articles) was submitted to all thirteen states and was to become effective when ratified by nine states. It went into effect on the first Wednesday in March 1789, having been ratified by New Hampshire, the ninth state to approve, on June 21, 1788. The states ratified the Constitution in the following order:

Delaware	December 7, 1787	South Carolina	May 23, 1788
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787	New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
New Jersey	December 18, 1787	Virginia	June 25, 1788
Georgia	January 2, 1788	New York	July 26, 1788
Connecticut	January 9, 1788	North Carolina	November 21, 1789
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788	Rhode Island	May 29, 1790
Maryland	April 28, 1788		

Outline of the Constitution

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SEC. 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.

SEC. 2. House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen—Qualifications of a Representative—Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned—Enumeration—Vacancies to be filled—Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

SEC. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen—How classified—State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc.—Qualifications of a Senator—President of the Senate, his right to vote—President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen—Power to try impeachments—When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside—Sentence.

SEC. 4. Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed—At least one Session in each year.

SEC. 5. Membership—Quorum—Adjournments—Rules—Power to punish or expel—Journal—Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.

SEC. 6. Compensation—Privileges—Disqualification in certain cases.

SEC. 7. House to originate all revenue bills—Veto—Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc.—Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law—Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.

SEC. 8. Powers of Congress.

SEC. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons—Habeas Corpus—Bills of attainder, etc.—Taxes, how apportioned—No export duty—No commercial preference—Money, how drawn from treasury, etc.—No titular nobility—Officers not to receive presents, etc.

SEC. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

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SEC. 1. President; his term of office—Electors of President; number and how appointed—Electors to vote on same day—Qualification of President—On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc.—President's compensation—His oath of office.

SEC. 2. President to be commander in chief—He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon—Treaty-making power—Nomination of certain officers—When President may fill vacancies.

SEC. 3. President shall communicate to Congress—He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc.—Shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

SEC. 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

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- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc.
- IV. Right of search and seizure regulated.
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IX. Rule of construction of Constitution.

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XVI. Taxes on incomes.

XVII. Election of Senators—Filling of vacancies.

XVIII. Prohibition.

XIX. Suffrage; not to be denied because of sex.

XX. Commencement of terms of President, Vice President and members of Congress; time of assembling of Congress.

XXI. Repeal of Prohibition.

The Constitution of the United States of America

PREAMBLE.—WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Section 1

Legislative powers vested in Congress.—All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

Composition of the House of Representatives.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.—2. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen

of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes—census.*—3. [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Filling of vacancies in representation.—4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive

* The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section.

Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

Selection of officers; power of impeachment.—5. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3*

The Senate.—[1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.]

Classification of Senators; filling of vacancies.—2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments [until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies].

Qualification of Senators.—3. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Vice President to be President of Senate.

—4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

Selection of Senate officers; President pro tempore.—5. The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

Senate to try impeachments.—6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment.—7. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and en-

joy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4

Control of congressional elections.—1. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

Time for assembling of Congress.—2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5

Each house to be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members; regulations as to quorum.—1. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each house to determine its own rules.—2. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Journals and yeas and nays.—3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Adjournment.—4. Neither House, during the Session of Congress shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

Compensation and privileges of Members of Congress.—1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the

* The first paragraph of section three of article I of the Constitution of the United States, and so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to filling vacancies, are amended by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

† Amended by article XX, section 2, of the amendments to the Constitution.

Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

Incompatible offices; exclusions.—2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7

Revenue bills to originate in House.—1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Manner of passing bills; veto power of President.—2. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Concurrent orders or resolutions, to be passed by President.—3. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8

General powers of Congress.*

The Congress shall have Power.—1. To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Borrowing of money.—2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Regulation of commerce.—3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

Naturalization and bankruptcy.—4. To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.

Money, weights and measures.—5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.

Counterfeiting.—6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States.

Post offices.—7. To establish Post Offices and post Roads.

Patents and copyrights.—8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.

Inferior courts.—9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court.

Piracies and felonies.—10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations.

War; marque and reprisal.—11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water.

Armies.—12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years.

Navy.—13. To provide and maintain a Navy.

Land and naval forces.—14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

Calling out militia.—15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions.

Organizing, arming and disciplining militia.—16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be

* By article XVI of the amendments to the Constitution, Congress is given the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes.

employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Exclusive legislation over District of Columbia.—17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—and

To enact laws necessary to enforce Constitution.—18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9

Migration or importation of certain persons not to be prohibited before 1808.—1. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Writ of habeas corpus not to be suspended; exception.—2. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Bills of attainder and ex post facto laws prohibited.—3. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

Capitation and other direct taxes.—4. No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.*

Exports not to be taxed.—5. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No preference to be given to ports of any State; interstate shipping.—6. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

Money, how drawn from treasury; financial statements to be published.—7. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility not to be granted; acceptance by government officers of favors from foreign powers.—8. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10

Limitations of the powers of the several States.—1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts or grant any Title of Nobility.

State imposts and duties.—2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

Further restrictions on powers of States.—3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

Section 1

The President; the executive power.—1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Appointment and qualifications of presidential electors.—2. Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors,

* See sixteenth amendment.

equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Original method of electing the President and Vice-President.*—[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate should chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]

Congress may determine time of choosing electors and day for casting their votes.—

3. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications for the office of President.†
—4. No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

Filling vacancy in the office of President.‡—5. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Compensation of the President.—6. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath to be taken by the President.—7. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2

The President to be commander-in-chief of army and navy and head of executive departments; may grant reprieves and pardons.—1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

President may, with concurrence of Senate, make treaties, appoint ambassadors, etc.; appointment of inferior officers, authority of Congress over.—2. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment

* This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

† For qualifications of the Vice President, see article XII of the amendments.

‡ Amended by article XX, sections 3, and 4, of the amendments to the Constitution.

ment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

President may fill vacancies in office during recess of Senate.—3. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3

President to give advice to Congress; may convene or adjourn it on certain occasions; to receive ambassadors, etc.; have laws executed and commission all officers.—He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4

All civil officers removable by impeachment.—1. The President, Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1

Judicial powers; how vested; term of office and compensation of judges.—The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2

Jurisdiction of Federal courts.*—1. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of Admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall

be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

Original and appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court.—2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

Trial of all crimes, except impeachment, to be by jury.—3. The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3

Treason defined; conviction of.—1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or, in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

Congress to declare punishment for treason; proviso.—2. The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1

Each State to give full faith and credit to the public acts and records of other States.—Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2

Privileges of citizens.—1. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

Extradition between the several States.—2. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall

* This section is abridged by article XI of the amendments.

flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Persons held to labor or service in one State, fleeing to another, to be returned.*

—3. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3

New States.—1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

Regulations concerning territory.—2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

Republican form of government and protection guaranteed the several States.—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

Ways in which the Constitution can be amended.—The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and

fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

Debts contracted under the confederation secured.—1. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States to be supreme.—2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Who shall take constitutional oath; no religious test as to official qualification.—3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

Constitution to be considered adopted when ratified by nine States.—The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Go. WASHINGTON

President and Deputy from Virginia

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John Langdon Nicholas Gilman

MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King

CONNECTICUT

Wm Saml Johnson Roger Sherman

NEW YORK

Alexander Hamilton

NEW JERSEY

Wil: Livingston Wm. Paterson
David Brearley Jona: Dayton

* See thirteenth amendment.

PENNSYLVANIA

B Franklin
Robt. Morris
Thos. Fitzsimons
James Wilson

Thomas Mifflin
Geo. Clymer
Jared Ingersoll
Gouv Morris

DELAWARE

Geo. Read
John Dickinson
Jaco: Broom

Gunning Bedford Jun
Richard Bassett

MARYLAND

James McHenry
Danl Carroll

Dan: of St Thos Jenifer

VIRGINIA

John Blair —

James Madison Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wm Blount
Hu Williamson

Richd Dobbs Spaight,

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. Rutledge
Charles Pinckney

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.
Pierce Butler

GEORGIA

William Few

Abr Baldwin

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

[The following amendments from Articles I to X inclusive were proposed at the first session of the first Congress which convened in New York City on March 4, 1789, and were adopted as follows: New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1789; Maryland, Dec. 19, 1789; North Carolina, Dec. 22, 1789; South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1790; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1790; Delaware, Jan. 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, Nov. 3, 1791; and Virginia, Dec. 15, 1791.]

ARTICLE I

Freedom of religion, speech, of the press, and right of petition.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

Right of people to bear arms not to be infringed.—A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

Quartering of troops.—No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

Persons and houses to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

Trials for crimes; just compensation for private property taken for public use.—No person shall be held to answer for a capi-

tal, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

Civil rights in trials for crimes enumerated.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

Civil rights in civil suits.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail, fines and punishments prohibited.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

Reserved rights of people.—The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

Powers not delegated, reserved to states and people respectively.—The powers not

delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[The Eleventh Amendment was proposed to the several states by the Third Congress on March 5, 1794, and declared effective January 8, 1798.]

ARTICLE XI

Judicial power of United States not to extend to suits against a State.—The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[The Twelfth Amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the states by the Eighth Congress on December 12, 1803, and became part of the Constitution September 25, 1804.]

ARTICLE XII

Present mode of electing President and Vice-President by electors.*—The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of

March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[The Thirteenth Amendment was offered to the several states by the Thirty-eighth Congress on February 1, 1865, and declared in force December 18, 1865.]

ARTICLE XIII

Section 1

Slavery prohibited.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress given power to enforce this article.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed to the legislature by the Thirty-ninth Congress on June 16, 1866 and was approved July 28, 1868.]

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1

Citizenship defined; privileges of citizens.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Apportionment of Representatives.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding

* Amended by article XX, sections 3 and 4, of the amendments to the Constitution.

Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3

Disqualification for office; removal of disability.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4

Public debt not to be questioned; payment of debts and claims incurred in aid of rebellion forbidden.—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5

Congress given power to enforce this article.—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

[The Fifteenth Amendment was submitted to the State Legislatures by the Fortieth Congress on February 27, 1869, and declared in force March 30, 1870.]

ARTICLE XV

Section 1

Right of certain citizens to vote established.—The right of citizens of the United

States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2

Congress given power to enforce this article.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The Sixteenth Amendment was proposed to the States by the Sixty-first Congress on July 12, 1909, and became effective February 25, 1913.]

ARTICLE XVI

Taxes on income; Congress given power to lay and collect.—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[The Sixty-second Congress proposed the Seventeenth Amendment on May 16, 1912, and it became a part of the Constitution on May 31, 1913.]

ARTICLE XVII

Election of United States Senators; filling of vacancies; qualifications of electors.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

[The Eighteenth or Dry Law Amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several states by the Sixty-fifth Congress and on January 29, 1919, it was announced the amendment would be in full force on January 16, 1920.]

ARTICLE XVIII*

Manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes, prohibited.—1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof

* Repealed by article XXI, effective December 5, 1933.

into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Congress and the several States given concurrent power to pass appropriate legislation to enforce this article.—2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Provisions of article to become operative, when adopted by three-fourths of the States.—3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[The Nineteenth or Equal Suffrage Amendment was proposed to the states by the Sixty-sixth Congress on June 4, 1919, and ratified on August 26, 1920.]

ARTICLE XIX

The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied because of sex.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The Twentieth or "Lame Duck" Amendment was proposed to the legislatures by the Seventy-second Congress on March 3, 1932, and was proclaimed in effect Feb. 6, 1933, 39 states having by then ratified it. Sections 1 and 2 became effective October 15, 1933.]

ARTICLE XX

Section 1

Terms of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives.—The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

Time of assembling Congress.—The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

Filling vacancy in office of President.—If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before

the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4

Power of Congress in Presidential succession.—The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Time of taking effect.—Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

Ratification.—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

[The Twenty-first Amendment, repealing prohibition, was proposed by the second session of the Seventy-second Congress on February 20, 1933, and became effective with ratification by Utah, the thirty-sixth state to ratify, on December 5, 1933.]

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1

Repeal of Prohibition Amendment.—The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

Transportation of intoxicating liquors.—The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

Ratification.—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMERICAN ECONOMY



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ECONOMICS IS MORE THAN THE favorite pastime of a handful of college professors and government officials. It is the sum total of the plants and facilities which help make the goods we buy and use; it includes the service establishment, wholesale house and the corner grocer which help bring the goods and services closer to the ultimate customer. And finally, it includes all of us, 150 million Americans who help the American economy produce and at the same time, as consumers, share its products.

This portion of the *Information Please Almanac* presents essential facts about this economy of ours, what it consists of and how its components work together to turn out the highest standard of living in the world. The statistical tables afford a view of where we stand and how we have come here; imagination must tell us to what new highs the steady progress will eventually carry us.

Our personal fortunes are inextricably tied to what happens in these economic areas. Useful as this section may be as a reference source to answer specific questions, it is intended to do more. Exploring it, page by page, should give the reader an understanding of what the American economy is and what makes it tick.

Statistical Section

Basic facts on American business (starting on the next page) gives a bird's-eye view of American production and income. It shows the relative importance of various industries and trades and the changes which the recent war has wrought in our material fortunes.

What industry makes (starting on page 312) takes a closer look at our industrial output. It follows the steady rise in indus-

trial production since Civil War days, the changes which the war and postwar periods have brought about, and highlights the relative ease with which we have gone through the transitions of the last few years.

What farmers produce (starting at page 318) proves that we are the leading nation in agricultural output as well as in the industrial field, and shows the reasons why.

What commerce distributes (starting at page 321) deals with the wholesale and retail channels through which industry's products flow to the final consumer.

What services contribute (starting at page 324) shows the important place which the hundreds of thousands of small service establishments play in providing us with daily conveniences, the importance of banking and stock exchanges to the financing of our economic effort, and the growing part which advertising plays in bringing buyer and seller together.

What government does and costs (starting at page 328) contains some vital facts on the ever-growing role of government in our everyday lives.

How we work (starting at page 331) deals with all of us: how we are employed, how long we work and what we accomplish.

What we earn and spend—what living costs us (starting at page 334) traces the steady rise in our incomes which is impressive indeed—even after allowing for the higher cost of living. It shows how prices have risen to their high 1948 level—and offers some comfort by proving how they eventually drop in postwar periods.

What we own (starting at page 342) and *what we owe* (starting at page 344) take inventory of the national assets and liabilities in which all of us share.

BASIC FACTS ON AMERICAN BUSINESS

A good measure of our economic health is the Gross National Product which shows the total expenditure by individuals, business and government for goods and services produced by the economy. It more than doubled during the recent war and, contrary to many expectations, even exceeded that unprecedented level in the early postwar years. Private investment and personal consumption quickly took up most of the slack created by the drop in government expenditures for war.

Our national income also continues at just about twice its size during the boom year of 1929. A drop in government payments and a smaller decline in manufacturing, which were inevitable after the end of the war, were largely made up by increases in wholesale and retail trades, services, agriculture, communications and public utilities.

These broad over-all figures obscure, of course, many individual differences. Billion dollar companies and other large concerns account for two-thirds of our output though there are 93 small businesses for every 7 large ones. The average income varies greatly between different states and finally our past history indicates a consistent pattern of ups and downs in our economic well being.

In the favorable economic climate of the early postwar period, the business population expanded at an unprecedented rate. Then in 1948 and 1949 there was a mild, but not alarming, decline in the number of business firms as the weaker and less efficient of the new companies were weeded out.

Gross National Product or Expenditure
(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	1929	1933	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949*
Gross national product.....	103,828	55,760	126,417	215,210	212,613	235,697	262,434	259,300
Personal consumption expenditures....	78,761	46,346	82,255	123,079	147,758	166,940	178,783	178,050
Durable goods.....	9,362	3,503	9,750	8,472	16,481	21,996	23,519	23,050
Nondurable goods.....	37,742	22,254	43,960	74,886	86,750	96,188	102,200	99,300
Services.....	31,657	20,589	28,545	39,721	44,527	48,756	53,069	55,650
Gross private domestic investment.....	15,824	1,306	18,334	10,733	29,455	31,090	45,008	37,950
New construction.....	7,824	1,142	6,784	3,934	10,258	13,812	17,892	16,650
Producers' durable equipment.....	6,438	1,783	7,676	7,545	12,486	17,207	20,661	20,150
Change in business inventories.....	1,562	-1,619	3,874	-746	6,711	71	6,455	3,450
Net foreign investment.....	771	150	1,124	-1,438	4,672	8,898	1,901	700
Government purchases.....	8,472	7,958	24,704	82,836	30,728	28,769	36,737	42,600
Federal.....	1,311	2,018	16,923	74,976	20,792	15,693	20,897	25,200
War.....	1,344	2,022	13,794	75,923	21,184	17,003	21,502	.....
Nonwar.....			3,173	1,031	2,469			
Less: Government sales.....	33	4	44	2,158	2,861	1,310	605	.....
State and local.....	7,161	5,940	7,781	8,040	9,936	13,076	15,840	17,350

* First half at annual rate.

National Income by Industrial Origin
(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Industry	1929	1933	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1948 % of Total
All industries, total.....	87,355	39,584	103,834	183,838	182,691	179,562	201,709	226,204	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	8,002	3,521	8,880	14,830	15,642	17,690	19,160	22,468	9.93
Farms.....	7,791	3,402	8,655	14,486	15,276	17,275	18,734	21,967	9.71
Agricultural and similar service establishments.....	119	87	148	221	207	233	239	285	.13
Forestry.....	26	11	14	31	36	49	51	58	.02
Fisheries.....	66	21	63	92	123	133	136	158	.07
Mining.....	2,097	662	2,341	2,950	2,789	3,076	4,091	4,903	2.16
Metal mining.....	478	41	513	417	349	324	507	561	.25
Anthracite mining.....	285	130	165	238	219	281	304	346	.15
Bituminous and other soft coal.....	652	255	809	1,271	1,204	1,248	1,718	1,976	.87
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	486	195	654	800	795	930	1,199	1,606	.71
Nonmetallic mining.....	196	41	200	224	222	293	363	414	.18
Contract construction.....	3,691	735	4,370	4,375	4,571	6,469	8,353	10,174	4.50

Industry	1929	1933	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1948 % of Total
Manufacturing.....	22,012	7,563	32,897	60,456	51,918	48,950	60,886	68,217	30.16
Food and kindred products.....	2,157	1,335	2,683	4,992	5,009	5,610	6,236	6,926	3.06
Tobacco manufactures.....	258	142	215	289	243	335	361	387	.17
Textile-mill products.....	1,797	697	2,036	2,956	2,973	4,032	4,888	5,616	2.48
Apparel, other finished fabrics.....	1,240	532	1,429	2,598	2,726	3,319	3,504	3,591	1.59
Lumber and timber basic products.....	850	122	887	1,158	1,067	1,423	2,049	2,414	1.07
Furniture and finished lumber.....	678	183	765	1,029	1,052	1,390	1,646	1,895	.84
Paper and allied products.....	563	290	1,034	1,352	1,336	1,719	2,335	2,457	1.09
Printing and publishing.....	1,580	790	1,359	2,045	2,250	2,696	3,040	3,229	1.43
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,136	690	1,941	3,399	3,250	3,312	3,747	4,640	2.05
Products of petroleum and coal.....	993	17	833	1,360	1,326	1,684	2,253	3,228	1.43
Rubber products.....	356	103	485	991	919	1,089	1,179	1,052	.46
Leather and leather products.....	601	270	614	865	898	1,084	1,210	1,304	.58
Stone, clay and glass products.....	799	208	1,072	1,137	1,147	1,562	1,910	2,174	.96
Iron and steel and products.....	2,978	682	5,048	9,081	7,376	5,544	7,607	8,653	3.82
Nonferrous metals and products.....	767	155	1,201	1,942	1,659	1,774	2,136	2,264	1.00
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,903	426	3,850	6,000	5,191	4,830	6,417	6,896	3.05
Electrical machinery.....	1,048	276	1,915	3,732	3,047	2,368	3,590	3,609	1.59
Transportation equipment, except autos.....	317	69	2,276	12,494	7,732	1,656	1,603	1,900	.84
Automobiles and auto equipment.....	1,394	384	2,364	1,413	1,120	1,923	3,512	4,151	1.84
Miscellaneous.....	597	192	890	1,623	1,597	1,600	1,663	1,831	.81
Wholesale and retail trade.....	13,090	5,375	15,903	25,137	27,999	34,090	39,492	45,094	19.93
Wholesale trade.....	3,955	1,631	4,795	6,995	7,598	9,242	10,890	13,168	5.82
Retail trade and auto services.....	9,135	3,744	11,127	18,142	20,401	24,848	28,602	31,926	14.11
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	13,098	5,681	9,583	13,088	13,278	14,390	15,668	16,727	7.40
Banking.....	1,960	493	1,028	1,667	1,854	2,189	2,421	2,498	1.11
Security and commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges.....	644	256	91	215	312	307	220	257	.11
Finance, n.e.c.....	195	-9	206	271	274	340	349	362	.16
Insurance carriers.....	788	514	843	1,022	1,008	1,077	1,335	1,563	.69
Insurance agents and combination offices.....	533	367	553	692	754	987	1,109	1,255	.56
Real estate.....	8,978	4,060	6,748	9,221	9,076	9,490	10,234	10,792	4.77
Transportation.....	6,562	2,958	6,180	11,197	10,495	10,199	11,133	12,194	5.39
Railroads.....	4,600	1,849	3,778	6,954	6,034	5,471	5,890	6,454	2.85
Local railways and bus lines.....	592	331	329	571	574	601	627	592	.26
Highway passenger transportation.....	231	118	251	676	688	786	773	803	.36
Highway freight transportation.....	482	356	906	1,305	1,383	1,689	2,026	2,468	1.09
Water transportation.....	267	153	437	858	991	828	874	862	.38
Air transportation (common carriers).....	-3	10	77	177	192	217	238	272	.12
Pipe-line transportation.....	130	47	145	147	132	126	139	166	.07
Services allied to transportation.....	263	94	266	509	501	481	566	577	.26
Communications and public utilities.....	2,878	2,000	3,313	4,100	4,283	4,833	5,190	5,926	2.62
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,130	692	1,135	1,676	1,772	1,989	2,070	2,483	1.10
Radio broadcasting.....	28	14	106	177	187	207	229	251	.11
Utilities: electric and gas.....	1,640	1,237	2,002	2,167	2,240	2,552	2,792	3,087	1.36
Local public services, n.e.c.....	80	57	70	80	84	90	99	105	.05
Services.....	10,168	5,447	9,709	13,268	14,135	16,675	18,544	20,039	8.86
Hotels and lodging places.....	577	193	520	914	1,005	1,186	1,257	1,304	.58
Personal services.....	1,220	667	1,320	1,931	2,065	2,498	2,673	2,792	1.24
Private households.....	3,117	1,177	2,076	2,220	2,445	2,597	3,119	3,375	1.49
Commercial and trade schools and em- ployment agencies.....	49	15	62	147	84	111	246	181	.08
Business services, n.e.c.....	564	332	753	1,053	1,205	1,537	1,629	2,013	.89
Misc. repair services and hand trades.....	284	175	389	683	548	626	934	752	.33
Motion pictures.....	432	209	497	871	905	1,117	887	872	.39
Amusement and recreation, except mo- tion pictures.....	371	152	338	453	540	720	671	835	.37
Medical and health services.....	1,522	937	1,587	2,315	2,450	2,859	3,334	3,717	1.64
Legal services.....	689	561	763	892	974	1,169	1,282	1,454	.64
Engineering, other professional, n.e.c.....	243	113	333	373	409	551	627	752	.33
Educational services, n.e.c.....	473	400	471	539	580	671	767	853	.38
Religious organizations.....	355	289	300	341	354	368	397	417	.18
Nonprofit organizations, n.e.c.....	272	227	300	536	571	665	721	722	.32
Government and government enterprises.....	5,114	5,349	10,479	34,211	37,423	22,890	18,764	19,998	8.84
Federal—general government.....	900	1,187	5,046	27,905	30,614	14,721	9,232	8,869	3.92
Federal—government enterprises.....	581	485	788	1,083	1,153	1,412	1,424	1,623	.72
State and local—general government.....	3,456	3,531	4,368	4,883	5,296	6,335	7,623	8,954	3.96
State and local—government enterprises.....	177	146	277	340	360	422	485	552	.24
Rest of the world.....	643	293	231	226	158	295	428	464	.21

The "Big Three" of Various Industries, 1945

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Group and company	Assets (in millions of dollars)	Rank in total industry
Food and Kindred Products		
Swift & Co.....	353.2	25
Armour & Co. (Ill.).....	349.5	27
National Dairy Products Corp.....	242.5	43
Tobacco Manufacturers		
The American Tobacco Co.....	483.5	15
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.....	315.2	30
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.....	293.4	33
Textile Mill Products		
American Woolen Co.....	104.3	104
Armstrong Cork Co.....	79.9	129
Cannon Mills Co.....	74.5	137
Chemicals and Allied Products		
E. I. DuPont De Nemours & Co.....	1,025.3	5
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.....	428.1	20
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.....	285.9	34
Products of Petroleum and Coal		
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).....	2,531.8	1
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.....	1,075.8	4
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.).....	946.1	6
Rubber Products		
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.....	340.8	28
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.....	300.1	32
United States Rubber Co.....	94.8	42
Stone, Clay and Glass Products		
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.....	154.4	71
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.....	122.8	93
U. S. Gypsum Co.....	81.1	130
Iron and Steel		
U. S. Steel Corp.....	1,890.8	2
Bethlehem Steel Corp.....	880.9	8
Republic Steel Corp.....	412.9	23
Nonferrous Metals		
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.....	616.1	13
Kennecott Copper Corp.....	464.8	16
Aluminum Co. of America.....	427.2	21
Machinery (except electrical)		
International Harvester Co.....	558.7	14
Singer Manufacturing Co.....	225.4	48
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.....	198.0	54
Electrical Machinery		
General Electric Co.....	891.8	7
Westinghouse Electric Corp.....	449.8	18
Western Electric Co., Inc.....	352.3	26
Automobiles		
General Motors Corp.....	1,813.9	3
Ford Motor Co.....	815.5	10
Chrysler Corp.....	414.2	22
Paper and Allied Products		
International Paper Co.....	258.7	41
Crown Zellerbach Corp.....	116.5	96
St. Regis Paper Co.....	72.1	144
Transportation Equipment (except autos)		
Pullman, Inc.....	272.8	37
United Aircraft Corp.....	178.8	62
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.....	162.8	66
Furniture and Fixtures		
Simmons Co.....	40.7	229
Kroehler Mfg. Co.....	13.8	587
General Fireproofing Co.....	12.8	622
Leather and Leather Products		
International Shoe Co.....	94.8	114
Endicott Johnson Corp.....	57.4	177
Brown Shoe Co., Inc.....	24.2	372

Current Assets and Liabilities of All U. S. Corporations
(in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948
Current assets:					
Cash on hand and in banks.....	10.8	21.7	21.4	22.6	22.6
U. S. Gov't securities.....	2.2	21.1	14.9	13.4	13.5
Inventories.....	18.0	25.3	34.8	40.6	44.9
Receivables from U. S. Gov't.....	...	2.7	.7	38.2	40.7
Other notes and accounts receivable.....	22.1	21.9	31.6		
Other.....	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
Total.....	54.5	97.8	105.1	116.6	123.2
Current liabilities:					
Federal income tax.....	1.2	10.4	7.9	10.0	10.9
Advancements and prepayments, U. S. Gov't.....	...	.9	.1	35.3	36.8
Other notes and accounts payable.....	21.9	25.2	31.2		
Other.....	6.9	9.7	9.7	10.8	10.8
Total.....	30.0	46.2	48.9	56.0	58.4
Net working capital.....	24.5	51.6	56.2	60.6	64.8
Ratio:					
Current assets per dollar of current liabilities.....	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1

Number of Corporations in the U. S.
Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Year	Active corporation	Inactive corporation
1929.....	456,021	53,415
1933.....	446,842	57,238
1937.....	477,838	51,259
1939.....	469,617	46,343
1940.....	473,042	43,741
1941.....	468,906	40,160
1942.....	442,665	37,012
1943.....	420,485	35,268
1944.....	412,467	34,329
1945.....	421,125	33,335
1946.....	491,152	35,211

Small Business in U. S., 1939

Small business consists of manufacturing concerns with 100 employees or fewer, wholesale concerns with less than \$200,000 net annual sales volume, remainder of establishments with net annual sales or receipts of less than \$50,000.

Industry	By number of firms (thousands)	By value of output (in millions of dollars)
	(Percentage of total business in parentheses)	(Percentage of total business in parentheses)
Manufacturing.....	169 (92%)	17,367 (31%)
Wholesaling.....	72 (77%)	4,100 (21%)
Retailing.....	1,614 (91%)	17,836 (42%)
Service establishments.....	638 (99%)	2,242 (66%)
Hotels.....	25 (90%)	229 (27%)
Construction.....	200 (93%)	1,547 (34%)
Amusement places.....	40 (90%)	333 (33%)
Total.....	2,758 (93%)	43,654 (34%)

Regional Economic Differences

Source: U. S. Depts. of Commerce and Labor and Sales Management, American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and Broadcast Measurement Bureau.

State	Value added by mfg. (\$ millions, 1947)*	Est. retail sales (\$ millions, 1948)	Income received per capita, 1948	% increase per capita income received 1940-48	Manu- facturing employment (in thousands, 1947)*	Per cent of homes with telephones, Jan., 1949	Per cent of homes with radios, 1949
New England.....	6,772	8,498	.....	...	1,473	..	..
Maine.....	432	753	1,219	139	100	69	95
New Hampshire.....	307	471	1,261	131	75	72	97
Vermont.....	150	345	1,229	136	35	71	96
Massachusetts.....	3,333	4,229	1,509	97	718	80	99
Rhode Island.....	657	736	1,564	119	146	68	99
Connecticut.....	1,893	1,965	1,700	106	399	84	99
Middle Atlantic.....	20,760	26,899	.....	...	3,955	..	..
New York.....	9,636	13,695	1,891	119	1,777	67	97
New Jersey.....	4,174	4,396	1,605	100	738	70	97
Pennsylvania.....	6,950	8,807	1,444	130	1,440	67	96
East North Central.....	23,481	29,340	.....	...	4,316	..	..
Ohio.....	6,379	7,373	1,548	141	1,195	75	97
Indiana.....	2,979	3,407	1,403	159	548	73	97
Illinois.....	6,674	8,586	1,817	150	1,183	75	98
Michigan.....	5,187	6,520	1,484	129	973	79	98
Wisconsin.....	2,262	3,455	1,443	180	417	73	98
West North Central.....	4,121	13,757	.....	...	785	..	..
Minnesota.....	1,024	2,989	1,353	166	180	79	98
Iowa.....	673	2,775	1,491	207	140	79	97
Missouri.....	1,623	3,528	1,356	169	328	62	94
North Dakota.....	29	598	1,473	300	5	56	97
South Dakota.....	51	663	1,577	319	10	81	96
Nebraska.....	260	1,276	1,473	240	47	77	96
Kansas.....	461	1,927	1,291	206	75	73	95
South Atlantic.....	6,941	14,087	.....	...	1,522	..	..
Delaware.....	182	268	1,741	94	34	70	95
Maryland.....	1,140	1,876	1,546	117	229	61	96
District of Columbia.....	99	977	1,691	57	18	84	97
Virginia.....	1,052	2,076	1,159	158	216	50	90
West Virginia.....	664	1,197	1,133	185	127	45	92
North Carolina.....	1,646	2,295	930	194	381	32	87
South Carolina.....	795	1,102	865	202	189	26	83
Georgia.....	1,011	2,105	971	208	249	40	83
Florida.....	352	2,192	1,137	141	79	40	87
East South Central.....	2,878	6,614	.....	...	634	..	..
Kentucky.....	745	1,721	909	195	130	40	89
Tennessee.....	956	2,012	955	201	221	49	87
Alabama.....	877	1,795	891	232	206	33	83
Mississippi.....	300	1,086	758	275	77	22	80
West South Central.....	3,015	10,810	.....	...	549	..	..
Arkansas.....	266	1,178	863	242	65	27	84
Louisiana.....	692	1,720	1,002	181	132	43	84
Oklahoma.....	341	1,681	1,029	189	55	55	90
Texas.....	1,716	6,232	1,192	189	297	49	89
Mountain.....	855	4,841	.....	...	146	..	..
Montana.....	108	614	1,791	212	20	55	97
Idaho.....	110	549	1,252	185	17	54	97
Wyoming.....	31	320	1,494	147	5	55	97
Colorado.....	290	1,424	1,429	173	54	70	97
New Mexico.....	55	494	1,125	216	8	33	91
Arizona.....	104	652	1,168	147	14	33	94
Utah.....	129	617	1,231	156	25	68	99
Nevada.....	28	171	1,679	101	3	53	96
Pacific.....	5,541	15,711	.....	...	912	..	..
Washington.....	872	2,480	1,453	130	144	66	98
Oregon.....	673	1,507	1,302	125	105	57	97
California.....	3,996	11,724	1,651	105	663	69	98
Total.....	74,364	130,557	1,410	145	14,292	63	94

* Based on preliminary report of Census of Manufactures. Value added by manufacture is computed by subtracting cost of materials and supplies.

Business Cycles in the United States (Standard Reference Dates)

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Peak of expansion		Trough of contraction		Duration in months		
				Expansion	Contraction	Full cycle
June.....	1857*	December.....	1858	30	18	48
October.....	1860	June.....	1861	22	8	30
April.....	1865	December.....	1867	46	32	78
June.....	1869	December.....	1870	18	18	36
October.....	1873	March.....	1879	34	65	99
March.....	1882	May.....	1885	36	38	74
March.....	1887	April.....	1888	22	13	35
July.....	1890	May.....	1891	27	10	37
January.....	1893	June.....	1894	20	17	37
December.....	1895	June.....	1897	18	18	36
June.....	1899	December.....	1900	24	18	42
September.....	1902	August.....	1904	21	23	44
May.....	1907	June.....	1908	33	13	46
January.....	1910	January.....	1912	19	24	43
January.....	1913	December.....	1914	12	23	35
August.....	1918	April.....	1919	44	8	52
January.....	1920	July.....	1921	9	18	27
May.....	1923	July.....	1924	20	14	34
October.....	1926	November.....	1927	27	13	40
June.....	1929	March.....	1933	18	45	63
May.....	1937	June.....	1938	50	13	63
Average duration 21 cycles 1855 to 1938.....				26.2	21.4	47.6

* Date of previous trough of contraction was December, 1854.

Business Population (in thousands of concerns)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Dun & Bradstreet.

Item	1929	1933	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948*
Total operating businesses.....	3,060	2,850	3,392	3,240	3,004	3,102	3,303	3,711	3,928	3,989
Manufacturing.....	251	169	239	238	240	249	267	316	333	328
Wholesale trade.....	120	117	158	154	139	149	163	187	199	203
Retail trade.....	1,361	1,340	1,596	1,511	1,376	1,406	1,471	1,612	1,692	1,706
Transportation, communications, public utilities.....	167	152	148	136	118	128	143	170	183	189
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	306	276	314	308	303	315	328	341	346	347
Service industries.....	596	585	708	693	641	667	716	793	841	856
Mining & quarrying.....	23	21	39	35	31	31	31	33	34	36
Contract construction.....	236	191	191	166	155	156	185	260	300	325
New entrants†.....	—	—	448	335	143	355	430	619	473	395
Discontinued businesses†.....	—	—	411	604	379	199	203	226	292	371
Commercial & industrial failures‡.....	23	20	12	9	3	1	1	1	3	5

* Preliminary figures. † Calendar Year. ‡ Closures resulting in a known loss to creditors.

WHAT INDUSTRY MAKES

American industry is the most productive in the world. Because of its unsurpassed stock of modern plants, machinery and other productive equipment, the training and efficiency of its work force of twenty million, and the skillful productive techniques instituted and supervised by intelligent management, industrial output per man-hour in the United States is reliably estimated at approximately twice the British level, three to four times the prewar French and German achievements, and many more times those of other European countries.

Manufacturing is the pivotal industrial occupation, for its periodic expansions and contractions largely determine the level of activity achieved in every other sector of the economy. Most pronounced during the war years was the expansion in durable manufactures, though statistics for most industries show considerable expansion.

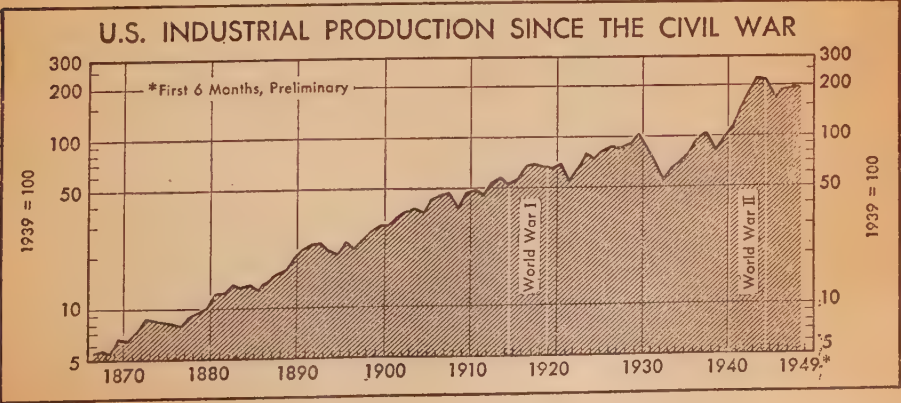
The early postwar period saw a quick rise in industrial production for civilian purposes which took up much of the drop in the output of war goods. During 1949 it became apparent that many war born shortages had been made up and there was a drop in the level of production and a shift in its character. For example, while private residential and industrial construction fell off, public construction increased. Note particularly the tremendous expansion between 1939 and 1947 of men engaged in manufacturing and in manufacturing output for all industrial groups. Also in every line but food products there are many more companies producing in the competitive race than during the depression thirties. Dollar value added by manufacturing has trebled largely as a result of the deteriorated dollars in use today. A look at the index of production will show that physical output went up by about 80%. The remainder of the 200% jump in dollar value reflects the inflation of the dollar.

Census of Manufactures by Major Industry Group: 1939 and 1947

Source: Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Group	No. of establishments (units)		Production and related workers (average for the year) (thousands)		Value added by manufacture* (millions)	
	1939	1947	1939	1947	1939	1947
Food and kindred products.....	43,667	39,904	802	1,098	\$ 3,485	\$ 9,022
Tobacco manufactures.....	765	1,087	88	104	350	643
Textile mill products.....	6,388	8,110	1,081	1,147	1,818	5,334
Apparel and related products.....	20,275	30,905	753	974	1,386	4,423
Lumber and products, except furniture.....	13,208	26,324	423	599	731	2,513
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,178	7,687	189	283	418	1,379
Paper and allied products.....	3,328	4,103	270	389	888	2,875
Printing and publishing industries.....	24,878	28,987	324	438	1,765	4,269
Chemicals and allied products.....	8,839	10,073	276	467	1,819	5,360
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,227	1,387	108	170	697	2,017
Rubber products.....	595	875	121	215	406	1,303
Leather and leather products.....	3,505	5,307	327	349	583	1,485
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	6,678	11,650	267	406	856	2,307
Primary metal industries.....	3,512	5,363	672	1,010	2,169	5,775
Fabricated metal products.....	9,532	16,729	451	822	1,401	4,918
Machinery (except electrical).....	8,860	17,907	536	1,244	2,037	7,817
Electrical machinery.....	1,979	3,973	248	639	942	3,894
Transportation equipment.....	2,012	3,706	545	985	1,773	5,860
Instruments and related products.....	1,292	2,599	85	182	333	1,080
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	8,084	14,125	242	397	630	2,090
All industries, total.....	173,802	240,801	7,808	11,918	\$24,487	\$74,364

* Value added by manufacture is computed by subtracting cost of materials and supplies from value of shipments.



Industrial Production Indexes, by Groups
(1935-39 average = 100)

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Item	1919	1926	1929	1932	1939	1941	1943	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949*
Durable manufactures												
Iron and steel.....	84	115	133	32	114	186	208	183	150	195	208	216
Machinery.....	—	102	130	43	104	221	443	343	240	277	277	247
Transportation equipment.....	—	109	134	38	103	245	735	487	232	230	235	237
Nonferrous metal and products.....	—	113	136	52	113	191	267	204	157	187	193	166
Lumber and products.....	—	148	146	51	106	134	129	109	131	143	146	126
Stone, clay and glass products.....	50	105	110	51	114	162	173	163	192	206	207	194
Total.....	84	114	132	41	109	201	360	274	192	220	225	214
Nondurable manufactures												
Textiles and products.....	73	84	94	71	112	152	153	146	162	163	170	140
Leather and products.....	94	90	95	76	105	123	114	117	122	116	111	108
Manufactured food products.....	77	87	101	79	108	127	145	150	149	157	159	162
Alcoholic beverages.....	—	—	—	—	98	117	117	178	191	190	185	175
Paper and products.....	—	72	85	65	114	150	139	139	145	158	164	151
Tobacco products.....	72	88	96	79	106	120	133	136	156	160	164	166
Printing and publishing.....	—	92	104	74	106	127	111	108	127	144	154	153
Petroleum and coal products.....	—	76	96	69	110	135	185	236	173	193	218	213
Chemical products.....	—	70	89	68	112	176	384	284	236	251	254	242
Rubber products.....	—	80	100	64	113	163	228	215	225	226	206	183
Total.....	62	79	93	70	109	142	176	166	165	172	177	167
Total, durable and nondurable manufactures	72	95	110	57	109	168	258	214	177	194	199	188
Minerals												
Fuels.....	—	95	103	72	105	122	132	143	142	155	161	147
Metals.....	—	126	134	36	113	149	126	101	88	117	120	124
Total.....	71	100	107	67	106	125	132	137	134	149	155	144
Total, manufactures and minerals.....	72	96	110	58	109	162	239	203	170	187	192	181

* First 6 months seasonally adjusted average, preliminary.

Electric Energy Output of Utilities*
(in millions of kilowatt hours)

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Year	Total	Ownership					Source of energy	
		Privately owned	Publicly owned†	Municipal	Federal	Cooperatives, power districts, state projects	% Public to total	Fuels as % of total
1920.....	39,405	37,716	1,689	1,373	58	94	4.3	23,644 60.0
1929.....	92,180	87,514	4,667	3,498	300	451	5.1	59,533 64.6
1932.....	79,393	74,488	4,905	3,517	445	572	6.2	46,515 58.6
1933.....	81,740	76,668	5,072	3,583	459	654	6.2	48,283 59.1
1935.....	95,287	89,330	5,958	4,229	555	732	6.3	56,915 59.7
1937.....	118,913	110,464	8,449	5,270	1,843	863	7.1	74,900 63.0
1938.....	113,812	104,090	9,722	5,237	3,029	994	8.5	69,533 61.1
1939.....	127,642	115,078	12,564	5,688	5,476	944	9.8	84,078 65.9
1940.....	141,837	125,411	16,426	6,188	8,584	1,175	11.6	94,516 66.6
1941.....	164,788	144,290	20,498	7,023	10,793	2,192	12.4	113,925 69.1
1942.....	185,979	158,052	27,928	7,610	16,893	2,848	15.0	122,109 65.7
1943.....	217,759	180,247	37,511	9,223	24,485	3,156	17.2	144,127 66.2
1944.....	228,189	185,850	42,339	9,637	28,866	3,065	18.6	154,244 67.6
1945.....	222,486	180,928	41,560	9,624	28,001	3,146	18.7	142,516 64.1
1946.....	223,130	181,048	42,081	10,702	26,984	3,596	18.9	144,732 64.9
1947.....	255,725	208,061	47,664	12,453	29,890	4,490	18.6	177,000 69.2
1948.....	282,698	228,231	54,467	13,122	35,373	5,134	19.3	200,228 70.8

* Output by industrial establishments was as follows (in millions of kilowatt hours): 1939—33,667; 1940—38,070; 1941—43,619; 1942—47,167; 1943—49,781; 1944—51,336; 1945—48,769; 1946—46,431; 1947—51,023; 1948—53,848.
† Includes non-central stations.

Fuel Production

Source: U. S. Dept. of Interior, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, and American Gas Association.

Year	Coke, in thousands of short tons	Anthracite coal, in thousands of short tons	Bituminous coal, in thousands of short tons	Natural gas, in millions of cubic feet (produced and marketed)*	Manufactured gas, in millions of cubic feet†	Crude petroleum, in thousands of 42-gal. barrels
1929.....	59,884	73,828	534,989	1,917,693	381,400	1,007,323
1933.....	27,589	49,541	333,631	1,555,474	334,529	905,656
1937.....	52,375	51,856	445,531	2,407,620	328,313	1,279,160
1939.....	44,327	51,487	394,855	2,476,756	334,830	1,264,962
1941.....	65,187	56,368	514,149	2,812,658	369,283	1,402,228
1942.....	70,569	60,328	582,693	3,053,475	395,883	1,386,645
1943.....	71,676	60,644	590,177	3,414,689	417,046	1,506,000
1944.....	73,703	64,445	619,576	3,711,000	430,285	1,677,753
1945.....	66,795	54,830	577,617	3,919,000	477,200	1,711,103
1946.....	58,041	60,685	533,922	4,031,000	492,772	1,733,424
1947.....	75,310	57,000	618,750	4,445,000	527,530	1,856,107
1948.....	77,237	57,052	594,000	4,800,000‡	524,336	2,016,282
1949§.....	33,314	17,147	220,127	.....	.....	784,046

* Includes all natural gas in sales of natural gas mixed with manufactured gas. † Includes all manufactured gas products produced and purchased by gas utilities. ‡ Preliminary figure. § First 5 months.

Textile Consumption

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

The Rayon Organon.

Year	Cotton (thousands of bales)	Wool consumption* (millions of lbs.)	Filament rayon yarn (thousands of lbs.)
1920.....	5,843	314	8,760
1929.....	5,407	368	131,760
1932.....	5,017	230	152,520
1941.....	10,586	648	452,520
1942.....	11,434	616	468,840
1943.....	10,666	636	494,400
1944.....	9,691	623	538,800
1945.....	9,143	645	602,400
1946.....	9,827	748	666,400
1947.....	9,539	698	729,300
1948.....	9,099	693	836,500
1949†.....	3,213	204	290,600

* Scoured basis. † First 5 months.

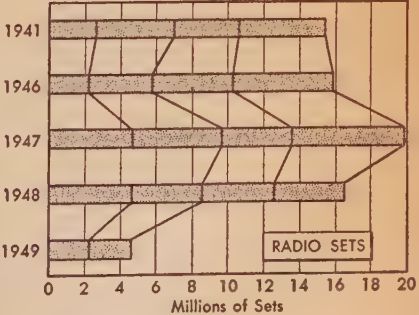
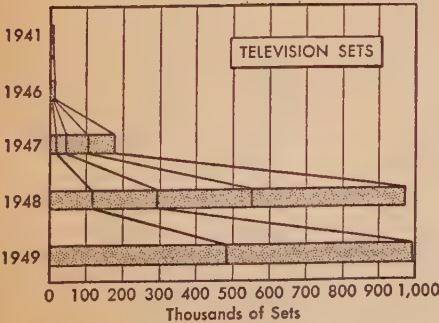
Aircraft Production*

Source: Auto and Aviation Industries.

	Number		Value† (in thousands of dollars)
	Civil†	Military†	Total
1919.....	.....	.....	662
1929.....	5,357	677	6,631
1933.....	591	466	1,179
1939.....	3,770	2,141	5,911
1941.....	6,844	19,433	26,277
1942.....	985	47,836	48,821
1943.....	.....	85,898	85,898
1944.....	.....	96,318	96,318
1945.....	2,047*	47,714	49,761
1946.....	35,001	1,669	36,670
1947.....	15,617	2,100	17,717
1948§.....	7,302	.....	7,302

* Includes airplanes, seaplanes and amphibians. † Do not add up to totals because of difference in sources. ‡ Values of engines, propellers and power plant accessories for 1931 to 1940 not included. 1940 to date, included in the value of military aircraft only. § Civil production only.

TELEVISION VERSUS RADIO
(Set Production - Quarterly)



Source: Radio Manufacturers Association

Metals Production

(in short tons)

Source: American Iron & Steel Institute, Iron Age, Copper Institute, Zinc Institute, American Bureau of Metal Statistics and U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Year	Hot rolled finished iron and steel products				Aluminum (primary)	Copper (smelter output from domestic ore)	Zinc (slab smelter output, all grades)*	Refined lead (from domestic ore; anti-monial lead excluded)
	Pig iron and ferro-alloys	Steel ingots and castings	Total	Plates and sheets				
1929.....	47,727,661	63,205,490	45,997,746	13,928,670	113,986	1,001,432	631,601	672,498
1932.....	9,835,227	15,322,901	11,705,219	3,956,505	52,444	272,005	213,531	255,337
1937.....	41,582,550	56,636,945	41,178,356	15,721,261	146,340	834,661	589,619	443,142
1939.....	35,677,097	52,798,714	39,067,553	13,931,919	163,545	712,675	538,198	420,967
1941.....	56,686,604	82,839,259	62,324,187	20,293,071	309,067	966,072	863,955	470,517
1943.....	62,769,947	88,836,512	63,292,673	22,543,040	920,179	1,092,939	971,873	406,544
1944.....	62,866,198	89,641,600	65,803,979	23,463,059	776,446	1,003,379	901,332	394,443
1945.....	54,919,029	79,701,648	59,811,669	19,314,316	495,060	782,726	799,520	356,535
1946.....	46,514,826	66,602,724	50,936,772	16,324,199	409,630	599,656	759,346	293,309
1947.....	60,117,319	84,894,071	66,202,144	23,325,500	571,750	862,872	848,027	381,109
1948†.....	60,713,000	88,534,000	69,192,000	25,537,000	623,483	839,000	850,105	383,000

* From 1940 includes both foreign and domestic ores. † Preliminary.

Production of Chemicals

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, U. S. Tariff Commission, U. S. Treasury Department, National Fertilizer Association, U. S. Bureau of Mines; W. P. B.

	Methanol ¹ (in thousands of proof gals.)	Sulfuric acid (in short tons)	Ethyl alcohol (in thousands of proof gals.)	Sulfur (in long tons)	Glycerin ² (in thousands of pounds)	Explosives ³ (in thousands of pounds)	Fertilizer ⁴ (in thousands of short tons)	Paint, varnish, lacquer and fill-ers (in thousands of dollars)
1929.....	12,408 ⁵	2,262,780	206,664	2,357,640	113,140	484,596	8,011	434,820
1932.....	10,116	952,584	128,820	929,556	107,853 ⁶	227,508	4,384	202,920
1937.....	37,560	2,212,212	215,436	2,677,176	122,390	387,804	8,226	402,132
1939.....	38,916	2,051,532	221,628	2,088,384	154,376	372,468	7,707	379,272
1940.....	50,268	2,435,724	263,184	2,725,764	155,916	406,668	8,249	396,624
1941.....	61,872	6,820,080	367,680	3,131,328	194,327	460,080	9,183	554,196
1943.....	69,804	8,604,576	5,388	2,538,792	159,706	451,776	11,463	568,620
1945.....	77,532	9,552,771	433,122	3,753,188	172,812	440,148	13,202	643,424
1946.....	76,944	9,305,145	244,628	3,859,642	148,562	515,772	14,874	794,899
1947.....	84,707	10,574,941	315,671	4,441,214	191,611	606,870	15,039	1,038,578
1948.....	158,465	10,950,097	324,331	4,869,211	196,279	665,525	15,956	1,053,023

¹ Crude and synthetic. ² High gravity and yellow distilled and chemically pure. ³ Shipments. ⁴ Consumption. ⁵ 1930. ⁶ 1933.

Wood Pulp, Paper and Paperboard, and Lumber Production

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.

Year	Wood pulp (in thousands of short tons)	Paper and paperboard (in thousands of short tons)	Lumber (in millions of board feet)
1919.....	3,518	6,098	34,552
1929.....	4,863	11,140	36,886
1932.....	3,760	7,998	10,829
1939.....	6,993	13,510	25,148
1940.....	8,695	14,484	28,934
1941.....	10,011	17,934	33,476
1943.....	9,060	17,036	34,289
1944.....	9,446	17,183	32,938
1945.....	9,471	17,374	28,122
1946.....	9,904	19,187	34,158
1947.....	11,952	21,034	35,404†
1948.....	12,881	22,061	36,051†
1949†.....	5,058	8,168	12,272

* Coverage for wood pulp increased in 1940 and for paper and paperboard in 1941. † Preliminary.
‡ First 5 months, preliminary.

Number of Houses Built*

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Bureau of Economic Research.

Year	Nonfarm houses	Year	Nonfarm houses
1900.....	204,000	1933.....	93,000
1905.....	459,000	1934.....	126,000
1910.....	475,000	1935.....	221,000
1915.....	475,000	1936.....	319,000
1919.....	330,000	1937.....	336,000
1920.....	247,000	1938.....	406,000
1921.....	449,000	1939.....	515,000
1922.....	716,000	1940.....	603,000
1923.....	871,000	1941.....	715,000
1925.....	937,000	1942.....	497,000
1926.....	849,000	1943.....	350,000
1927.....	810,000	1944.....	169,000
1928.....	753,000	1945.....	226,000
1929.....	509,000	1946.....	670,500
1930.....	330,000	1947.....	849,000
1931.....	254,000	1948.....	931,000
1932.....	134,000	1949†.....	248,400

* Data represents new dwelling units started. † First 4 months, preliminary.

Consumer Durable Goods Output

Source: Electrical Merchandising, Radio and Television Retailing, and Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Year	Electric clothes washers		Electric irons		Electric ranges		Electric vacuum cleaners		Electric refrigerators		Home radio sets		Passenger cars	
	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Factory sales, in thousands	Average factory price
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	\$1,169
1910.....	3 ¹	\$75 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	1,190
1915.....	13 ²	80 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 ⁴	\$30 ⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	896	643
1920.....	600	120	.....	.....	40	.....	1,024	50	5 ⁵	\$550 ⁵	100 ⁷	\$50 ⁷	1,906	949
1925.....	736	141	2,750	\$5.81	85	\$176	1,056	62	75	425	2,000	83	3,735	658
1929.....	956	113	.....	.....	173	165	1,253	50	778	292	4,428	136	4,587	621
1932.....	570	59	.....	.....	60	150	447	40	798	195	3,000	47	1,135	545
1937.....	1,465	72	4,157	3.87	405	134	1,210	56	2,310	171	8,065	56	3,916	588
1940.....	1,455	72	5,171	3.65	450	140	1,341	55	2,600	152	11,800	38	3,692	656
1941.....	1,892	79	5,585	3.78	728	142	1,670	56	3,500	155	13,000	35	3,744	699
1942.....	449	91	1,145	4.34	225	.....	580	61	520	.....	4,400	35	221	96
1945.....	251 ³	.....	1,687	.....	74	.....	258 ⁴	.....	264	.....	500	40	75	.....
1946.....	2,047	121	9,600	8.64	577	186	2,290	68	2,100	207	14,000	50	2,149	.....
1947.....	3,657	148	9,400	10.64	1,200	230	3,801 ⁴	76	3,400	240	17,000	67	3,558	.....
1948.....	4,285	168	6,500	12.45	1,600	235	3,500	77	4,530	260	14,000	43	3,909	.....
1948 ⁵	1,322 ³	.....	1,638	.....	470	.....	1,463	.....	2,116	.....	4,395	.....	2,378	.....

¹ 1909. ² 1914. ³ Includes gas engine washers. ⁴ 1918. ⁵ Includes hand cleaners. ⁶ 1921. ⁷ 1922. ⁸ First 6 months.New Construction Activity, by Type
(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and U. S. Department of Labor.

Activity	1929	1933	1940	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 ¹
Total new construction activity.....	9,913	2,223	6,807	4,808	10,464	14,324	18,775	8,453
New private construction activity.....	7,522	1,005	4,199	2,716	8,253	11,179	14,563	6,213
Residential (nonfarm).....	2,797	278	2,355	684	3,183	5,260	7,223	2,870
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility	2,822	404	1,028	1,014	3,346	3,131	3,578	1,996
Industrial.....	949	176	442	642	1,689	1,702	1,397	568
Commercial ²	1,296	135	365	210	1,110	835	1,267	490
Institutional ³	350	43	134	88	268	389	591	348
Other ⁴	227	50	87	74	279	205	323	200
Public utility.....	1,624	254	580	827	1,374	2,338	3,262	1,587
Railroad.....	510	94	167	264	258	318	379	180
Telephone and telegraph.....	354	45	122	117	305	510	713	330
Other public utility.....	760	115	291	446	811	1,510	2,170	1,077
Farm construction.....	279	69	236	191	350	450	500	160
Residential.....	147	43	127	116	212	250	275	...
Nonresidential.....	132	26	109	75	138	200	225	...
New public construction activity.....	2,391	1,218	2,608	2,092	2,211	3,145	4,212	2,240
Residential.....	...	...	200	71	369	186	85	71
Nonresidential building.....	622	193	519	652	325	505	1,057	764
Industrial.....	...	2	164	470	84	25	20	8
Institutional ⁵	462	86	182	144	186	356	786	587
Public administration.....	103	89	96	15	16	34	86	177
Other ⁶	57	16	77	23	39	90	165	...
Military and Naval.....	19	36	385	690	188	204	137	49
Highway.....	1,248	675	875	386	778	1,300	1,585	648
Sewer and water.....	253	81	194	97	194	331	481	269
Conservation and development.....	86	168	310	130	240	386	597	310
All other ⁷	163	65	125	66	117	233	270	129

¹ First 6 months, preliminary. ² Warehouses, office and loft buildings; stores, restaurants, and garages.³ Religious, educational, and hospital and other institutional.⁴ Social and recreational, and miscellaneous.⁵ Educational, and hospital and other institutional.⁶ Commercial, social and recreational, hotels and miscellaneous.⁷ Miscellaneous public service enterprises and all Federal not included elsewhere.⁸ Included in other nonresidential building.

Equipment Available in American Homes

Source: Department of Commerce.

Item	All dwelling units, 1940 (thousands)		All ordinary dwelling units, 1947 (thousands)		All ordinary occupied dwelling units, 1947	
	No.	%	No.	%	Owner-occupied %	Tenant-occupied %
Plumbing equipment:						
With private bath & private flush toilet...	20,573	55.1	27,329	65.7	70.4	64.6
With private flush toilet, no private bath...	1,611	4.3	1,633	3.9	2.9	5.1
With running water, no private flush toilet	3,866	10.4	3,643	8.8	7.3	10.6
No running water in dwelling unit,.....	11,275	30.2	9,020	21.7	19.4	19.7
Central heating:						
With central heating.....	.....	.....	20,016	48.1	52.9	46.8
Without central heating.....	.....	.....	21,609	51.9	47.1	53.2
Electric lighting:						
With electric lighting.....	29,363	78.7	37,117	89.2	91.7	89.6
Without electric lighting.....	7,962	21.3	4,508	10.8	8.3	10.4
Installed cooking facilities:						
With installed cooking facilities.....	.....	.....	39,913	95.9	97.8	90.1
Without installed cooking facilities.....	.....	.....	1,712	4.1	2.2	3.9
Total.....	37,325	100.0	41,625	100.0	100.0	100.0

WHAT FARMERS PRODUCE

The United States is universally recognized as the industrial giant of the world. Less well known is the fact that it is also by far the leading nation in agricultural output.

There is every reason to believe that this substantial margin of leadership will continue, even expand. For a technological and scientific revolution is taking place in agriculture which may well be fully as important—and as dislocating—as the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. This revolution on the farm involves the greater use of more efficient machinery, the better application of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, the introduction of greatly improved strains of seed, and the beginnings of the new industry of "chemical farming."

A foretaste of this technological progress took place during World War II. High costs of keeping working stock and high farm wages made farmers anxious to mechanize their farms, and with war-increased incomes they could afford it. Thanks to mechanization and a ready market here and abroad, farm production was steadily above prewar levels throughout the war and postwar periods. This was accomplished even though farm population declined substantially.

In the early postwar period this record farm production was a highly welcome gift to help us feed a hungry and war-ravished world. As other countries rebuild their own agricultural output, however, and need less from us, we are coming up once more against our old problem of farm surpluses. How to assure the American farmer of an adequate income at the lowest possible cost to the government and the consuming public has again become a major political issue.

Population, Farms, and Farm Property

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Item	1850	1910	1920	1925	1930	1940	1945
Farm population (thousands).....	.....	.....	31,614	*	30,445	30,546	26,220†
Number of farms (thousands).....	1,449	6,361	6,448	6,371	6,288	6,096	5,859
All land in farms (million acres).....	293	878	955	924	986	1,060	1,142
Average acreage per farm.....	202.6	138.1	148.2	145.1	156.9	174.0	194.8
Value of farm property (millions of dollars)...	3,967	40,837	77,923	57,017	56,975	41,254	60,008
Land.....	.....	28,475	54,829	37,721	34,929	23,236	.....
Buildings.....	.....	6,325	11,486	11,746	12,949	10,405	46,389
Implements and machinery.....	151	1,265	3,594	2,691	3,301	3,060	5,147‡
Livestock.....	544	4,771	8,012	4,853	5,794	4,526	8,472
Total population (thousands).....	23,191	91,972	105,710	114,035	122,775	131,669	125,120†
Urban.....	.....	42,166	54,304	61,451	68,954	74,423	74,570
Rural.....	.....	49,806	51,406	52,584	53,820	57,245	50,580

* Data are not strictly comparable with figures for other years.

† 1944.

‡ Excluding armed services.

§ Excludes automobiles included in earlier years.

Production of Agricultural Commodities, by Kind

Year	Corn, 1,000 bushels	Wheat, 1,000 bushels	Rice (rough) 1,000 bushels	Sugar		Cotton 1,000 bales of 500 lbs.	Tobacco, 1,000 pounds
				Beet (chiefly refined) 1,000 pounds	Cane (chiefly raw) 1,000 pounds		
1900.....	2,661,978	599,315	9,793	172,164	623,772	10,124	851,980
1905.....	2,954,148	706,026	16,038	625,842	781,204	10,576	938,865
1910.....	2,852,794	625,476	24,731	1,020,344	724,000	11,609	1,142,320
1915.....	2,829,044	1,008,637	26,107	1,748,000	282,000	11,172	1,157,425
1920.....	3,070,604	843,277	51,648	2,178,000	360,000	13,429	1,509,212
1925.....	2,798,367	668,700	33,036	1,826,000	284,000	16,105	1,376,008
1929.....	2,515,937	824,183	39,534	2,036,000	436,000	14,825	1,532,676
1934.....	1,448,920	526,052	39,047	2,320,000	534,000	9,636	1,084,589
1939.....	2,580,985	741,210	54,062	3,286,000	1,008,000	11,817	1,880,629
1941.....	2,651,889	941,970	51,323	2,968,000	838,000	10,744	1,261,839
1943.....	2,965,980	843,813	64,843	1,866,000	996,000	11,427	1,406,196
1945.....	2,880,933	1,108,224	68,150	2,366,000	950,000	9,015	1,994,262
1946.....	3,249,950	1,153,046	72,216	2,846,000	850,000	8,640	2,319,409
1947.....	2,383,970	1,367,186	78,259	3,410,000	750,000	11,857	2,167,702
1948.....	3,650,548	1,288,406	81,170	2,784,000	916,000	14,937	1,981,730
1949*	3,538,257	1,131,830	88,165	.....	.....	.....	2,018,597

* Preliminary estimate.

Domestic Animals on Farms, Number and Value

January 1:	Number (thousands)							Value of all animals except chickens and turkeys (millions of dollars)
	Horses	Mules	Dairy cows	Sheep	Swine	Chickens	Turkeys	
1941.....	10,193	3,911	25,453	53,920	54,353	422,841	7,193	4,991
1942.....	9,873	3,782	26,313	56,213	60,607	476,935	7,485	6,596
1943.....	9,605	3,626	27,138	55,150	73,881	542,047	6,600	8,983
1944.....	9,192	3,421	27,704	50,782	83,741	582,197	7,429	8,901
1945.....	8,715	3,235	27,770	46,520	59,331	516,497	7,203	8,279
1946.....	8,053	3,010	26,695	42,436	61,301	530,203	8,493	8,952
1947.....	7,249	2,773	26,098	37,818	56,921	474,441	6,650	11,168
1948.....	6,589	2,541	25,039	34,827	52,028	461,550	4,450	12,668
1949.....	5,921	2,353	24,450	31,963	57,139	448,838	5,493	13,904

Agricultural
Cooperatives

Source: Farm Credit Administration.

Market- ing season	Number	Estimated membership (thousands)	Business (in millions of dollars)
1915.....	5,424	651	636
1925-26.....	10,803	2,700	2,400
1929-30.....	12,000	3,100	2,500
1930-31.....	11,950	3,000	2,400
1931-32.....	11,900	3,200	1,925
1933-34.....	10,900	3,156	1,365
1934-35.....	10,700	3,280	1,530
1935-36.....	10,500	3,660	1,840
1936-37.....	10,743	3,270	2,196
1937-38.....	10,900	3,400	2,400
1938-39.....	10,700	3,300	2,100
1939-40.....	10,700	3,200	2,087
1940-41.....	10,600	3,400	2,280
1941-42.....	10,550	3,600	2,840
1942-43.....	10,450	3,850	3,780
1943-44.....	10,300	4,250	5,160
1944-45.....	10,150	4,505	5,645
1945-46.....	10,150	5,010	6,070
1946-47.....	10,125	5,436	7,116
1947-48.....	10,160	5,900	8,635

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Civilian Consumption of
Principal Foods
(in pounds per capita)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Agri. Economics.

Foods	1935-39 avg.	1947	1948
Red meats.....	126.2	155.0	146.4
Poultry meats.....	20.5	28.1	26.7
Eggs*.....	298	379	386
Fluid milk and cream...	340	398	387
Cheese.....	5.5	6.9	6.8
Butter.....	16.7	11.2	10.1
Fats and oils†.....	31.9	33.9	35.4
Fresh fruits.....	137.7	145.5	133.8
Processed fruits‡.....	25.4	42.1	42.7
Fresh vegetables.....	235	251	256
Processed vogs.†.....	39.1	51.1	47.2
Potatoes, sweetpots.....	152.4	138.8	122.0
Sugar.....	96.5	91.8	96.0
Corn products.....	37.5	37.9	32.5
Wheat flour.....	153.1	140	135
Coffee.....	14.0	17.3	18.9
Tea.....	.67	.55	.55
Cocoa.....	4.4	4.2	3.7

* Number, not pounds. † Excludes butter. ‡ Paek year.

Agricultural Output by States, 1948 Crops

(in thousands of bushels; except cotton lint in thousands of 500 pounds gross weight bales, and tobacco in thousands of pounds) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

State	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Cotton lint	Potatoes	Tobacco
Alabama.....	170	58,824	5,750	38	1,200	3,640	360
Arizona.....	644	408	330	6,400	320	1,749	.....
Arkansas.....	525	33,019	9,198	102	2,000	2,366	.....
California.....	11,988	2,145	5,550	49,471	960	46,800	.....
Colorado.....	53,525	14,304	6,208	15,275	.....	20,670	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	1,800	185	.....	.....	3,352	27,120
Delaware.....	986	4,309	175	354	.....	216	.....
Florida.....	.....	6,910	399	.....	13	3,745	20,846
Georgia.....	2,984	49,182	13,728	100	760	1,024	95,763
Idaho.....	34,583	1,260	6,300	12,276	.....	42,630	.....
Illinois.....	40,065	549,793	182,078	1,260	.....	1,133	.....
Indiana.....	38,506	279,780	59,469	648	.....	4,140	14,370
Iowa.....	7,787	666,730	266,445	1,480	.....	1,430	.....
Kansas.....	231,368	81,304	26,312	6,878	.....	1,476	200
Kentucky.....	5,184	100,040	2,754	1,348	.....	2,542	466,853
Louisiana.....	.....	17,057	3,584	.....	760	1,416	240
Maine.....	.....	340	2,924	128	.....	73,340	.....
Maryland.....	6,032	19,032	1,340	2,325	.....	1,965	34,950
Massachusetts.....	.....	1,435	272	.....	.....	3,548	12,378
Michigan.....	36,270	67,119	56,672	4,480	.....	16,350	.....
Minnesota.....	18,509	272,055	206,338	34,132	.....	16,740	625
Mississippi.....	308	53,544	10,989	50	2,350	1,207	.....
Missouri.....	39,270	201,110	48,592	2,000	505	3,128	5,865
Montana.....	90,547	3,781	11,826	24,304	.....	2,400	.....
Nebraska.....	82,988	252,468	72,744	9,204	.....	11,395	.....
Nevada.....	652	54	369	814	.....	300	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	407	240	.....	.....	968	.....
New Jersey.....	1,763	9,650	1,435	429	.....	13,629	.....
New Mexico.....	3,487	1,890	798	567	240	270	.....
New York.....	12,452	27,120	28,320	2,752	.....	38,005	650
North Carolina.....	6,045	69,006	7,965	799	680	10,508	756,684
North Dakota.....	136,580	29,380	62,132	55,440	.....	20,295	.....
Ohio.....	57,648	215,924	54,090	540	.....	6,765	27,200
Oklahoma.....	98,962	32,125	16,608	1,705	370	1,022	.....
Oregon.....	27,818	1,050	7,497	13,420	.....	11,480	.....
Pennsylvania.....	18,354	65,379	29,146	3,933	.....	19,425	61,275
Rhode Island.....	.....	259	33	.....	.....	1,462	.....
South Carolina.....	3,444	28,360	12,144	473	890	1,408	131,560
South Dakota.....	50,391	131,472	104,252	34,914	.....	3,200	.....
Tennessee.....	5,365	74,415	6,048	1,650	650	2,322	148,275
Texas.....	56,290	44,698	14,240	1,891	3,200	4,356	.....
Utah.....	7,474	621	1,764	5,104	.....	2,944	.....
Vermont.....	.....	2,288	1,480	58	.....	1,295	.....
Virginia.....	9,194	50,525	4,891	3,243	24	11,529	143,790
Washington.....	79,268	848	6,290	4,312	.....	11,600	.....
West Virginia.....	1,716	13,068	1,740	330	.....	2,090	3,988
Wisconsin.....	2,906	113,252	126,148	7,752	.....	10,875	28,738
Wyoming.....	6,358	1,008	3,960	4,730	.....	2,400	.....
Total.....	1,288,406	3,650,548	1,491,752	317,037	14,937	445,850	1,981,730

U. S. Farm Index (1910-14=100)

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture

Year	Prices paid by farmers*	Farm Wage Rate	Prices rec'd by farmers†
1935-39 aver.....	128	118	107
1946.....	193	378	233
1947.....	231	408	278
1948.....	250	432	287
1949†.....	246	426	258

* Commodities, interest and taxes. † All crops and livestock (Aug. 1909-July 1914=100). ‡ Average first 7 months.

Farm Tenancy

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Year	Farms operated by tenants (in thousands)	Total farms	Tenancy as % of total
1880.....	1,025	4,009	25.6
1890.....	1,295	4,565	28.4
1900.....	2,025	5,737	35.3
1910.....	2,355	6,362	37.0
1920.....	2,455	6,448	38.1
1930.....	2,664	6,289	42.4
1940.....	2,361	6,097	38.7
1945.....	1,858	5,859	31.7

WHAT COMMERCE DISTRIBUTES

In a mass-production economy, distribution is a highly intricate process. This is reflected in the fact that more than half the consumer's dollar goes for distribution and less than half for production. (Distribution costs include those of such services as advertising and insurance as well as transportation and selling costs.)

Commerce, like industry and agriculture, has made new records in the last seven years. In the retail trade, the postwar shift in sales from non-durable to durable goods follows the pattern dictated by consumer demand. During the war the military importance of airplanes led many to prophesy that the air age was upon us. However, transportation statistics show that air freight is still suffering from growing pains. It will be some time before a substantial portion of our industrial output is transported by air.

Retail Sales by Kind-of-Business Groups

(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Kind-of-Business Group	1929	1933	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949*
Durable goods stores.....	14,180	4,844	15,604	10,468	11,960	21,761	30,392	36,305	14,776
Automotive group.....	7,043	2,368	8,544	3,315	3,805	8,808	13,778	17,591	8,402
Motor vehicle dealers.....	6,444	2,142	7,794	2,465	2,741	7,145	12,100	15,779	7,782
Parts and accessories.....	599	226	750	850	1,064	1,663	1,678	1,812	620
Building materials and hardware group.....	3,846	1,342	3,862	3,717	4,271	6,750	9,092	10,835	3,662
Building materials.....	2,621	854	2,435	2,171	2,508	4,137	5,695	6,868	2,204
Farm implements.....	519	177	524	539	586	787	1,180	1,554	609
Hardware.....	706	311	903	1,007	1,177	1,826	2,217	2,410	851
Home furnishings group.....	2,755	959	2,611	2,454	2,813	4,860	6,213	6,676	2,354
Furniture and house furnishings.....	1,813	646	1,787	1,951	2,145	3,175	3,746	3,947	1,383
Household appliances and radios.....	942	313	824	503	668	1,685	2,467	2,728	971
Jewelry.....	536	175	587	982	1,071	1,343	1,309	1,203	357
Non-durable goods stores.....	34,279	19,673	39,886	59,105	64,684	79,026	87,936	93,647	36,005
Apparel group.....	4,241	1,930	4,157	6,869	7,685	8,981	9,413	9,865	3,707
Men's clothing and furnishings.....	1,358	542	1,096	1,618	1,806	2,227	2,414	2,412	868
Women's apparel and accessories.....	1,480	754	1,690	3,193	3,589	4,033	4,141	4,530	1,726
Family and other apparel.....	596	209	605	986	1,093	1,262	1,325	1,386	506
Shoes.....	807	425	766	1,072	1,197	1,459	1,533	1,536	604
Drug Stores.....	1,690	1,066	1,821	2,812	3,023	3,520	3,659	3,688	1,484
Eating and drinking places.....	2,125	1,430	4,796	9,351	10,809	12,362	12,485	12,612	4,914
Food group.....	10,967	6,776	12,576	18,540	19,727	25,005	29,584	31,857	12,762
Grocery and combination.....	7,353	5,004	9,604	14,062	14,863	19,144	23,164	25,011	10,080
Other food.....	3,614	1,772	2,972	4,478	4,864	5,861	6,420	6,845	2,681
Filling stations.....	1,787	1,532	3,454	2,603	3,016	4,065	5,193	6,326	2,489
General merchandise group.....	9,015	4,982	7,931	10,890	11,689	14,611	16,003	16,991	6,003
Department, including mail order.....	4,350	2,538	5,027	6,764	7,428	9,621	10,615	11,323	3,959
General, incl. gen. mdse., with food.....	2,710	1,176	991	1,388	1,417	1,676	1,858	1,941	714
Other general mdse. and dry goods.....	1,051	590	738	1,208	1,249	1,463	1,538	1,603	565
Variety.....	904	678	1,175	1,530	1,595	1,851	1,992	2,130	765
Other retail stores.....	4,454	1,957	5,151	8,040	8,735	10,482	11,599	12,308	4,646
Liquor.....	.....	17	767	1,485	1,688	1,912	1,874	1,847	680
Feed and farm supply.....	1,119	463	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel and ice.....	1,013	623	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Book stores, news dealers, stationery.....	360	159	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar stores.....	410	190	244	6,555	7,047	8,570	9,725	10,462	3,965
Florists.....	176	66	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office equipment and supplies.....	324	112	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	1,052	327	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All retail stores.....	48,459	24,517	55,490	69,573	76,644	100,787	118,325	129,952	50,780

* First 5 months, not adjusted for seasonal variation.

Chain Stores vs. Independent Stores
(in millions of dollars)

	1929	1933	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949*
Chain store & mail order.....	10,412	6,618	12,434	15,482	16,309	21,072	25,292	27,921	10,685
Independent.....	38,047	17,879	43,056	54,091	60,335	79,715	93,033	102,031	40,095
Total sales.....	48,459	24,517	55,490	69,573	76,644	100,787	118,325	129,952	50,780
Chains as percent of total.....	21.5	27.0	22.4	22.3	21.3	21.0	21.4	21.5	21.0

* First 5 months, not adjusted for seasonal variation.

Sales of Leading Retail Outlets

Source: Moody's Manual of Industrials.

DEPARTMENT STORES	1948 sales* (in thousands)
J. C. Penney Co.	\$ 885,195
Allied Stores Corp.	419,228
May Department Stores Co.	407,266
Federated Department Stores	346,526
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	315,035
Gimbel Bros., Inc.	307,290
Marshall Field & Co.	224,547

VARIETY STORES

F. W. Woolworth Co.	623,942
S. S. Kresge Co.	289,120
W. T. Grant Co.	233,904
S. H. Kress & Co.	165,367
G. C. Murphy Co.	137,564
J. J. Newberry Co.	134,785
McCrory Stores Corp.	97,588

GROCERY STORES

Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	2,545,584
Safeway Stores, Inc.	1,276,793
Kroger Co.	825,668
American Stores Co.	417,467
First National Stores, Inc.	315,916

DRUG STORES

United-Rexall Drug, Inc.	173,907
Walgreen Co.	163,261
Sterling Drug Co.	134,277
People's Drug Store, Inc.	46,954

SHOE STORES

Endicott Johnson Corp.	148,650
Melville Shoe Co.	83,593
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.	75,027
A. S. Beck Shoe Corp.	62,505
G. R. Kinney Co.	34,771
Florsheim Shoe Co.	27,007
Miles Shoes, Inc.	21,077

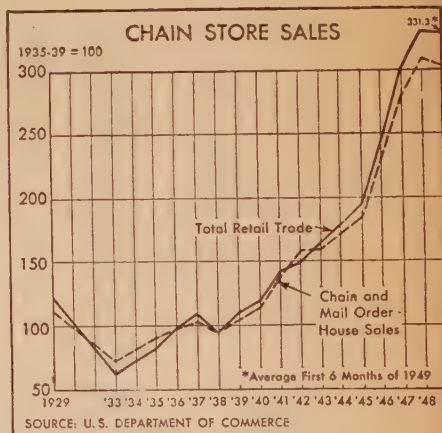
* For accounting year ending in 1948.

MAIL ORDER HOUSES

	1948 sales* (in thousands)
Sears-Roebuck & Co.	\$2,295,991
Montgomery Ward & Co.	1,211,956
Spiegel, Inc.	134,623

FURNITURE STORES

Barker Bros. Corp.	32,739
Reliable Stores Corp.	24,784
W. & J. Sloane	23,891
Spear & Co.	18,460
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.	14,650
Sterling, Inc.	8,982



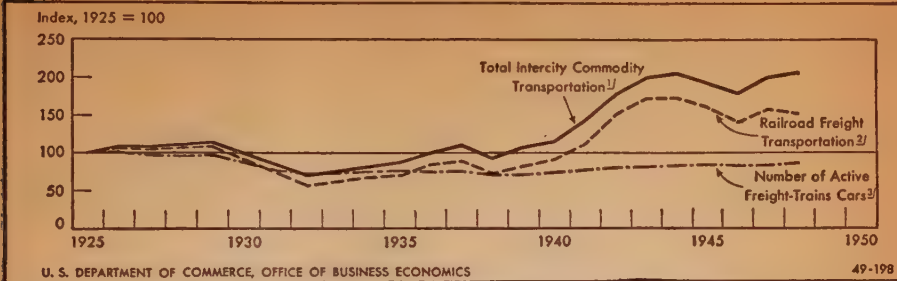
Wholesale Sales

(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Type of establishment	1929	1933	1941	1943	1945	1946	1947	1948
Service and limited function.....	30,343	12,950	34,244	38,307	43,024	56,521	66,221	70,733
Durable goods.....	7,700	2,489	12,223	9,543	10,622	16,580	22,306	25,319
Automotive.....	1,383	438	3,181	1,033	1,576	3,508	5,100	5,869
Lumber and building material.....	1,920	492	2,070	1,892	1,940	2,782	3,980	4,558
Elec. goods.....	917	290	1,438	1,000	1,284	2,210	3,682	4,278
Hardware.....	715	340	893	876	1,145	1,809	2,179	2,365
Housefurnishings.....	495	175	586	549	473	772	1,016	1,156
Jewelry and optical.....	380	105	426	488	493	679	625	647
Machinery and metals.....	1,890	649	3,629	3,705	3,711	4,820	5,724	6,446
Nondurable goods.....	22,643	10,461	22,021	28,764	32,402	39,941	43,915	45,414
Apparel.....	1,136	408	980	1,180	1,234	1,656	2,021	1,817
Beers, wines and liquors.....	21	130	1,685	2,224	3,248	3,674	3,469	3,411
Drugs and sundries.....	535	352	653	785	1,091	1,185	1,279	1,334
Dry goods.....	1,714	842	1,645	2,242	2,098	3,135	3,110	3,124
Food.....	8,600	4,743	7,829	9,935	11,089	14,136	15,761	16,218
Paper and its products.....	704	334	827	910	944	1,318	1,552	1,507
Tobacco products.....	859	526	1,293	1,556	1,655	2,191	2,346	2,336
All other.....	9,074	3,126	7,109	9,932	11,043	12,646	14,377	15,667
All establishments.....	37,814	16,550	42,957	51,957	57,323	73,653	87,646	94,403
Durable goods.....	7,827	2,548	12,416	9,724	10,809	16,844	22,637	25,681
Nondurable goods.....	29,987	14,002	30,541	42,233	46,514	56,809	65,009	68,722

Transportation Trends



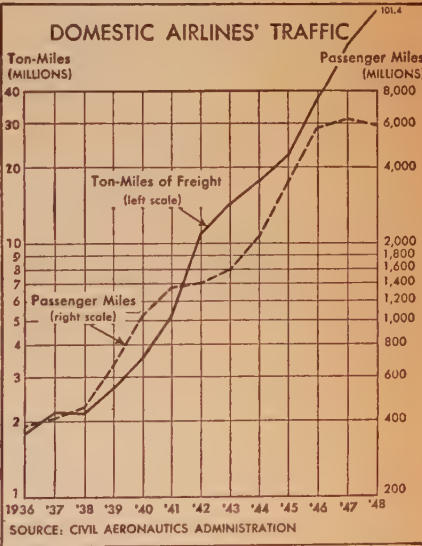
¹ Ton-miles of freight carried, weighted by average operating revenues for 1935-39. Includes freight carried by rail, intercity truck "for hire," domestic waterborne, pipe line, and air transportation.
² Ton-miles of freight carried by rail, weighted by average operating revenues for 1935-39.
³ Freight-train cars owned or leased by Class I, II, and III railroads (including switching and terminal companies) at end of year, minus the daily average surplus (deficit in 1947) for Class I railroads.

Monthly Average Railroad Carloadings
(in thousands of cars)

Source: Association of American Railroads.

Year	Total*	Coal, coke & ore	Grain & products	Less-than-carload merchandise
1920...	3,760	1,095	154	751
1925...	4,269	962	192	1,099
1929...	4,402	1,001	200	1,100
1932...	2,348	482	138	756
1937...	3,139	807	149	705
1939...	2,826	676	162	653
1941...	3,524	913	169	670
1942...	3,568	1,008	181	465
1943...	3,535	1,001	222	423
1944...	3,674	1,043	213	459
1945...	3,492	955	228	461
1946...	3,445	882	208	528
1947...	3,708	1,039	227	506
1948...	3,643	1,044	209	464
1949†...	3,143	848	192	407

* Includes forest products, livestock & miscellaneous group not listed separately. † First five months.



Steam Railways

Source: Association of American Railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

	1920	1930	1940	1945	1947	1948
Av. first-track mileage operated (thousands).....	259,941	260,443	245,740	227,877	227,146	226,981
Passengers carried (thousands).....	1,269,913	707,987	456,088	891,128	733,280	642,781
Passenger revenue (thousand dollars).....	1,304,815	730,766	417,955	716,379	953,322	964,089
Average journey per passenger (miles).....	37.30	37.96	52.22	102.92	65.3	64.1
Total tons revenue freight carried (thousands).....	2,427,622	2,179,015	1,947,479	2,823,992	2,888,589	2,847,897
Freight revenue (thousand dollars).....	4,420,833	4,145,015	3,584,201	6,533,767	7,041,185	7,979,931
Operating revenues (thousand dollars).....	6,301,151	5,356,484	4,354,712	8,902,248	8,684,918	9,671,576
Operating expenses (thousand dollars).....	5,954,394	3,993,621	3,131,598	7,051,627	6,797,265	7,471,554
Net railways operating income (thousand dollars).....	12,101	874,154	690,554	852,147	780,694	1,002,352
Net capitalization (million dollars).....	16,994	19,066	17,630	15,667	15,301	15,467
Average number of employees (all carriers).....	1,571,559	1,091,692	1,419,505	1,351,961	1,326,597	1,326,597
Total compensation per year (thousand dollars).....	.....	2,079,107	3,862,001	4,350,229	4,922,516	.....
Roads under receivership and trusteeship.....	61	30	103	72	53	46
Miles of roads under rec. and trusteeship.....	16,290	9,486	75,270	39,714	22,894	13,859
Number of locomotives—Dec. 31.....	68,942	60,189	44,333	43,530	41,657	41,851
Number of freight-train cars—Dec. 31.....	2,388,424	2,322,267	1,684,171	1,784,674	1,758,144	1,783,363
Number of pass.-train cars—Dec. 31.....	56,102	53,584	38,308	38,273	38,770	39,142

WHAT SERVICES CONTRIBUTE

Manufacturing and agriculture can grow steadily more efficient only because they take advantage of various types of business, professional and scientific services. For example, mass production would be impossible without modern accounting systems; and large-scale agriculture could hardly exist without scientific crop and weather services.

Personal services are the remaining stronghold of small, individual enterprise. More than 600,000 small businesses performed 66 per cent of those services in 1939. The service industries are the only ones where small business produces as much as half the total output.

But there are big as well as small businesses among the service industries. Financing of the nation's business and much of its government is made possible by the highly organized financial services. Insurance is another field where big as well as small firms fill our steadily increasing demand for all forms of protection.

Through ownership of stocks, bonds, life insurance and savings accounts we all contribute and have a stake in this financing of our complex economic machinery. Contrary to the steady advance of almost all other indices, however, stock and bond yields to the investor have declined steadily throughout the war and have only recently begun to stabilize.

Number of Service Establishments and Places of Amusement, 1939

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Kind of business	Number of establishments	Kind of business	Number of establishments
PERSONAL SERVICES:		REPAIR SERVICES:	
Barber shops.....	117,998	Automotive repairs and services.....	978
Barber and beauty shops.....	4,199	Armature rewinding shops.....	78,881
Baths and masseurs.....	1,600	Bicycle repair shops.....	1,601
Beauty parlors.....	83,071	Blacksmith shops.....	16,797
Cleaning and repair shops.....	52,516	Boat repair shops.....	464
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	11,604	Electrical appliance repair.....	3,615
Cleaning and renovating hats.....	1,288	Jewelry repair.....	12,485
Costume rental agencies.....	417	Leather goods repair.....	2,168
Fur repair and storage.....	2,180	Locksmiths and gunsmiths.....	2,252
Laundries, all types.....	22,018	Musical instrument repair.....	461
Linen supply service.....	718	Piano and organ repair.....	521
Morticians' establishments.....	18,196	Radio repair.....	10,732
Photographic studios.....	10,957	Refrigerator repair.....	1,297
Rug cleaning services.....	1,012	Sewing machine repair.....	355
Shoe repair shops.....	50,115	Stove repair.....	365
Shoe shine parlors.....	7,968	Tool repair.....	1,451
Travel bureaus.....	741	Typewriter repair.....	618
		Upholstery, furniture.....	9,685
BUSINESS SERVICES:		CUSTOM INDUSTRIES:	
Adjustment and credit.....	2,576	Awning and tent.....	942
Advertising agencies.....	1,628	Bookbinding.....	314
Auctioneers.....	970	Bottling works.....	705
Billboard advertising.....	679	Cabinetmaking, woodworking.....	2,882
Blueprinting and photostat.....	500	Cider mills and presses.....	241
Booking agents' offices.....	520	Clothing contract work shops.....	518
Coin-operated machines.....	1,554	Custom slaughtering.....	268
Cotton compresses.....	315	Grist mills.....	9,217
Dental laboratories.....	2,080	Machine shops.....	3,117
Detective agencies.....	280	Mattress repair shops.....	1,386
Disinfecting, exterminating.....	952	Metal plating shops.....	379
Employment agencies.....	1,424	Neon sign manufacturing.....	359
Mailing services.....	1,433	Printing shops.....	13,570
Photo finishing laboratories.....	1,201	Sawmills and planing mills.....	12,775
Public stenographic service.....	1,329	Sewing establishments.....	808
Sign painting shops.....	5,391	Tinsmith shops.....	1,483
Window cleaning service.....	823	Tire retreading shops.....	863
Window display service.....	215	Welding shops.....	4,118
SERVICES ALLIED TO TRANSPORTATION:		MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:	
Packing and crating.....	110	Circulating libraries.....	783
Stevedoring service.....	198	Interior decorators.....	461
Stockyard service.....	95	Landscape service.....	1,148
Warehousing.....	3,404	Livery stables.....	201
Weighing service.....	140	Taxidermists.....	363

AMUSEMENT PLACES:

Amusement devices.....	1,093
Amusement parks.....	245
Bands and orchestras.....	550
Bathing beaches (not municipal).....	344
Bicycle rentals.....	247
Billard and pool parlors.....	12,998
Boat and canoe rental.....	1,382
Bowling alleys.....	4,646
Clubs, baseball.....	276
Dance halls, studios.....	2,191
Race tracks, dog, horse, auto.....	92
Riding academies.....	840

Shooting galleries.....	32
Skating rinks, ice and roller.....	1,194
Sports and athletic fields.....	73
Sports promoters.....	118
Swimming pools (not municipal).....	660
Theaters, motion-picture.....	15,118
Theaters, other.....	231

Hotels

Source: Horwath & Horwath.

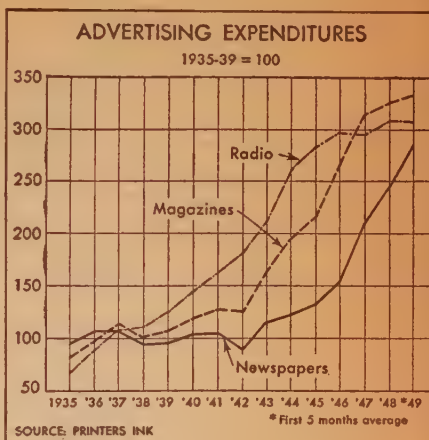
Year	Percent of rooms occu- pied	Average sale per occupied room (\$)	Restau- rant sales (1929 = 100)
1929.....	70	4.04	100
1933.....	51	2.88	49
1935.....	60	2.92	80
1937.....	66	3.24	95
1939.....	62	3.31	90
1945.....	91	4.06	200
1946.....	93	4.23	230
1947.....	90	4.77	230
1948.....	86	5.27	228
1949*.....	84	5.34	223

*First 5 months.

Advertising Media, 1948

Source: Printers' Ink.

Medium	Volume (in millions of dollars)	% of total
Newspapers.....	1,749.6	36.2
Radio.....	596.9	12.4
Magazines.....	512.7	10.6
Direct mail.....	574.5	11.9
Business papers.....	230.1	4.8
Outdoor.....	132.1	2.7
Farm papers.....	20.4	0.4
Miscellaneous.....	1,014.4	21.0
Total.....	4,830.7	100.0



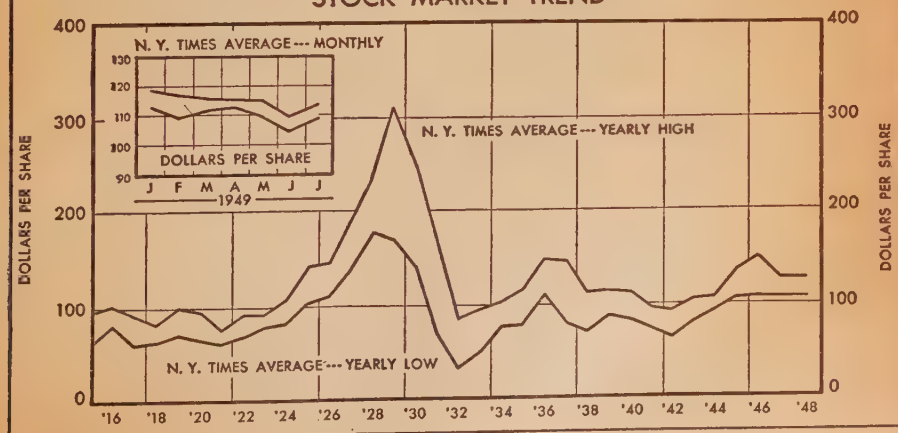
Cost of Advertising Facilities

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Monthly average	Radio (in thousands of dollars)	Magazine
1933.....	2,626	8,155
1935.....	4,107	10,231
1939.....	6,926	12,587
1941.....	8,841	15,007
1945.....	15,896	25,531
1946.....	16,017	32,063
1947.....	15,910	37,340
1948.....	16,583	42,166
1949*.....	17,180	38,183

*Average first quarter.

STOCK MARKET TREND



New York Stock Exchange Sales

Source: Commercial & Financial Chronicle, New York Stock Exchange.

Year	Stocks, millions of shares	Bonds, par val. (millions of dollars)			
		Total	Corporate	U. S. government	State, municipal, foreign
1919.....	317	3,809	622	2,901	286
1929.....	1,125	2,982	2,182	142	658
1932.....	425	2,967	1,642	570	755
1939.....	262	2,046	1,480	311	255
1941.....	171	2,112	1,929	20	163
1942.....	126	2,311	2,181	7	124
1943.....	279	3,255	3,130	4	120
1945.....	378	2,262	2,148	8	106
1946.....	364	1,364	1,265	19	81
1947.....	254	1,076	970	3	102
1948.....	302	1,014	925	3	87
1949†.....	95	330	*	‡	*

* Breakdown not available. † First 5 months. ‡ Less than 1.

Stock Prices per Share*

Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. Averages
(in dollars)

Year	Total (65)	Industrials (30)	Public utilities (15)	Railroads (20)
1929.....	125.43	311.24	104.48	159.66
1932.....	26.82	64.57	26.89	27.46
1937.....	58.08	166.36	28.17	49.51
1939.....	48.01	142.66	24.43	30.01
1940.....	45.28	134.74	22.61	28.50
1941.....	41.22	121.82	18.02	28.36
1942.....	36.04	107.20	12.63	26.38
1943.....	46.39	134.81	19.82	33.71
1945.....	63.72	169.82	32.15	56.56
1946.....	71.01	191.65	40.56	58.07
1947.....	63.31	177.58	35.06	48.14
1948.....	66.32	179.95	34.03	56.73
1949†.....	63.61	175.95	35.10	48.98

* Averages of daily closings.

† First 5 months.

Stock and Bond Yields—Percent

Year	Bonds							Stocks				
	U. S. Treasury (Treasury Dept.)*	Municipal (Bond Buyer) (20)	Corporate (Moody's Investors' Service)				Municipal (Standard and Poor's Corp.) (15)	Preferred (Standard and Poor's Corp.) (15)	Common (Moody's Investors' Service)			
			Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility			Total (200)†	Industrial (125)	Railroad (25)	Public utility (25)
1926.....		4.14	5.21	5.37	5.13	5.11	4.08	5.78				
1929.....		4.31	5.21	5.31	5.18	5.14	4.27	5.12	3.5	4.0	4.4	2.6
1932.....		4.79	6.87	6.71	7.61	6.30	4.65	6.13	7.4	7.3	6.3	8.0
1939.....		2.83	3.77	3.30	4.53	3.48	2.76	4.17	4.2	3.9	3.7	5.5
1941.....		2.14	3.34	2.95	3.95	3.11	2.10	4.08	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6
1942.....	2.46	2.26	3.34	2.96	3.96	3.11	2.36	4.31	6.6	6.4	7.7	7.9
1943.....	2.47	1.93	3.16	2.85	3.64	2.99	2.06	4.06	4.8	4.5	6.9	5.8
1945.....	2.37	1.50	2.87	2.68	3.06	2.89	1.67	3.70	4.1	4.0	5.5	4.6
1946.....	2.19	1.49	2.74	2.60	2.91	2.71	1.64	3.53	3.9	3.7	5.5	4.2
1947.....	2.25	1.89	2.86	2.67	3.11	2.78	2.01	3.79	5.1	5.0	6.4	5.4
1948.....	2.44	2.37	3.08	2.87	3.34	3.03	2.40	4.15§	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9
1949†.....	2.39	2.13	3.00	2.79	3.26	2.97	2.20	4.06§	6.8	7.0	8.4	6.1

* Taxable, 15 years and over. † Includes 15 banks and 10 insurance stocks. ‡ Average of first 5 months.

§ Data for Aug.-Sept. based on 14 stocks; from Oct., 1948 based on 11 stocks.

Note: Figures in parentheses represent number of issues.

Federal Reserve System, All Member Banks, Principal Assets and Liabilities*
(all money figures in millions of dollars)

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1947	1948	1949†
Loans.....	21,996	23,870	12,175	15,321	22,775	32,628	36,061	34,736
U. S. Gov't obligations.....	3,728	4,125	12,268	15,823	78,338	57,914	52,154	52,812
Other security investments.....	5,160	6,864	5,541	5,982	6,070	7,304	7,403	7,699
Total deposits†.....	34,250	37,029	38,454	56,430	129,670	122,528	121,362	115,628
Demand deposits.....	19,124	18,796	21,056	33,829	91,820	81,785	80,881	76,319
Time deposits.....	10,557	13,012	10,041	12,178	24,210	28,340	28,840	29,213
Capital accounts.....	4,678	6,593	5,145	5,698	7,589	8,464	8,801	8,977
Number of banks.....	9,489	8,052	6,387	6,486	6,884	6,923	6,918	6,904

* End of year. † As of June 29. ‡ Includes interbank deposits, domestic and foreign, and U. S. Government and Postal Savings deposits.

Bank Debits to Deposit Accounts (except interbank)* (in millions of dollars)

Source: Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System.

1929.....	935,030	1941.....	491,649	1944.....	807,939	1947.....	1,005,568
1932.....	322,365	1942.....	553,392	1945.....	884,303	1948.....	1,116,936
1939.....	389,677	1943.....	715,782	1946.....	944,811	1949†.....	549,056

* Includes 141 leading cities.

† First 6 months.

Money and Interest Rates (Per cent per annum)

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

Year	Open market rate in New York City			Commercial loan rates		
	Prime commercial paper, 4 to 6 months*	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days*	Call loans, renewal rate†	New York City	7 other northern & eastern cities	11 southern & western cities
1929.....	5.85	5.03	7.61	5.76	5.82	5.93
1930.....	3.59	2.48	2.94	4.39	4.84	5.40
1931.....	2.64	1.57	1.74	3.82	4.26	4.90
1932.....	2.73	1.28	2.05	4.20	4.81	5.21
1933.....	1.73	.63	1.16	3.43	4.46	5.04
1934.....	1.02	.25	1.00	2.45	3.71	4.32
1935.....	.76	.13	.56	1.76	3.39	3.76
1937.....	.94	.43	1.00	1.73	2.88	3.25
1938.....	.81	.44	1.00	1.69	2.75	3.6
1939.....	.59	.44	1.00	2.07	2.87	3.51
1940.....	.56	.44	1.00	2.04	2.56	3.38
1941.....	.54	.44	1.00	1.97	2.55	3.19
1942.....	.66	.44	1.00	2.07	2.58	3.26
1943.....	.69	.44	1.00	2.30	2.80	3.13
1944.....	.73	.44	1.00	2.11	2.68	3.02
1945.....	.75	.44	1.00	1.99	2.51	2.73
1946.....	.81	.61	1.16	1.82	2.43	2.85
1947.....	1.03	.87	1.38	1.81	2.33	2.76
1948.....	1.44	1.11	1.55	2.22	2.57	2.95
1949†.....	1.56	1.17	1.63	2.38	2.77	3.14

* Prevailing rate. † New York Stock Exchange; average of daily quotations. ‡ First six months.

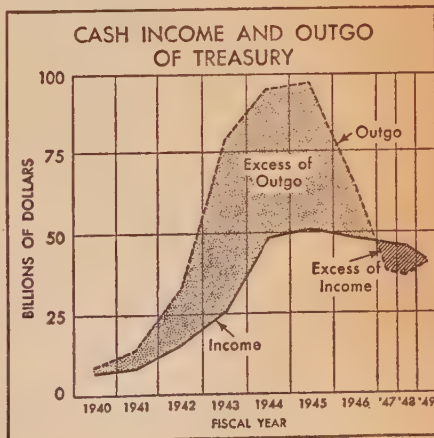
Assets and Liabilities of All Active Banks in the United States, December 31, 1948

(in millions of dollars except no. of banks)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

	All banks	Commercial banks*	Mutual savings banks
Number of banks.....	14,703	14,171	532
Loans and discounts.....	48,453	42,767	5,686
Investments.....	85,933	72,225	13,709
Cash and balances with other banks.....	37,490	36,719	771
Total assets.....	176,075	155,062	20,474
Capital, surplus, and undivided profits.....	12,554	10,555	1,999
Total deposits.....	162,041	143,637	18,405
Demand.....	107,089	107,071	17
Time.....	54,953	36,165	18,388

* Comprises national banks, state commercial banks and private banks.



Insurance Premiums and Losses (in thousands of dollars)

Source: *The Spectator*, Philadelphia, Pa., and National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Type	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Casualty, surety, and miscellaneous companies								
Net premiums written...	1,191,838	1,651,031	1,703,797	1,525,586	1,631,649	2,011,262	2,591,065	3,071,838
Losses paid†...	484,343	652,749	659,365	717,646	799,193	1,006,954	1,208,360	1,425,594
Fire and marine insurance business*								
Net premiums written...	907,003	1,396,282	1,334,491	1,421,904	1,555,935	2,042,435	2,453,421	2,740,726
Losses paid†...	404,800	683,236	560,175	660,887	748,664	896,153	1,064,316	1,195,472
Total fire losses in United States...	313,499	314,849	380,235	423,538	455,329	561,487	692,635	711,114

* U. S. and outlying territories and possessions.
† Includes adjustment expenses.

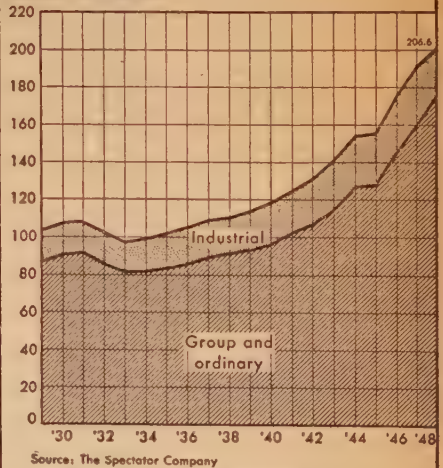
Life Insurance—Financial Condition and Policy Accounts of U. S. Companies (in millions of dollars)

Source: *The Spectator*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Year	Assets (admitted) Dec. 31	Total income	Premium income	Payment to policyholders
1880....	453	81	....	56
1890....	771	197	158	90
1900....	1,742	401	325	169
1910....	3,876	781	593	387
1920....	7,320	1,764	1,385	745
1929....	17,482	4,337	3,350	1,962
1932....	20,754	4,653	3,504	3,087
1939....	29,243	5,453	3,825	2,642
1942....	34,931	6,029	4,181	2,443
1943....	37,766	6,442	4,421	2,407
1944....	41,054	7,011	4,869	2,528
1945....	44,797	7,674	5,249	2,719
1946....	48,191	8,068	5,727	2,848
1947....	51,743	8,982	6,635	3,280
1948....	55,512	9,603	7,131	3,602

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN U. S.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



Source: *The Spectator Company*

WHAT GOVERNMENT DOES AND COSTS

Ever since the Civil War, the role of government in the American economy has been steadily expanding. While probably more citizens have opposed this trend in the United States than in any other major nation, it has persisted. In the last two decades, first depression, and then war and its dislocations, have sharply accelerated the momentum of such government intervention.

Although many Americans have disliked and distrusted big government, federal power has grown steadily since the Civil War. It seems inevitable that the government will continue to accept an increasingly important role in the economy.

Post-war budgets have been higher than those in any pre-war period. In the peacetime budget for 1949-50, half the government's expenses were concerned with our national and international defense needs. How to distribute the remaining billions among tax relief, debt reductions and social programs will continue to be a major problem for Congress and the American public.

Our federal government has become so large, and its activities so numerous, that we are likely to overlook the many services performed at the state and local government levels. Nevertheless, in 1948 state and local expenditures amounted to \$10.5 billion, or 25 per cent of total government outlay.

The costs of running the more than 155,000 government units in the nation are immense. The variety of uses to which the billions of dollars raised in taxes or by borrowing is put is bewildering. This section spreads the central facts and figures before you.

Receipts and Expenditures of the National Government (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Yearly average or year ended June 30	Ordinary expenditures							Ordinary receipts		Surplus (+) or deficit (-) ordinary receipts compared with expenditures chargeable against them		
	Total	Civil and miscel- laneous	War Depart- ment	Navy Depart- ment	Indians	Pensions	Postal defi- cencies	Interest on the public debt	Public debt retre- ments		Income and profits taxes	
											Total	
1789-1800.....	6	1	1	1	..	...	...	3	...	6	...
1801-1810.....	9	2	2	2	..	...	...	4	...	13	...
1811-1820.....	24	3	11	5	..	...	...	5	...	21	...
1821-1830.....	16	3	4	3	1	1	...	4	...	22	...	
1831-1840.....	24	6	8	5	3	3	...	...	...	30	...
1841-1850.....	34	8	13	8	1	2	...	2	...	29	...	
1851-1860.....	60	21	16	12	3	2	...	3	...	60	...	
1861-1865.....	684	26	548	65	3	5	2	35	...	161	28	
1866-1870.....	378	55	128	28	4	23	4	135	...	447	51	
1871-1875.....	287	69	40	23	8	30	6	111	...	337	8	
1876-1880.....	256	57	37	16	5	35	5	100	...	288	...	
1881-1885.....	258	68	43	16	7	58	2	64	...	367	...	
1886-1890.....	279	82	40	18	6	83	6	44	...	375	...	
1891-1895.....	364	97	50	29	11	140	7	29	...	353	...	
1896-1900.....	457	97	111	48	12	142	9	38	...	435	...	
1901-1905.....	536	130	133	86	12	140	6	28	...	559	...	
1910.....	694	172	190	123	19	161	8	21	...	676	21	
1915.....	761	201	202	142	22	164	7	23	...	698	80	
1917.....	1,978	1,144	378	240	31	160	...	25	...	1,124	360	
1918.....	12,698	6,144	4,870	1,279	31	181	2	190	1	3,665	2,314	
1919.....	18,523	6,628	9,009	2,002	35	222	...	619	8	5,152	3,019	
1920.....	6,482	2,771	1,622	736	41	213	...	1,020	79	6,695	3,945	
1921.....	3,848	1,471	426	365	34	230	95	678	550	4,033	2,331	
1923.....	4,325	2,015	435	349	23	235	117	689	462	2,080	746	
1933.....	8,281	5,651	628	557	37	396	42	866	104	5,029	2,163	
1937.....	8,765	5,894	695	673	47	417	41	941	58	5,165	2,189	
1939.....	9,127	5,651	907	891	38	429	41	1,041	129	5,387	2,125	
1940.....	12,775	4,851	3,939	2,313	34	433	30	1,111	64	7,607	3,470	
1941.....	34,187	9,642	14,326	8,580	32	431	18	1,260	95	12,696	7,960	
1942.....	79,622	13,998	42,526	20,888	25	442	15	1,808	3	22,202	16,094	
1943.....	95,315	16,490	49,438	26,538	31	495	+	2,609	...	43,892	34,655	
1944.....	98,703	15,441	50,490	30,047	30	772	1	3,617	...	44,762	35,173	
1945.....	60,703	14,387	27,987	15,161	35	1,261	161	4,722	...	40,027	30,885	
1946.....	39,289	20,720	16,766	2	..	2	3	4,958	-11,136	40,043	29,306	
1947.....	36,791	20,216	11,364	2	..	2	3	5,211	-5,994	42,211	31,171	
1948.....	37,057	19,909	11,809	2	..	2	3	5,339	-478	38,246	29,482	
1949.....	41,859	22,378	14,030 ²	2	..	2	3	5,450	356	40,985	31,387	
1950 ¹												

1 Estimated, based on 1950 budget document.
2 National Defense expenditures combines War and Navy Departments.
3 Pensions and postal deficiencies included under civil

¹ Estimated, based on 1950 budget document. ² National Defense expenditures combines War and Navy Departments. ³ Pensions and postal deficiencies included under civil

Summary of Internal Revenue Collections (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Fiscal year ending	1937	1939	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Total internal revenue collections.....	4,634	5,162	7,352	13,030	22,369	40,120	43,800	40,672	39,108	41,865	40,463
Total income and profits taxes.....	2,180	2,185	3,471	8,007	16,299	33,028	35,062	31,258	29,020	31,172	29,605
Individual.....	1,092	1,029	1,418	3,263	6,630	18,261	19,034	18,705	19,343	20,998	18,052
Corporation income and excess profits.....	1,088	1,156	2,053	4,744	9,669	14,767	16,028	12,553	9,676	10,174	11,554
Total employment taxes.....	266	740	926	1,185	1,499	1,738	1,779	1,701	2,024	2,381	2,476
• Social Security taxes:											
Old-age insurance...	207	530	687	895	1,132	1,290	1,308	1,238	1,459	1,613	1,687
Unemployment insurance.....	58	101	101	120	156	183	186	179	186	209	226
Railroad retirement...	..	109	138	170	211	265	285	284	380	560	563
Total miscellaneous internal revenue.....	2,189	2,237	2,955	3,838	4,571	5,353	6,960	7,713	8,064	8,311	8,382
Capital stock tax.....	137	127	167	282	329	381	372	352	2	2	6
Estate and gift taxes...	306	361	407	433	447	511	643	677	779	899	797
Alcoholic beverage taxes.....	504	588	820	1,048	1,423	1,618	2,310	2,526	2,475	2,255	2,211
Tobacco taxes.....	552	580	698	781	924	988	932	1,166	1,238	1,300	1,322
Stamp taxes.....	70	41	39	42	45	51	66	83	80	79	73
Manufacturers' and retailers' excise taxes.....	450	397	617	852	670	729	1,207	1,415	1,940	2,119	2,221
Miscellaneous taxes....	80	144	207	401	732	1,075	1,430	1,490	1,551	1,656	1,753

State Revenues and Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	1940	1948
Total revenues.....	5,145	10,025
Total expenditures*.....	5,421	10,400
Operation.....	1,745	4,351
Aid paid to local governments.....	1,627	3,167
Contributions to trust funds and state enterprises.....	900	1,206

* Includes provision for debt retirement and interest payments.

Tax Revenues (in millions of dollars)

Source: The Conference Board; Bureau of the Census.

Fiscal year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1916.....	2,643	708	364	1,571
1920.....	9,165	5,689	636	2,840
1925.....	7,892	2,974	1,107	3,811
1930.....	10,277	3,479	1,780	5,018
1935.....	9,736	3,551	1,886	4,299
1940.....	12,907	4,910	3,313	4,684
1945.....	53,048	42,601	5,603	4,844
1947.....	49,603	37,060	6,745	5,797
1948.....	54,517	40,104	7,791	6,622

Increases in Expenditures for Social Welfare and Resource Development, 1948-50 (in millions)

Source: Committee for Economic Development.

	Actual 1948	Proposed 1950	Increase
Social Welfare.....	\$3,213	\$6,228	\$3,015
Old age & survivors insurance program; total & permanent disability program; temporary disability program.....	559	2,245	1,686
Public assistance.....	733	1,129	396
Unemployment compensation.....	856	1,170	314
Federal aid to education.....	...	290	290
Railroad & federal employees retirement.....	466	594	128
Public health.....	146	284	138
Other.....	453	516	63
Resource Development.....	2,821	4,400	1,579
Highway, waterways, airways.....	963	1,435	472
Land & water (flood control, power, irrigation, reclamation, etc.).....	493	951	458
Agriculture, exc. pricesupports.....	759	1,093	334
Atomic energy.....	475	725	250
Other.....	131	196	65
Total.....	\$6,034	\$10,628	\$4,594

HOW WE WORK

Despite pessimistic predictions with respect to postwar employment, for three years following V-J Day there was almost complete employment. The last quarter of 1948 saw the first slide in employment and the index of joblessness continued to mount until the early summer of 1949. At that point there was a leveling off and a gradual improvement in certain industries.

Women in industry numbered one-third of the total number of workers during the war. Since then the proportion of women dropped to about one-fourth—just a little higher than the prewar ratio.

Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Selected Industries

(1939=100)

Industry	Output per man hour						Unit labor cost			
	1919	1929	1933	1945	1946	1947	1919	1929	1933	1945
Manufacturing										
Boots and shoes	64.3	77.7	88.0	111.3	116.3	106.6	150.2	139.5	94.7	150.8
Bread and bakery products	* 89.8	90.8	110.2	111.7	106.9	*	* 98.8	88.5	114.4	
Cane-sugar refining	50.8	79.8	95.7	85.2	82.3	86.4	137.6	89.0	79.3	146.7
Canning and preserving	53.8	68.7	98.1	104.7	114.2	110.5	141.6	114.7	78.8	152.7
Cement	43.2	71.7	84.4	90.1	108.7	110.8	158.8	111.9	85.3	146.9
Coke	50.4	93.8	72.8	*	97.0	105.2	143.1	75.2	77.1	*
Confectionery	* 53.8	73.1	111.6	117.4	109.3	*	* 150.6	110.7	135.4	
Cotton goods	58.2	68.4	74.7	100.7	*	*	156.4	121.7	95.4	174.4
Fertilizers	51.3	74.1	83.0	96.0	109.7	112.5	187.2	115.5	82.8	160.8
Flour and other grain mill products	55.9	87.0	93.5	83.4	79.3	85.6	146.5	112.0	88.5	160.3
Ice cream	39.7	54.6	58.8	128.1	152.4	124.0	217.4	209.2	168.0	95.1
Leather	47.0	65.9	74.6	116.3	116.6	120.1	169.8	127.1	102.4	132.0
Lumber and timber products	79.0	82.4	86.1	*	*	*	147.6	122.1	85.5	*
Newspaper and periodical printing and publishing	43.8	77.3	75.3	88.7	*	*	131.3	122.4	103.6	140.4
Nonferrous metals: primary smelters and refineries	45.7	89.5	88.5	88.6	85.3	93.5	181.0	101.4	77.5	155.9
Paints and varnishes	53.0	71.7	70.8	120.3	94.0	84.5	125.3	111.5	103.9	115.5
Paper and pulp	45.0	74.5	87.4	95.2	*	*	156.7	119.3	82.3	152.9
Rayon and allied products	* 30.4	60.7	163.7	176.4	196.8	*	* 233.6	106.3	97.2	
Slaughtering and meat packing	58.8	79.1	91.6	111.0	*	*	141.7	105.3	75.2	126.4
Tobacco products	42.1	61.8	74.1	117.9	116.5	117.2	175.4	125.6	106.8	135.5
Woolen and worsted goods	62.9	70.8	86.3	118.2	*	*	124.4	123.0	88.4	144.3
Mining										
Anthracite	*	*	79.3†	89.2	93.5	89.1	*	*	110.4†	150.4
Bituminous	*	*	82.4†	105.7	114.2	120.8	*	*	98.9†	150.0
Steam railroad transportation	*	*	87.6†	139.5	129.0	135.0	*	*	103.7†	95.2
Electric light and power	43.1†	54.1	68.1	182.5	160.7	166.6	100.5§	138.5	113.9	71.1
Telephones	*	*	88.2†	98.8	94.8	101.1	*	*	95.4†	123.0
Telegraph	*	*	86.4†	116.4	109.6	119.5	*	*	99.8†	139.6

* Not available. † 1935. ‡ 1917.
Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Selected Occupation Groups,
by Sex, 1949
(in thousands)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Age of Persons in the Labor Force
(in thousands)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Age	1940*				1949†			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
14 to 19...	2,619	7	1,395	11	3,977	9	2,500	13
20 to 24...	5,035	12	2,688	21	4,932	11	2,778	15
25 to 44...	18,817	47	6,107	47	20,148	45	8,017	43
45 to 64...	11,954	29	2,550	19	13,752	30	4,726	26
Over 65...	1,859	5	275	2	2,459	5	527	3
Total	40,284	100	13,015	100	45,267	100	18,548	100

* Week of March 24.
† Week of July 3.

Occupation	Male	Female
Professional & semiprofessional workers	2,373	1,306
Farmers & farm managers	4,738	285
Proprietors, managers, & officials exc. farm	5,425	1,009
Clerical & kindred workers	2,729	4,575
Salesmen & saleswomen	2,391	1,389
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	7,423	155
Operatives & kindred workers	8,357	3,188
Domestic service workers	147	1,544
Service workers, exc. domestic	2,605	2,022
Farm laborers & foremen	2,733	1,735
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	3,502	91
Total employed	42,422	17,298

Occupations of Labor Force, 1940
(in thousands of persons)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

All occupations.....	52,020
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	3,558
Actors and actresses.....	19
Architects.....	22
Artists and art teachers.....	62
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	78
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	60
Clergymen.....	140
College presidents, professors, and instructors.....	76
Dentists.....	71
Engineers.....	262
Lawyers and judges.....	180
Musicians and music teachers.....	162
Osteopaths.....	6
Pharmacists.....	83
Physicians and surgeons.....	166
Social and welfare workers.....	75
Teachers, not elsewhere classified.....	1,076
Trained nurses and student nurses.....	371
Veterinarians.....	11
Librarians.....	39
Dancers, showmen, and athletes.....	54
Designers and draftsmen.....	112
Aviators.....	6
Chiropractors.....	11
Optometrists.....	10
Photographers.....	38
Radio and wireless operators.....	12
Religious workers.....	35
Surveyors.....	16
Lab. technicians & assistants.....	67
Farmers and farm managers.....	5,303
Proprietors, managers, and officials, excl. farms.....	3,854
Postmasters, and misc. gov't officials.....	240
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	8,270
Bookkeepers, accountants, and cashiers.....	931
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries.....	1,175
Insurance agents and brokers.....	249
Traveling salesmen and sales agents.....	633
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	5,952
Carpenters.....	766

Electricians.....	227
Foremen, not elsewhere classified.....	576
Machinists, millwrights, and tool makers.....	662
Mechanics and repairmen.....	974
Painters, paperhangers, and glaziers.....	480
Operatives and kindred workers.....	9,477
Domestic service workers.....	2,349
Protective service workers.....	715
Guards & watchmen.....	236
Firemen, fire department.....	79
Policemen, sheriffs, and marshals.....	177
Service workers, except domestic and protective.....	3,116
Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists.....	440
Charwomen, janitors, and porters.....	631
Waiters and bartenders.....	733
Cooks, except family.....	336
Elevator operators.....	85
Practical nurses & midwives.....	109
Boarding house keepers.....	112
Farm laborers and foremen.....	3,531
Laborers, excl. farm and mine.....	4,612

Women in the Labor Force
(in thousands)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Note: Data prior to 1940 refers to gainful workers, not strictly comparable with current figures.

	Female workers	Total workers	Female as % of total
1900.....	5,114	28,283	18.1
1910.....	7,789	37,271	20.9
1920.....	8,430	41,236	20.4
1930.....	10,679	48,595	22.0
1940.....	14,160	55,640	25.4
1941.....	14,640	55,910	26.2
1943.....	18,700	55,540	33.7
1944.....	19,170	54,630	35.1
1945.....	19,030	53,860	35.3
1946.....	16,780	57,520	29.2
1947.....	16,896	60,168	28.1
1948.....	17,583	61,442	28.6
1949*.....	17,326	60,820	28.5

* Average first 5 months.

Length of Working Time Required for Purchase
of Selected Food and Apparel Items*

Source: Department of Labor.

Food per Pound	Minutes	Apparel	Hours:Minutes
Rice.....	9	Husband's apparel:	
White wheat bread.....	6	Heavy wool suit.....	36:43
Beef: Round steak.....	37	Work shirt.....	1:19
Hamburger.....	22	Socks.....	0:16
Bacon, sliced.....	38	Work shoes.....	5:56
Leg of lamb.....	32	Wife's apparel:	
Roasting chicken.....	27	Wool coat.....	17:53
Pink salmon, canned.....	21	Street dress.....	8:20
Butter.....	40	Rayon & nylon stockings.....	0:53
Cheese (American cheddar).....	29	Street shoes.....	3:06
Bananas.....	7	Boy's apparel:	
Green beans.....	10	Wool suit.....	13:50
Cabbage.....	4	Sweater.....	3:16
Potatoes.....	3	Socks.....	0:13
Canned peaches.....	9	Sport shoes.....	4:49
Canned tomatoes.....	8	Girl's apparel:	
Dried prunes.....	12	Wool coat.....	16:49
Coffee.....	23	Cotton dress.....	2:26
Lard.....	15	Anklets.....	0:18
Sugar.....	5	Play shoes.....	3:06

* Based on average 1947 earnings and prices.

Employment and Unemployment (in millions of persons)

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Note: Data prior to 1940 estimated by Research Institute of America from various Government sources.

Activity	1929	1932	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 ¹	1946	1947	1948	1949 ²
Total employment.....	46.7	37.9	49.0	52.1	52.6	51.8	52.4	55.3	58.0	59.4	57.8
Non-agricultural employment.....	36.8	26.3	40.4	43.5	44.3	43.7	44.0	46.9	49.8	51.4	50.2
Manufacturing.....	10.5	6.8	13.0	15.1	17.4	17.1	15.3	14.5	15.9	16.3	15.5
Iron and steel and products ³	1.1	.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
Transportation equipment ⁴.....	.6	.3	1.2	2.0	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Textile—mill and apparel ⁵	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Food and tobacco ⁶.....	.8	.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other ⁴	6.2	3.9	7.2	8.2	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.5	9.5	9.8	9.2
Mining.....	1.1	.7	.9	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9
Construction.....	2.1	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9
Transportation and public utilities.....	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
Trade.....	6.2	4.9	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.6
Financial, service and misc.....	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.3
Government.....	3.1	3.2	4.6	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.8
Other, self-employed, domestic.....	5.7	5.4	4.2	3.8	2.3	2.2	4.0	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.3
Agricultural employment.....	9.9	9.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.6
Unemployment.....	2.0	12.7	5.0	2.4	1.1	.8	1.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.1
Public works.....	.....	.....	1.9	.8	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total civilian labor force.....	48.7	50.6	54.0	54.5	53.7	52.6	53.5	57.5	60.2	61.4	60.8
Armed forces.....	.3	.3	1.6	3.9	8.8	11.3	11.4	3.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Total labor force.....	49.0	50.9	55.6	58.4	62.5	63.9	64.9	60.8	61.6	62.7	62.3

¹ New series, first 6 months estimated. ² Average of first five months. ³ Includes production workers only. ⁴ Includes production workers in industries not designated and non-production workers in all industries. ⁵ Negligible.

Labor Turnover in Manufacturing Establishments (Monthly Average Rate Per 100 Employees)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	1929*	1932	1933	1937	1941	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949†
Accession rate.....	5.7	3.3	5.4	3.6	5.4	7.5	6.1	6.3	6.7	5.1	4.4	3.1
Separation rate.....	6.3	4.3	3.8	4.4	3.9	7.3	6.8	8.3	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.6
Discharges.....	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.4	.3
Layoffs.....	2.1	3.5	2.7	3.0	1.3	.6	.6	2.3	1.2	.9	1.3	2.7
Quits.....	3.4	.7	.9	1.3	2.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.6
Miscellaneous†.....	..	..	..	..	.4	.9	.5	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1

* Average for 7 months, June–December. † First 5 months' average.

† Includes separations caused by death, permanent disability, retirement on pension, and extended leave. Beginning September 1940, workers leaving to enter the Army or Navy are included. Prior to January 1940, miscellaneous separations were combined with data for quits.

Disabling Injuries in Industry (in thousands)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry	1936	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Manufacturing.....	312	453	787	575	541	539	469
Trade—Wholesale and retail.....	133	297	274	296	333	361	347
Public utilities.....	14	21	19	20	25	28	27
Construction.....	284	500	100	112	151	152	173
Railroads.....	38	48	92	94	76	72	63
Miscellaneous transportation.....	28	130	135	140	133	135	133
Mining and quarrying.....	103	97	92	82	84	93	87
Miscellaneous services.....	232	368	419	378	396	382	360
Agriculture.....	265	270	312	306	324	298	300
All industries.....	1,407	2,180	2,230	2,003	2,063	2,059	1,960

Strikes and Lockouts

Year	Strikes and lockouts Number	Workers involved Number (thousands)	Man-days idle Number (thousands)
1885.....	695	258	n.a.
1890.....	1,897	373	n.a.
1895.....	1,255	407	n.a.
1900.....	1,839	568	n.a.
1905.....	2,186	302	n.a.
1915.....	1,593	n.a.	n.a.
1917.....	4,450	1,227	n.a.
1918.....	3,353	1,240	n.a.
1919.....	3,630	4,160	n.a.
1920.....	3,411	1,463	n.a.
1921.....	2,385	1,099	n.a.
1922.....	1,112	1,613	n.a.
1923.....	1,553	757	n.a.
1924.....	1,249	655	n.a.
1925.....	1,301	428	n.a.
1926.....	1,035	330	n.a.
1927.....	707	330	26,219
1928.....	604	314	12,632
1929.....	921	289	5,352
1930.....	637	183	3,317
1931.....	810	342	6,893
1932.....	841	324	10,502
1933.....	1,695	1,168	16,872
1934.....	1,856	1,467	19,592
1935.....	2,014	1,117	15,456
1936.....	2,172	789	13,902
1937.....	4,740	1,861	28,425
1938.....	2,772	688	9,148
1939.....	2,613	1,171	17,812
1940.....	2,508	577	6,701
1941.....	4,288	2,363	23,048
1942.....	2,968	840	4,183
1943.....	3,752	1,981	13,501
1944.....	4,956	2,116	8,721
1945.....	4,750	3,467	38,025
1946.....	4,985	4,600	116,000
1947.....	3,693	2,170	34,600
1948.....	3,419	1,960	34,100
1949*.....	2,000	1,650	14,000

n.a. = not available. *First six months, preliminary.

Why Strikes?

	Percentage of total strikes	
	1947	1948
Major issues		
Wages and hours.....	46.3	50.8
Union organization, wages and hours	15.1	9.4
Union organization.....	14.7	13.4
Recognition.....	9.9	9.2
Strengthening bargaining position	.7	.4
Closed or union shop.....	2.0	1.8
Discrimination.....	1.2	1.3
Other.....	.9	.7
Other working conditions.....	18.8	21.5
Job security.....	9.5	10.0
Shop conditions and policies.....	7.4	9.7
Work load.....	1.0	1.3
Other.....	.9	.5
Interunion or intraunion matters....	4.3	3.8
Sympathy.....	1.1	1.3
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	1.5	1.4
Jurisdiction.....	1.6	1.0
Other.....	.1	.1
Not reported.....	.8	1.1
All issues.....	100.0	100.0

Termination of Strikes in 1948

Methods of termination	Strikes (per cent of total)	Workers involved (per cent of total)
Agreement of parties reached:		
Directly.....	43.5	31.1
Assisted by impartial chairman.....	.7	17.3
Assisted by government agencies.....	30.5	36.9
Terminated without formal settlement	20.1	13.3
Employers discontinued business.....	1.3	.2
Not reported.....	3.9	1.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WHAT WE EARN AND SPEND—WHAT LIVING COSTS US

"Who gets the money?" is a favorite topic for political debate and more violent action. This section shows how much different groups in the economy—workers, farmers, professional persons, businessmen—receive of the total national income and how they spend it.

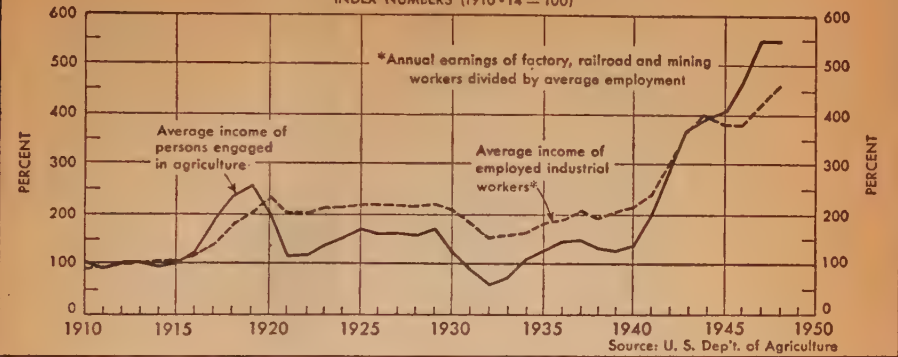
Over the long trend the American economy has been characterized by a steady rise in the real income of all groups. These increases have been particularly pronounced during the war years, as shown by the fact that 47 per cent of all families have incomes of \$3,000 or more against 6.3 per cent in 1935–36. Higher production made possible by greater capital investment per wage earner and greater production efficiency has enabled us to achieve this steady improvement. Thanks to steadily rising farm prices, farm income scored the most notable advances during recent years.

The increase in money incomes, however, does not tell the full story. Along with wages and other earnings, prices too have soared, as they always do in periods of war activity. While cost of living had soared almost 75 per cent since 1939, farm prices and raw material costs had more than doubled during the same period. Judging by previous postwar periods, however, the first weakening of prices since the fall of 1948 offers strong hope that prices will continue to adjust gradually though they will almost certainly never return to prewar levels.

The crucial thing, however, is how each of us fared on the basis of comparing the increase in our own income with the higher cost of living. In these terms, higher prices have only slowed down, not cancelled out our steady progress to greater economic well being. The greatest relative increase in income went to the farmer, the under-dog of yesterday.

AVERAGE INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-48

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14 = 100)



Average Earnings and Hours Worked Per Week in Nonmanufacturing Industries

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

Industry	1941		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949*	
	Earn-ings	Hours Worked	Earn-ings	Hours Worked	Earn-ings	Hours Worked	Earn-ings	Hours Worked	Earn-ings	Hours Worked	Earn-ings	Hours Worked
Anthracite mining.....	\$27.41	28.1	\$48.98	39.2	\$57.15	38.3	\$62.69	37.7	\$66.27	36.6	\$54.50	29.5
Bituminous coal mining.....	30.86	31.1	52.25	42.3	58.03	41.6	66.81	40.7	72.14	37.8	73.07	37.8
Metalliferous mining.....	33.28	41.7	45.86	44.0	46.86	40.5	54.71	41.9	60.57	42.4	65.40	43.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	26.25	41.8	41.26	46.6	45.06	45.4	50.36	44.8	55.07	44.2	55.51	42.6
Telephone.....	31.95	40.1			44.04	39.4	44.39	37.0	48.86	39.2	50.63	38.5
Telegraph.....			37.98	45.5	40.87	44.2	54.23	44.7	60.26	44.7	62.33	44.9
Electric light and power.....	36.54	39.8	50.05	43.5	52.04	41.6	57.05	42.0	60.79	41.9	63.00	41.6
Street railways and busses.....	35.42	46.5	50.50	51.4	53.08	48.5	57.70	46.9	61.84	46.8	62.62	45.8
Wholesale trade.....	32.32	41.0	44.07	42.7	48.06	41.8	52.38	41.2	56.53	41.1	57.98	40.9
Retail trade.....	21.94	42.5	28.31	40.3	32.55	40.5	36.70	40.2	41.50	40.1	41.66	40.0
Hotels (year-round).....	16.09	45.6	24.53	44.2	26.95	43.9	29.64	44.5	31.87	44.2	33.13	43.9
Laundries.....	19.00	43.3	28.61	43.4	30.30	43.2	32.78	42.5	34.20	41.8	34.80	41.5
Dyeing and cleaning.....	21.70	43.6	32.94	43.3	35.36	43.0	36.98	41.8	38.74	41.3	39.78	41.1
Private building construction.....	35.00	34.7	53.86	39.1	55.86	38.0	63.13	37.6	69.69	37.7	70.38†	36.5†

* First 4 months average. † 1949 figures also include jobs financed by public funds.

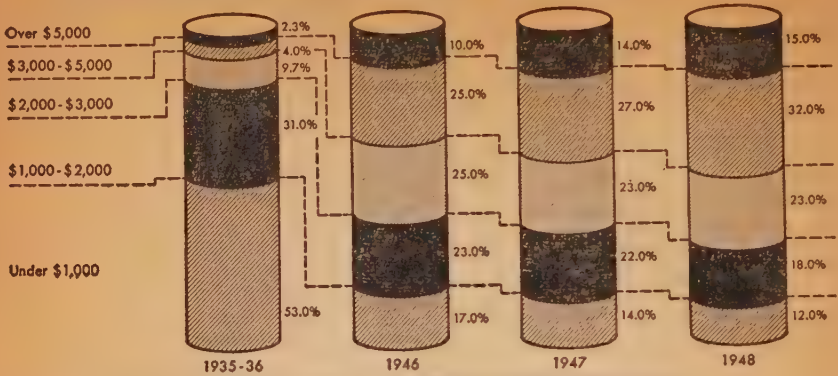
Farm Income—Estimated Receipts from Major Farm Marketings (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Year	Cotton and cotton-seed	Tobacco	Bread grains	Oil-bearing crops	Feed grains and hay	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry & eggs
1919.....	2,282	500	1,746	96	1,173	619	642	4,046	1,522	1,111
1929.....	1,512	279	790	85	706	710	620	3,016	1,838	1,188
1932.....	461	115	220	31	235	358	327	1,159	986	562
1939.....	627	271	475	112	477	589	443	2,272	1,346	768
1941.....	1,045	323	756	232	594	730	613	3,246	1,897	1,107
1943.....	1,314	541	960	653	1,122	1,579	1,223	5,865	2,809	2,447
1944.....	1,497	689	1,328	588	1,194	1,567	1,504	5,720	2,949	2,306
1945.....	1,199	898	1,525	610	1,431	1,668	1,479	5,907	3,063	2,784
1946.....	1,462	955	1,826	711	1,629	1,883	1,796	7,045	3,736	2,693
1947.....	2,243	1,030	2,789	984	2,286	1,939	1,352	9,319	4,059	2,901
1948.....	2,529	1,013	2,973	966	1,913	1,947	1,252	9,643	4,508	3,061
1949*	743	194	482	97	918	538	329	3,282	1,602	1,189

* First 5 months.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND SINGLE CONSUMERS



SOURCE: NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, AND FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Average Earnings and Hours Worked Per Week in Manufacturing Industries

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

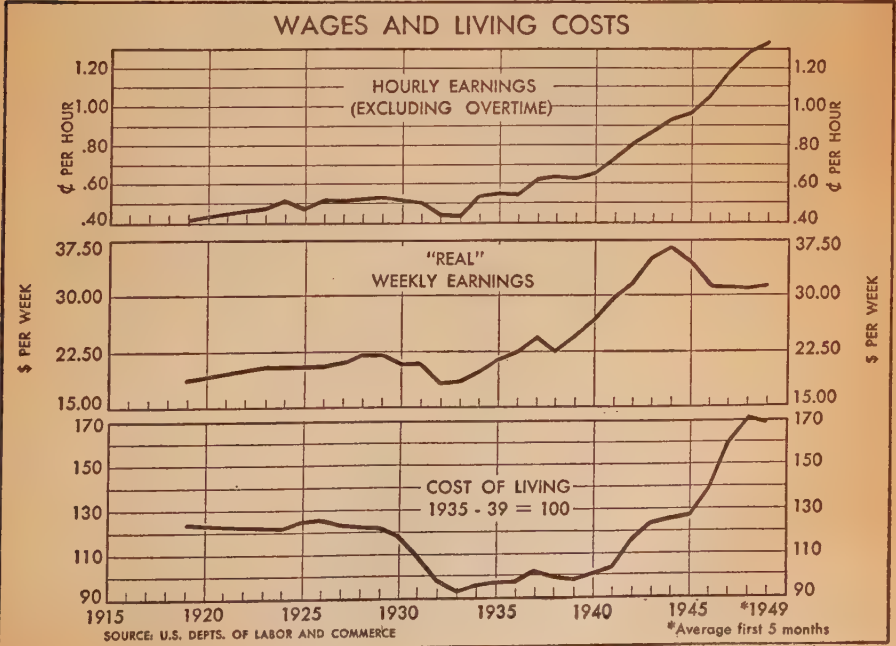
Industry	1939		1941		1945		1947		1948		1949†	
	Earn- ings	Hours worked	Earn- ings	Hours worked	Earn- ings	Hours worked	Earn- ings	Hours worked	Earn- ings	Hours worked	Earn- ings	Hours worked
All manufacturing*	\$23.86	37.7	\$29.58	40.6	\$44.41	43.4	\$49.25	40.3	\$53.15	40.1	\$53.73	39.0
Durable goods.....	26.50	38.0	34.04	42.1	49.07	44.1	52.46	40.6	56.76	40.5	57.78	39.6
Iron and steel products.....	27.52	37.2	34.66	41.6	49.10	44.6	54.09	40.3	59.03	40.3	60.10	39.3
Blast furnaces.....	29.88	35.3	37.18	39.0	52.44	44.1	55.92	38.9	62.40	39.5	65.41	39.7
Cast-iron pipe.....	21.33	36.4	27.71	41.3	41.57	45.7	49.42	42.0	52.54	40.8	54.34	40.2
Forgings.....	29.45	38.4	40.93	45.9	56.79	45.0	61.47	41.1	66.46	40.8	67.49	40.0
Hardware.....	23.13	38.9	28.20	43.1	44.93	45.7	49.45	41.5	52.74	40.9	52.53	39.3
Plumbers' supplies.....	25.80	38.2	29.93	40.1	46.65	44.5	52.04	40.6	57.84	40.6	56.10	37.7
Electrical machinery.....	27.09	38.6	35.04	43.7	46.45	44.1	51.40	40.2	55.96	40.8	56.99	39.3
Machinery, except electrical.....	29.27	39.3	38.34	45.9	52.24	45.8	55.88	41.3	60.46	41.2	60.77	39.9
Transportation equipment, exc. autos.....	30.51	38.9	40.30	44.4	56.10	43.7	55.90	39.9	60.44	39.8	62.33	39.6
Automobiles.....	32.91	35.4	41.25	39.6	51.99	41.3	57.44	38.9	62.10	38.4	66.37	39.2
Nonferrous metals and products.....	26.74	38.9	33.07	42.4	48.28	45.2	51.83	40.7	56.80	40.9	57.32	39.8
Lumber and timber products.....	19.06	39.0	22.22	39.7	33.80	42.0	43.35	42.2	47.43	42.2	45.81	40.5
Furniture and finished lumber.....	19.95	38.5	23.78	40.8	36.68	43.3	44.36	41.7	47.38	41.1	47.02	39.7
Stone, clay and glass.....	23.94	37.6	27.44	39.0	40.00	43.1	48.19	40.5	52.65	40.4	53.53	39.5
Nondurable goods.....	21.78	37.4	24.92	38.9	38.30	42.4	45.87	40.1	49.35	39.6	49.53	38.4
Textile—mill products.....	16.84	36.6	20.30	38.6	31.09	41.1	40.94	39.5	45.27	39.1	43.56	36.9
Cotton goods.....	14.26	36.7	18.13	39.1	28.20	41.3	38.82	39.6	42.36	38.7	40.22	35.9
Silk and rayon goods.....	15.78	36.5	19.00	37.8	30.82	41.4	42.34	41.0	48.54	41.5	45.46	38.4
Woolen and worsted goods.....	19.21	36.4	24.85	39.2	36.27	41.6	45.88	39.7	51.67	39.6	48.94	37.4
Apparel and other finished textiles.....	18.17	34.5	20.64	35.7	31.67	36.9	37.30	36.3	39.02	36.0	38.83	35.4
Leather.....	19.13	36.2	22.95	38.3	35.05	41.1	40.73	38.7	41.75	37.2	42.18	37.0
Food.....	24.43	40.3	26.30	40.4	39.51	44.9	48.27	43.0	50.98	42.0	52.13	41.1
Tobacco.....	16.84	35.4	19.27	37.0	31.79	41.7	36.67	38.6	37.86	38.0	36.69	35.7
Paper.....	23.72	40.1	27.75	42.0	40.50	45.9	50.15	43.1	55.37	42.9	54.72	41.1
Printing and publishing.....	32.42	37.4	34.60	38.4	47.22	41.4	59.79	40.1	65.36	39.2	67.48	38.5
Chemicals.....	25.59	39.5	30.15	40.8	44.00	44.5	50.59	41.2	56.29	41.2	57.42	40.6
Petroleum and coal.....	32.62	36.5	35.96	37.8	55.87	46.2	59.32	40.5	67.85	40.6	70.42	40.3
Rubber.....	27.84	36.9	32.49	39.5	49.54	44.0	55.97	39.7	57.05	39.0	56.05	37.3

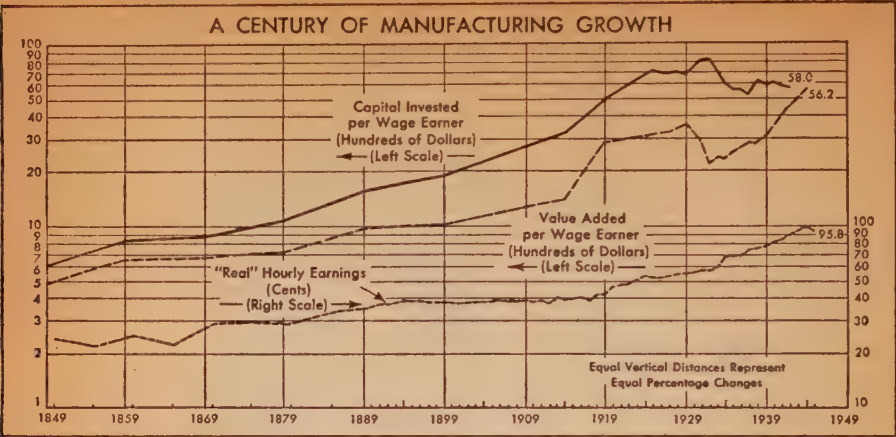
* Average weekly earnings in 1919 = \$23.29, 1929 = \$26.40, 1932 = \$17.86. Average hours worked per week in 1914 = 51.0, 1919 = 47.8, 1929 = 45.7, 1932 = 38.2.
 † Average of first four months.

National Income by Distributive Shares (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Type of share	1929	1933	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	% of total 1948
National income.....	87,355	39,584	103,834	183,838	182,691	179,562	201,709	226,204	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	50,786	29,330	64,280	121,163	123,026	117,011	127,605	140,261	62.0
Wages and salaries.....	50,165	28,825	61,708	116,924	117,673	111,422	122,276	135,283	59.8
Private.....	45,206	23,660	51,537	83,449	82,101	90,537	104,763	116,146	51.4
Military.....	312	270	1,862	20,638	22,598	7,962	3,951	3,910	1.7
Government civilian.....	4,647	4,895	8,309	12,837	12,974	12,923	13,562	15,227	6.7
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	621	505	2,572	4,239	5,353	5,589	5,329	4,978	2.2
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	101	133	1,983	2,937	3,805	3,986	3,539	2,995	1.3
Other labor income.....	520	372	589	1,302	1,548	1,603	1,790	1,983	.9
Income of unincorporated enterprises and inventory valuation adjustment.....	13,927	5,207	16,504	28,997	31,247	35,035	38,531	42,848	18.9
Business and professional.....	8,262	2,925	9,566	17,156	18,719	20,790	23,111	24,477	10.8
Income of unincorporated enterprises.....	8,120	3,450	10,210	17,226	18,832	22,676	24,727	24,874	11.0
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	142	-525	-644	-70	-113	-1,886	-1,616	-397	-.2
Farm.....	5,665	2,282	6,938	11,841	15,528	14,245	15,420	18,371	8.1
Rental income of persons.....	5,811	2,018	4,322	6,495	6,256	6,215	6,544	6,648	3.0
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10,290	-1,981	14,615	24,046	19,153	18,331	25,615	32,623	14.4
Corporate profits before tax.....	9,818	162	17,232	24,333	19,717	23,560	31,602	34,793	15.4
Corporate profits tax liability.....	1,398	524	7,846	13,525	11,215	9,620	12,511	13,619	6.0
Corporate profits after tax.....	8,420	-362	9,386	10,808	8,502	13,940	19,091	21,174	9.4
Dividends.....	5,823	2,066	4,465	4,680	4,699	5,808	7,018	7,932	3.5
Undistributed profits.....	2,597	-2,428	4,921	6,128	3,803	8,132	12,073	13,242	5.9
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	472	-2,143	-2,617	-287	-564	-5,229	-5,987	-2,170	-1.0
Net interest.....	6,541	5,010	4,113	3,137	3,009	2,970	3,414	3,824	1.7





SOURCE: NAT'L INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD

Consumer Spending

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Group	(in millions of dollars)								1948 % of total
	1929	1932	1939	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948	
Food and tobacco.....	21,374	12,719	21,072	26,476	45,924	54,467	61,706	65,232	36.5
Clothing, accessories, and jewelry...	11,018	5,973	8,299	10,483	20,247	22,353	22,973	23,853	13.4
Personal care.....	1,116	817	1,004	1,208	2,077	2,315	2,252	2,266	1.3
Housing.....	11,421	8,964	8,940	9,863	12,205	13,135	14,507	15,902	8.9
Household operation.....	10,509	6,675	9,461	11,724	14,865	18,741	22,689	24,400	13.7
Medical care and death expenses....	3,620	2,575	3,386	3,961	5,902	6,846	7,698	8,425	4.7
Personal business.....	5,221	3,111	3,725	4,099	4,787	5,543	6,261	7,174	4.0
Transportation.....	7,496	3,924	6,250	8,241	6,694	11,979	15,658	17,577	9.8
Recreation.....	4,327	2,439	3,446	4,225	6,314	8,928	9,800	10,068	5.6
Private education and research.....	664	571	628	692	871	1,034	1,105	1,152	.6
Religious and welfare activities.....	1,196	973	938	1,014	1,572	1,597	1,575	1,620	.9
Foreign travel and remittances—net	799	467	317	269	1,621	820	716	1,119	.6
Total consumer outlay.....	78,761	49,208	67,466	82,225	123,079	147,758	166,940	178,788	100.0

Income, Expenditures and Savings
(in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Year	"Real" spendable income*	Spendable income	Consumer expenditures	Consumer savings
1929.....	67.3	82.5	78.8	3.7
1932.....	49.0	47.8	49.2	—1.4
1933.....	48.9	45.2	46.3	—1.2
1937.....	69.2	71.1	67.1	3.9
1939.....	70.6	70.2	67.5	2.7
1941.....	87.5	92.0	82.3	9.8
1943.....	107.1	132.4	102.2	30.2
1944.....	117.1	147.0	111.6	35.4
1945.....	117.7	151.1	123.1	28.0
1946.....	113.5	158.1	147.8	10.3
1947.....	108.0	172.0	166.9	5.1
1948.....	111.4	190.8	178.8	12.0
1949†.....	114.7	194.6	178.1	16.5

* Spendable income adjusted for changes in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index.
† First half, at annual rate, preliminary.

Who Pays the Taxes?

Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation of the House of Representatives.

Note: Estimated individual income-tax liability under assumed income payments of \$209 billion for 1948.

Net income class (before personal exemption and credit for dependents)	Estimated tax liability per taxpayer under	
	1947 law	1948 law
Under \$1,000.....	\$ 61.49	\$ 29.40
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	151.33	93.36
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	236.09	170.53
\$3,000 to \$4,000.....	294.14	220.19
\$4,000 to \$5,000.....	491.00	399.97
\$5,000 to \$10,000.....	1,067.98	763.51
\$10,000 to \$25,000.....	3,965.01	3,071.32
\$25,000 to \$50,000.....	17,148.98	14,145.08
\$50,000 to \$100,000.....	40,506.92	34,423.54
\$100,000 and over.....	159,010.10	139,868.68
Total, All Classes.....	393.51	318.10

Farm Income—Estimated Cash Income and Government Payments (In millions of dollars)

Year	Est. cash income		Government payments	Total cash income
	Crops	Livestock and livestock products		
1919.....	7,674	6,928	...	14,602
1929.....	5,125	6,171	...	11,296
1930.....	3,840	5,181	...	9,021
1931.....	2,536	3,835	...	6,371
1932.....	1,997	2,746	...	4,743
1933.....	2,473	2,841	131	5,445
1935.....	2,978	4,108	573	7,659
1937.....	3,948	4,902	367	9,217
1938.....	3,190	4,496	482	8,168
1939.....	3,366	4,511	807	8,684
1940.....	3,471	4,895	766	9,132
1941.....	4,716	6,474	586	11,776
1942.....	6,331	9,058	697	16,086
1943.....	7,980	11,479	672	20,131
1944.....	9,038	11,333	804	21,175
1945.....	9,538	11,979	769	22,286
1946.....	10,851	13,668	800	25,319
1947.....	13,504	16,509	314	30,327
1948.....	13,485	17,061	257	30,803
1949*.....	3,678	6,141	114	9,933

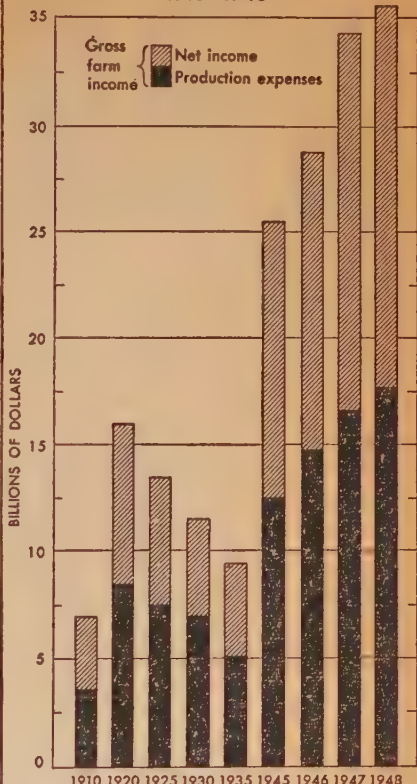
* Total for first 5 months, not adjusted for seasonal variation.

Monthly Farm Wage Rates

Year	Farm wage rates (average)		Year	Farm wage rates (average)	
	With board	Without board		With board	Without board
1910.....	\$21.22	\$28.08	1941.....	\$34.85	\$43.64
1920.....	51.73	65.40	1943.....	61.91	72.51
1922.....	32.75	43.33	1945.....	82.30	95.40
1929.....	40.61	51.22	1946.....	88.90	103.00
1933.....	18.07	25.67	1947.....	96.00	111.00
1937.....	28.00	36.32	1948.....	100.50	116.25
1939.....	27.39	35.82	1949*.....	100.33	†

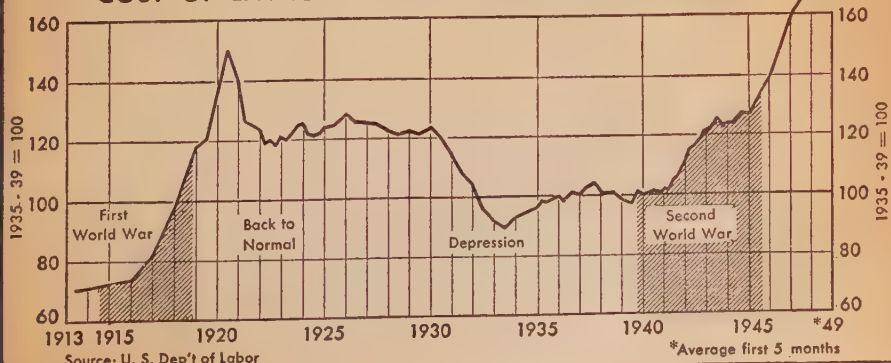
* Average of the first of Jan., April and July. † Break-down discontinued.

GROSS FARM INCOME: NET INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS 1910 - 1948



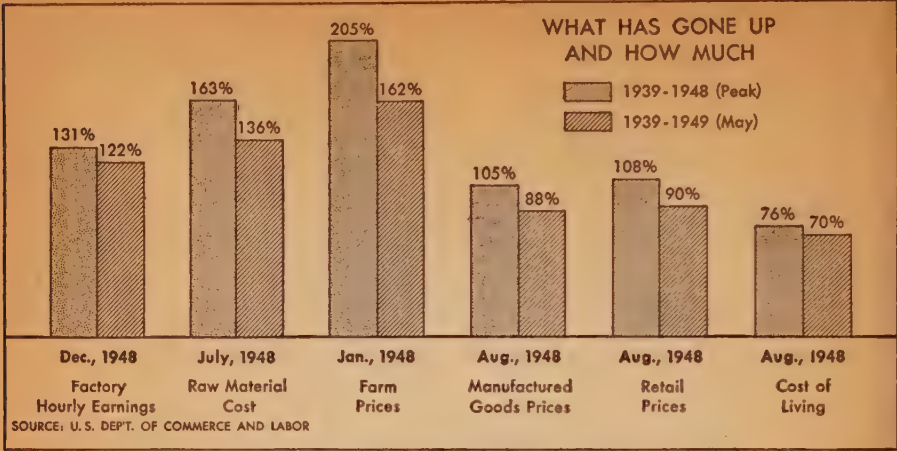
SOURCE: U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

COST OF LIVING (ALL ITEMS-AVERAGE FOR LARGE CITIES)



Source: U. S. Dep't of Labor

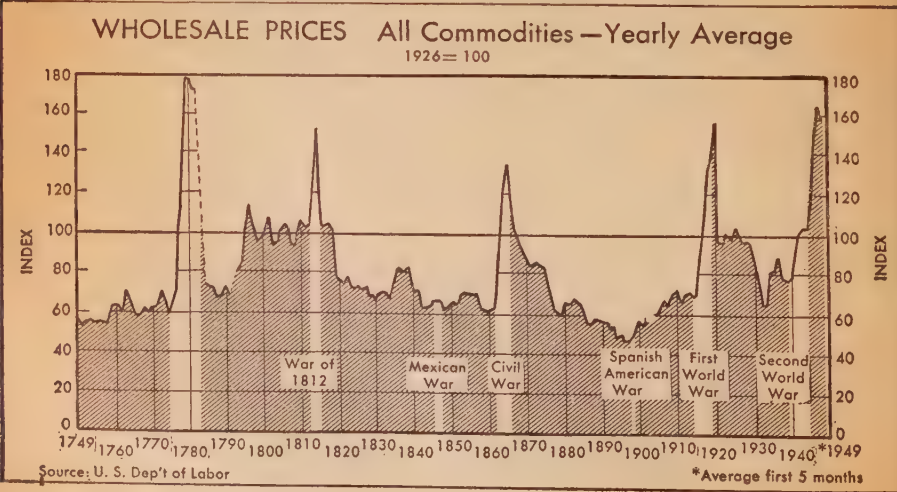
*Average first 5 months



Consumer Price Index (1935-1939 = 100)

Year	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous*
1929.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	111.7	104.6
1932.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	85.4	101.7
1937.....	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	104.3	101.0
1939.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	101.3	100.7
1940.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1
1941.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	107.3	104.0
1942.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	122.2	110.9
1943.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	125.6	115.8
1944.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	136.4	121.3
1945.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	145.8	124.1
1946.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.5	159.2	128.9
1947.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	184.4	139.9
1948.....	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	195.8	149.9
1949†.....	169.7	202.3	193.9	120.1	137.7	193.5	154.3

* Includes transportation, medical care, household operation, recreation, personal care.
† Average for first 5 months.



Average Retail Prices of Principal Food Items

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

Prices in cents per pound except for milk (cents per quart), eggs and oranges (cents per dozen), and tomatoes (cents per No. 2 can).

Item	1913	1920	1922	1929	1932	1941	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949†
Wheat flour.....	3.3	8.1	5.1	5.1	3.2	4.5	6.1	6.5	6.4	7.1	9.6	9.8	9.6
Corn meal.....	3.0	6.5	3.9	5.3	3.6	4.3	5.6	6.2	6.4	7.5	9.8	10.9	9.6
Bread, white.....	5.6	11.5	8.7	8.8	7.0	8.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	10.4	12.5	13.9	14.0
Round steak.....	22.3	39.5	32.3	46.0	29.7	39.1	43.9	41.4	40.6	50.1*	75.6	90.5	80.3
Chuck roast.....	16.0	26.2	19.2	31.4	18.5	25.5	30.2	28.8	28.1	35.3*	51.5	64.4	53.4
Pork chops.....	21.0	42.3	33.0	37.5	21.5	34.3	40.3	37.3	37.1	46.0*	72.2	77.2	71.7
Bacon, sliced.....	27.0	52.3	39.8	43.9	24.2	34.3	56.2	41.1	41.4	51.3*	77.7	76.9	68.0
Ham, whole.....	...	...	...	...	...	30.4	37.7	35.4	34.7	45.6*	67.5	68.0	63.8
Lamb, leg.....	18.9	39.3	36.6	40.2	23.8	29.7	40.3	40.0	40.0	47.2*	64.2	71.2	72.1
Butter.....	38.3	70.1	47.9	55.5	27.8	41.1	52.7	50.0	50.7	71.0	80.5	86.7	73.0
Cheese.....	22.1	41.6	32.9	39.5	24.4	30.0	37.4	36.1	35.6	50.1	59.1	65.6	60.5
Milk, fresh (delivered).....	8.9	16.7	13.1	14.4	10.7	13.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	17.6	19.6	21.8	21.3
Eggs.....	34.5	68.1	44.4	52.7	30.2	39.7	57.2	54.5	58.1	58.6	69.5	72.3	65.3
Bananas.....	...	12.6	10.3	9.7	6.5	7.2	11.7	11.3	10.4	11.6	15.1	16.0	16.5
Oranges.....	...	63.2	57.4	44.7	30.2	31.0	44.3	46.0	48.5	50.0	43.4	44.7	49.6
Cabbage.....	...	6.4	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.2	7.1	5.3	6.1	5.9	7.3	6.6	7.4
Onions.....	...	7.1	7.9	6.7	5.0	5.0	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	10.6	6.6
Potatoes.....	1.7	6.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.7
Tomatoes.....	...	14.8	13.4	12.8	9.3	9.1	15.0	12.0	12.2	15.0	19.3	16.5	15.9
Prunes, dried.....	...	28.1	20.1	15.3	9.2	9.8	16.6	17.0	17.5	19.1	24.7	21.4	22.7
Coffee.....	29.8	47.0	36.1	47.9	29.4	23.6	30.0	30.1	30.5	34.4	46.9	51.4	52.2
Lard.....	15.8	29.5	17.0	18.1	8.7	12.7	19.0	18.7	18.8	26.3	31.5	29.6	20.1
Sugar.....	5.5	19.4	7.3	6.4	5.0	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.7	9.7	9.4	9.5

* Average of 10 months only; prices not computed for Sept. and Oct. † Average of first five months.

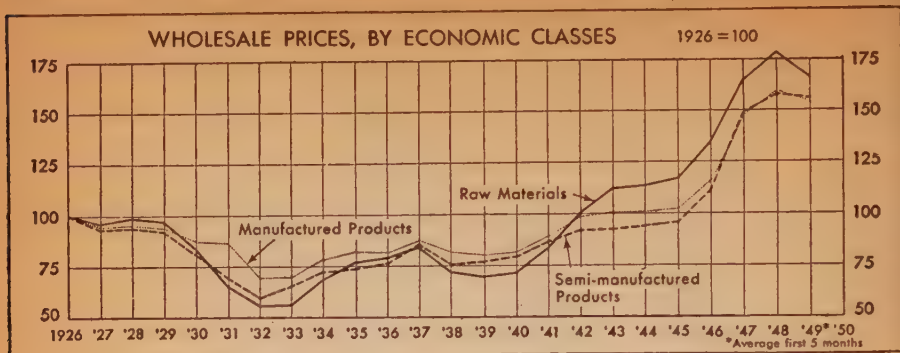
Wholesale Price Indexes by Major Commodity Groups (1926=100)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Year	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous*
1890.....	56.2	50.4	55.5	47.5	57.8	38.1	105.3	46.5	73.2	49.9	97.9
1900.....	56.1	50.5	50.8	49.4	53.3	46.3	98.0	46.2	82.1	48.9	102.0
1910.....	70.4	74.3	64.9	60.2	58.4	47.6	85.2	55.3	82.0	54.0	152.7
1915.....	69.5	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9
1916.....	85.5	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6
1917.....	117.5	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1
1918.....	131.3	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4
1919.....	138.6	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1
1920.....	154.4	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5
1921.....	97.6	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2
1922.....	96.7	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8
1929.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6
1932.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4
1937.....	86.3	86.4	85.5	104.6	76.3	77.6	95.7	95.2	82.6	89.7	77.8
1939.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8
1940.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3
1941.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0
1942.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7
1943.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2
1944.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6
1945.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7
1946.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3
1947.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5
1948.....	165.0	188.3	179.1	188.8	148.6	134.1	163.6	199.0	135.1	144.5	120.5
1949†.....	157.9	170.8	163.4	181.3	143.6	133.9	173.0	199.9	121.2	147.5	115.5

* Includes automobile tires and tubes, paper and pulp, crude rubber and others.

† Average for first 5 months.



Farm Prices and Parity Prices

Source: U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Product	Price received	Parity price*	Actual price as % of parity price
June 15, 1949			
Wheat (bushel).....	\$1.86	\$2.17	86
Rye (bushel).....	1.13	1.76	64
Rice (bushel).....	2.20	1.99	111
Corn (bushel).....	1.21	1.57	77
Oats (bushel).....	.60	.98	61
Barley (bushel).....	.93	1.52	61
Sorghum grain (100 pounds)...	2.04	2.96	69
Hay (ton).....	16.40	29.10	56
Cotton (pound).....	.30	.30	100
Cottonseed (ton).....	46.70	55.20	85
Soybeans (bushel).....	2.10	2.35	89
Peanuts (pound).....	.10	.12	83
Flaxseed (bushel).....	3.42	4.14	83
Potatoes (bushel).....	1.75	1.89	97
Sweet potatoes (bushel).....	2.64	2.15	123
Apples (bushel).....	3.02	2.35	129
Oranges on tree (box).....	2.09	3.69	57
Hogs (hundredweight).....	18.80	17.80	106
Beef cattle (hundredweight)...	20.90	13.30	157
Veal calves (hundredweight)...	23.40	16.50	142
Lambs (hundredweight).....	24.40	14.40	169
Butterfat (pound).....	.59	.64	92
Milk, wholesale (100 pounds)...	3.55	3.92	91
Chickens (pound).....	.26	.28	93
Eggs (dozen).....	.44	.53	83
Wool (pound).....	.49	.45	109

* Parity price is the August 1909-July 1914 average price increased by the rise in index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes.

Farm to Retail Price Spreads for Farm Food Products*

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Year	Retail cost (dollars)	Farm value (dollars)	Farmer's share of consumer's dollars (%)
Average:			
1913-1919...	362	173	47
1920-1924...	444	182	41
1925-1929...	439	186	42
1930.....	421	165	39
1931.....	339	121	36
1932.....	284	92	32
1933.....	276	90	33
1934.....	311	107	34
1935.....	347	138	40
1936.....	349	143	41
1937.....	362	156	43
1938.....	328	128	39
1939.....	316	122	39
1940.....	317	128	40
1941.....	347	151	44
1942.....	407	196	48
1943.....	458	236	52
1944.....	451	237	53
1945.....	459	247	54
1946.....	529	282	53
1947.....	643	344	53
1948.....	687	359	52

* Retail cost of 1935-39 average annual purchases of farm food products by a family of three average consumers; farm value of equivalent quantities sold by producers adjusted for value of by-products.

WHAT WE OWN

What and how consumers, businessmen and government units save and invest jointly determines the enduring wealth of the country. Money, stocks, bonds, property of all kinds—these make up the stock of American wealth. The facts about them are statistically summarized and analyzed in the present section.

The following figures on the expanding ownership of modern conveniences point up the rise in American living standards.

Automobiles: 8,000 in 1900; 17,500,000 in 1925; 33,351,000 today.

Telephones: 1,355,900 in 1900; 16,935,900 in 1925; 39,470,000 today.

Homes with radios: 3,500,000 in 1925; 40,000,000 today.

Homes with electric washers: 3,500,000 in 1926; 23,742,000 today.

Homes with electric ranges: 370,000 in 1926; 5,840,000 today.

Homes with vacuum cleaners: 5,200,000 in 1926; 18,200,000 today.

Homes with electric refrigerators: 142,000 in 1926; 26,967,400 today.

Selected Types of Individual Savings

(in millions of dollars)

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Treasury Department, Securities and Exchange Commission; "The Insurance Year Book," Federal Home Loan Bank, Department of Commerce.

Type	1939	1941	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Life insurance.....	22,968	26,488	31,256	34,128	37,509	40,800	43,679	47,320
Time deposits:								
Mutual savings banks.....	10,523	10,532	11,738	13,376	15,385	16,869	17,746	18,387
Commercial banks.....	15,258	15,884	19,224	24,074	30,135	33,808	35,249	35,804
Postal savings system.....	1,278	1,313	1,786	2,340	2,932	3,283	3,416	3,329
Savings and loans association assets.....	4,060	4,652	5,494	6,305	7,365	8,548	8,745	9,923
Government pension and trust funds.....	7,369	10,369	16,569	21,269	26,369	29,869	33,269	36,669
U. S. savings bonds.....	2,229	6,212	27,363	40,361	48,183	49,776	52,053	55,051
Demand deposits.....	8,300	11,400	18,200	21,800	26,500	31,100	32,300	30,800
Currency.....	4,200	6,800	14,400	18,300	20,800	20,800	20,600	20,000
Total.....	76,185	93,650	146,029	181,953	215,178	234,853	247,057	257,283

Money in Circulation

(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

June 30	Total*	Gold certificates	Silver dollars	Silver certificates	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal reserve notes	Federal reserve bank notes	National bank notes
1929.....	4,746	935	44	387	284	115	262	1,693	4	653
1932.....	5,695	716	30	353	256	114	289	2,780	3	701
1934.....	5,374	150	30	402	280	119	280	3,068	142	902
1935.....	5,567	117	32	702	296	125	285	3,223	82	704
1937.....	6,447	88	38	1,078	341	144	282	4,169	38	269
1938.....	6,461	79	39	1,230	342	146	262	4,114	30	217
1939.....	7,047	72	42	1,454	361	155	266	4,484	26	187
1940.....	7,848	67	46	1,582	384	169	248	5,163	22	165
1941.....	9,612	63	53	1,714	434	194	300	6,684	20	151
1942.....	12,383	59	66	1,754	504	213	317	9,310	19	139
1943.....	17,421	57	84	1,649	610	236	322	13,747	584	132
1944.....	22,504	54	103	1,588	700	263	322	18,750	597	126
1945.....	26,746	52	125	1,651	788	292	323	22,868	527	120
1946.....	28,245	50	140	2,025	843	317	317	23,973	464	114
1947.....	28,297	48	148	2,061	876	331	320	23,999	406	106
1948.....	27,903	45	156	2,062	919	346	321	23,600	353	99
1949.....	27,493	43	164	2,062	940	355	319	23,209	309	93

* Includes Treasury notes of 1890 and for 1929 and 1932 gold coin.

Sales and Redemptions of United States Savings Bonds

(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Year	All Series Sales*	Re-demp-tions	Amount out-standing†	Series E Sales*	Re-demp-tions	Amount out-standing†
1941	3,036	168	6,140	1,145	11	1,134
1943	13,729	1,585	27,363	10,344	1,380	15,957
1944	16,044	3,341	40,361	12,380	3,005	25,515
1945	12,937	5,558	48,183	9,822	4,963	30,727
1946	7,427	6,427	49,776	4,466	5,423	30,263
1947	6,694	5,126	52,053	4,085	3,930	30,997
1948	7,295	5,144	55,051	4,224	3,728	32,188
1949‡	3,203	2,549	56,260	2,251	1,702	33,127

* Issue price. † End of year. ‡ Jan. to June, inclusive.

Distribution of Consumer Liquid Assets

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

Spending units ranked by incomes	Percentage of liquid assets held:			
	1949	1948	1947	1946
Highest tenth.....	44	43	39	40
Second tenth.....	11	14	15	13
Third tenth.....	9	8	9	10
Fourth tenth.....	8	7	7	7
Fifth tenth.....	6	5	7	8
Sixth tenth.....	6	6	7	6
Seventh tenth.....	6	4	5	5
Eighth tenth.....	3	4	4	4
Ninth tenth.....	4	4	4	3
Lowest tenth.....	3	5	3	4
All units.....	100	100	100	100

WHAT WE OWE

Much modern wealth is also debt; one man's asset is frequently another man's liability. For example, while 85 million Americans consider their \$50 billion in war and savings bonds as assets they own, the bonds are also liabilities which, as part of the public debt, must be financed or retired.

Our steadily growing national debt was multiplied by the war. Worried by the size of this debt and the burden it enforced on the economy in the form of interest charges, people were sharply divided on the question of how much of our current income should be used for debt retirement.

The debt we incur as individuals took a nose dive early in the war, partly because of government restrictions and partly because many of the goods we normally buy on credit just weren't available. With the end of the war, however, consumer credit began to rise sharply.

Net Debt in the United States (in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Class	1916	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1946	1947	1948
Net Public Debt:										
Federal.....	1.2	23.7	20.3	16.5	34.4	44.8	252.7	229.7	223.3	216.5
State and local.....	4.4	5.9	10.0	14.1	16.0	16.5	13.7	13.6	14.4	16.2
Total public debt.....	5.6	29.6	30.3	30.6	50.5	61.3	266.5	243.3	237.7	232.7
Net Private Debt:										
Corporate.....	40.2	57.7	72.7	89.3	74.8	75.6	85.3	93.5	104.7	112.1
Long-term.....	29.1	32.6	39.7	51.1	43.6	43.7	38.3	41.3	44.8	49.6
Short-term.....	11.1	25.1	33.0	38.2	31.2	31.9	47.0	52.2	59.9	62.5
Individual & noncorporate.....	36.3	48.1	59.7	71.6	50.6	54.0	55.4	61.8	72.7	84.6
Mortgage: Farm.....	5.8	10.2	9.7	9.4	7.4	6.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1
Nonfarm.....	8.5	11.9	21.6	32.7	26.1	27.2	27.8	33.4	39.9	46.4
Nonmortgage: Farm.....	2.0	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.6	5.4
Nonfarm.....	20.0	22.1	25.6	27.1	15.6	17.7	20.5	20.9	24.4	27.7
Total private debt.....	76.5	105.8	132.2	160.8	125.4	129.6	140.7	155.4	172.4	196.7
Total public and private debt.....	82.1	135.4	162.7	191.4	175.9	190.9	407.2	398.7	415.1	429.4

* End of year.

Public Debt of the United States

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

June 30—	Gross debt	
	Amount (in millions of dollars)	Per capita (dollars)
1800*	\$ 83	\$ 15.87
1860.....	65	2.06
1865.....	2,678	77.07
1900.....	1,263	16.56
1915.....	1,191	11.83
1920.....	24,299	228.33
1929.....	16,931	139.40
1930.....	16,185	131.49
1932.....	19,487	155.93
1933.....	22,539	179.21
1935.....	28,701	225.07
1937.....	36,425	281.80
1938.....	37,165	285.41
1939.....	40,440	308.29
1942.....	72,422	537.35
1943.....	136,696	1,001.55
1944.....	201,003	1,456.54
1945.....	258,682	1,855.90
1946.....	269,422	1,914.35
1947.....	258,286	1,793.23
1948.....	252,292	1,714.47
1949.....	252,770	1,690.42

* Figures for 1800 are as of Jan. 1.

Consumer Credit (in millions of dollars)

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

End of year				
	Total*	Installment sale debt	Charge account sale debt	Cash loan debt†
1929.....	7,637	2,515	1,749	2,768
1930.....	6,839	2,032	1,611	2,623
1932.....	4,093	999	1,114	1,485
1933.....	3,912	1,122	1,081	1,242
1935.....	5,419	1,805	1,292	1,850
1937.....	7,491	2,752	1,459	2,713
1938.....	7,047	2,313	1,487	2,724
1939.....	7,969	2,792	1,544	3,100
1940.....	9,115	3,450	1,650	3,488
1941.....	9,862	3,744	1,764	3,744
1942.....	6,578	1,617	1,513	2,800
1943.....	5,378	882	1,498	2,311
1944.....	5,803	891	1,758	2,422
1945.....	6,637	942	1,981	2,944
1946.....	10,191	1,648	3,054	4,611
1947.....	13,673	3,086	3,612	6,055
1948.....	16,319	4,528	3,854	6,977
1949†.....	16,185	5,012	3,130	7,077

* Includes service credit.

† Installment and single-payment loans.

‡ End of July, preliminary.

UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD ECONOMY

TABLE I.

United States Exports, Imports and Merchandise Trade

(Value in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Yearly average and year	Total exports*	General imports	Imports as per cent of exports	Excess of exports (+) or imports (-) total
1936-38....	2,967	2,489	83.9	+478
1939-41....	4,115	2,763	67.1	+1,352
1942-44....	11,767	3,349	28.5	+8,418
1941.....	5,147	3,345	65.0	+1,802
1942.....	8,080	2,745	34.0	+5,335
1943.....	12,963	3,382	26.1	+9,581
1944.....	14,412†	3,921	27.2	+10,491
1945.....	10,527†	4,136	39.3	+6,391
1946.....	10,187†	4,909	48.2	+5,278
1947.....	15,340	5,733	37.4	+9,607
1948.....	12,614	7,070	56.0	+5,544

* Exports, including re-exports. Data for the war and postwar years include lend-lease and aid and relief shipments as well as the usual commercial trade. Civilian supplies sent to occupied areas through the United States Armed Forces are included beginning 1944.

† Includes an estimate of civilian supplies.

U. S. Foreign Trade

United States foreign trade during 1948 receded from the peak volume achieved in 1947. Despite this fact, both its value and volume exceeded that of any other peacetime year. The export total amounted to \$12,614 million, representing a decline of 18 per cent from the 1947 value. The 1948 total, however, is more than four and one-half times the average value of U. S. exports during the prewar period 1936-38 and represents a volume more than twice as large as that of prewar.

While exports were declining by almost \$2.75 billion, imports reached the highest level ever experienced, the 1948 total aggregating \$7,070 million, or a level 23 per cent above the corresponding 1947 value. By volume 1948 imports were almost 13 per cent greater than 1947. Despite their high dollar value, however, and their larger volume as compared with 1947, commodity imports in 1948 were, in real terms, only 5 per cent above the previous high levels reached in 1929 and 1937. On the basis of the prewar relationship between domestic economic activity and imports, at least \$1.8 billion of additional imports could have been absorbed here in 1948.

Table I presents the value of U. S. exports, imports, and the balance of merchandise trade from 1936 to 1948; table II

shows the changes in quantity, unit value and total value of United States exports and imports.

As a result of increased imports and declining exports, the U. S. surplus on merchandise account was reduced from a record \$9,607 million in 1947 to \$5,544 million in 1948. The 1948 export balance was still extremely large, however, as the value of exports was about 78 per cent greater than imports. In 1936-38 exports exceeded imports by only 19 per cent in value, annual exports during this period averaging \$2,967

TABLE II

Indexes of U. S. Exports and Imports

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Yearly average and year	Quantity	Unit value	Value
Total exports, United States merchandise: ¹			
1936-38.....	100	100	100
1939-41.....	135	102	138
1942-44.....	269	148	399
1929.....	136	130	176
1937.....	108	104	113
1941.....	157	109	172
1942.....	206	133	274
1943.....	301	146	439
1944.....	290	167	484
1945.....	197	167	328
1946.....	206	158 ²	325
1947.....	259	188	487
1947 ³	275	188	518
1948 ⁴	212	201	427
Imports for consumption:			
1936-38.....	100	100	100
1939-41.....	104	105	109
1942-44.....	97	140	136
1929.....	116	154	179
1937.....	114	108	122
1941.....	117	112	131
1942.....	87	129	113
1943.....	97	141	138
1944.....	105	151	158
1945.....	107	155	166
1946.....	113	172	195
1947.....	109	211	229
1948 ⁵	123	233	286

¹ Indexes for the war and postwar years cover lend-lease, UNRRA, other aid and relief, and commercial exports

² Apparent price decline is due to the diminishing part in total trade of lend-lease exports, which had shown a greater price rise during the war years than non-lend-lease goods. In 1945 the unit value of non-lend-lease exports was 144 (1936-38 as 100) as compared with 167, the unit value of total exports as shown in this table.

³ Excluding civilian supplies.

⁴ Including civilian supplies.

⁵ Indexes for 1948 are the averages of monthly indexes.

TABLE III
Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing
 (Millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	1946	1947	1948 (revised)					1949
			I	II	III	IV	Total	I
Exports of goods and services.	14,966	19,741	4,413	4,231	3,946	4,201	16,791	4,132
MEANS OF FINANCING								
Foreign resources:								
United States imports of goods and services.	7,167	8,463	2,523	2,534	2,741	2,683	10,481	2,554
Liquidation of gold and dollar assets.	1,968	4,514	353	538	158	-192	857	-27
Dollar disbursements (net) by:								
International Monetary Fund.		464	132	22	6	36	196	32
International Bank.		297	101	56	20	-1	176	8
United States Government aid:								
Grants (net).	2,279	1,812	786	810	1,190	975	3,761	1,289
Long- and short-term loans (net).	2,774	3,900	490	44	-160	523	897	279
United States private sources:								
Remittances (net).	598	558	176	159	139	174	648	151
Long- and short-term capital (net) ¹	335	727	253	346	273	145	1,017	145
Errors and omissions.	-155	-1,004	-401	-278	-421	-142	-1,242	-299

¹ Excluding purchases of debentures sold or guaranteed by the International Bank.

million as compared with \$2,489 for imports.

Altogether the difference between total United States receipts during 1948 on cur-

TABLE IV

Marshall Plan Recovery Indexes

Source: Economic Cooperation Administration.

Country	Indexes (1938 = 100)		1948 compared with 1947	
	Fourth quarter 1948	1948	Fourth quarter Per cent increase	Year Per cent increase
United Kingdom.	128	123	5	12
France.	106	108	10	14
Italy.	86	81	8	7
Sweden.	146	143	6	4
Belgium.	119	116	5	9
Netherlands.	121	112	12	19
Denmark.	136	129	11	11
Norway.	129	125	8	9
Greece.	91	77	17	8
Ireland.	132	132	2	13
Western Germany.	64	51	64	50
Total, including Western Germany.	105	99	13	14
Total, excluding Western Germany.	117	114	6	11

rent account \$16.791 billion and United States payments to foreigners \$10.481 amounted to \$6.310 billion. Foreign countries financed this deficit in their dealings with the United States by: (1) liquidating gold and dollar assets (\$857 million); (2)

U. S. government grants (\$3.761 billion); (3) United States government loans (\$897 billion); (4) assistance from the International Bank and the Monetary Fund (\$372 million); (5) private loans and remittances (\$1.665 billion). Table III shows U. S. exports of goods and services and means of financing for 1948 and the first quarter of 1949.

The tremendous gap between what the United States earns by exports of goods and services and what foreigners supply this country accounts for the so-called "dollar shortage." Despite the great reduction in this gap during 1948 the dollar problem still remains acute. Although production, in most foreign countries, now approximates or exceeds prewar levels (see Table IV for production data for Marshall Plan countries), imports are meeting increased difficulty. Foreign costs are high (due to internal inflation and the maintenance of exchange rates which overvalue foreign currencies); goods have not been so designed to appeal to the American buyer; and the disappearance of the "seller's market" in the United States has made it harder to move foreign goods in this market.

At the same time, the United States remains the only source of supply of machinery, equipment and many materials essential for foreign recovery and for the development of economically backward areas. With dollars earned by exports to the United States limited, foreign countries during 1948 were forced to tighten their restrictions on imports of non-essential products from this country, so as to

TABLE V

Balance of Trade of the OEEC countries with other countries

Source: Bank for International Settlements.

Period	North and Central America	South America	Total western hemisphere	Sterling area*	Eastern Europe	Others	Total
Annual rates, in billions of current dollars							
1947: 1st half.....	-4.9	-0.8	-5.7	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-5.6
2nd half.....	-5.7	-0.8	-6.5	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-6.7
1948: 1st half.....	-4.0	-0.9	-4.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-5.7
2nd half.....	-3.5	-0.4	-3.9	+0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-4.2

* Excluding the United Kingdom, Iceland and Ireland, which are in the group of OEEC countries.

conserve their dollars to finance the purchase of essential imports.

The problem of financing imports essential to the maintenance of tolerable living standards created the danger that communism would spread into Western Europe and led to the enactment of the European Recovery Program. European vitality had been impaired by war destruction, shortages of raw materials, run-down equipment and loss of income from foreign investment. Idea behind the ECA program was to assist Western Europe by supplying the food, raw materials and industrial equipment it needs and is not in a position to pay for, until it can be put on a self-supporting basis (1952 is the anticipated end date).

Under the ECA program, the United States, in 1948, supplied Western Europe with goods and services valued at \$3.7 billion in excess of those supplied this country. The Marshall Plan countries had a deficit with the Western Hemisphere as a whole totaling \$4.4 billion. Table V presents the balance of trade of the OEEC countries during 1947 and 1948 with the rest of the world. Table VI lists the allocations of Marshall Plan dollars to the OEEC countries for the year April, 1948-March, 1949. The conditional aid grants are dollars made available to co-operating countries on condition that they make equivalent grants to other Marshall Plan countries in their own currencies. Food and agricultural commodities comprised 49 per cent of all ECA dollar authorizations in 1948.

During the twenties the ratio of exports to the total production of movable goods averaged about 10 per cent. Table VII showing the ratio between exports and the total production of movable goods indicates that, while this proportion declined during the thirties and stood at 7.7 per cent in 1937, it increased to 12 per cent during 1944. The percentage of movable

goods exported during 1948 was 8.5 per cent.

On the other hand, the ratio of United States commodity imports to national income ranged during the prewar period from a high of 7.6 in 1920 to a low of 3.1 in 1938. During the ten-year period 1919 to 1928, the average percentage was 5.6, while during the thirties it declined to

TABLE VI

ECA Allotments to Participating Countries, April 1948-March 1949*

(Millions of dollars)

Source: Economic Cooperation Administration.

Country	Total	Loans	Grants	Conditional aid
Austria.....	220.8	.....	216.4	4.4
Belgium-Luxemburg....	216.0	57.4	3.0	155.6
Bizone of Germany.....	416.1	.....	334.5	81.6
Denmark.....	100.0	31.0	65.2	3.8
France.....	1,058.5	172.0	879.2	7.3
French Zone of Germany	92.3	.....	81.2	11.1
Greece.....	172.0	.....	172.0	.....
Iceland.....	7.5	2.3	.....	5.2
Ireland.....	88.3	88.3	.....	.....
Italy.....	580.7	67.0	478.3	35.4
Netherlands.....	483.0	146.7	327.8	8.5
Norway.....	81.8	35.0	34.4	12.4
Sweden.....	40.4	21.6	.....	18.8
Trieste.....	18.2	.....	18.2	.....
Turkey.....	44.8	38.0	.....	6.8
United Kingdom.....	1,319.1	313.0	773.8	232.3
Total.....	4,953.0†	972.3	3,397.5†	583.2

* These figures represent dollar allotments for purchases outside the participating countries and differ slightly from alternative figures used for control of authorizations. The differences result from the authorizations given to the participants in the third quarter of 1948 for purchases in other participating countries pending institution of the intra-European payments plan. For example, France was authorized to make such purchases in the amount of \$24,500,000, making the French allotment for scheduling of authorizations equal to \$1,085,300,000. For other countries the differences were smaller.

† Includes a commodity reserve of \$13,500,000.

3.6 per cent. In 1948, imports constituted 3.2 per cent of total national income.

Because the percentage of movable goods exported and the ratio of commodity imports to national income are small, there is a widespread belief that foreign trade is not important to the American economy. This view overlooks the importance of export markets to particular industries and the strategic character of many imports. Exports account for major percentages of the total United States production of cotton, leaf tobacco, dried fruit, lard, aircraft and parts, sewing machines, office appliances, mining machinery, tractors, petroleum products, sulfur, carbon black and naval stores. Volume exports mean the difference between profit and loss in many American industries.

Similarly, the United States is dependent upon imports to supply many goods essential to American security, living standards and the continued efficient operation of its industry. Coffee, bananas, cocoa, chicla, shellac, tin, antimony, cadmium, manganese, chrome, nickel, asbestos, mica, quartz crystals, natural rubber, silk, diamonds, burlaps, and cordage fibres are almost entirely imported from abroad. In addition large imports of sugar, hides, furs, wool, wood pulp, newsprint, lead, zinc, copper, bauxite, waxes, tanning extracts, vegetable oils and crude petroleum are needed to augment short domestic production.

Tables VIII and IX list the principal United States commodity exports and imports from 1936 to 1947.

United States exports reflect the industrial character of the country, 56.5 per cent of total exports in 1948 consisting of finished manufactured goods. Semimanufactured goods accounted for 10.9 per cent, foodstuffs 20.7 per cent and crude materials 11.9 per cent. Food exports during 1948 constituted a higher percentage of total exports than prewar, reflecting an over-all world shortage of foodstuffs. United States exports of foodstuffs averaged only 10.5 per cent of total exports prewar.

Crude industrial materials represented the most important class of imported goods, amounting to 30.0 per cent of the total. Foodstuffs followed with 28.5 per cent, semimanufactures 23.2 per cent and finished manufactures 18.4 per cent. Foods not produced in the United States and raw materials for American industry constituted the most important imports. Table X presents a breakdown of United States exports and imports by economic classes.

Western hemisphere countries are the leading market for American exports and the most important source of United States imports. In 1948 Canada and the

TABLE VII

United States Production of Movable Goods, Value of Exports, and the Proportion Exported in Selected Years
(in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Year	Production of movable goods	Exports	Exports as percentage of production
1914.....	20.2	2.1	10
1919.....	47.5	7.8	16
1921.....	33.9	4.4	13
1925.....	47.2	4.8	10
1927.....	47.5	4.8	10
1929.....	53.2	5.2	10
1937.....	44.0	3.3	7.7
1939.....	41.9	3.1	7.5
1941.....	64.2	5.0	8
1943.....	113.1	12.6	11
1944.....	114.8	14.2	12
1945.....	102.9	9.6	9
1946.....	100.4	11.9*	11.9
1947.....	130.0	15.0	11.7
1948.....	145.8	12.4	8.5

* Excluding 1.6 billion dollars of surplus property.

other American Republics supplied 54.9 per cent of United States imports and bought over 40 per cent of total exports. The importance of western hemisphere countries in the foreign trade of the United States increased greatly during the war and postwar period—prewar these countries supplied only 34.7 per cent of total imports and accounted for but 32.6 per cent of United States exports. As a result of the war, internal inflation and political instability, Europe and the Far East declined in importance as sources of United States imports; imports from continental Europe and the Far East declined from 29.1 per cent and 30.4 per cent of total imports during the 1936-38 period to 16.1 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively in 1948.

Latin America expanded its purchases of United States exports more than any other area. Compared with 16 per cent in the period 1936-38 and 22 per cent in 1946 the American Republics received 25.1 per cent of total U. S. exports during 1948. The 1948 total amounted to \$3,161 million an increase of nearly more than 550 per cent over the prewar average, although lower than the peak value of \$3,858 million in 1947.

Imports from Latin America totaled \$2,329 million in 1948, showing an increase of more than 300 per cent over the 1936-38 average. Normally U. S. imports from this area exceeds the value of U. S. exports; heavy adverse Latin American trade

United States Exports of Leading Commodities, by Economic Groups

(Value in millions of dollars. Commodities in each group are listed in order of value in 1948)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Commodity	Value	
	1936-38 average	1948
Crude materials:		
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	319	427
Coal.....	56	620
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	143	271
Crude petroleum.....	91	99
Foodstuffs:		
Wheat, including flour.....	62	1,294
Fruits and vegetables.....	98	352
Dairy products and eggs.....	6	366
Meats and edible fats.....	43	263
Manufactures, including semimanufactures:		
Machinery, total*.....	434	2,353
Electrical apparatus.....	102	562
Industrial machinery, total*.....	224	1,337
Agricultural implements.....	65	318
Tractors, new.....	36	146
Automobiles, including parts and accessories, total.....	286	1,103
Passenger automobiles, new.....	113	337
Motor trucks and busses, new.....	76	443
Textiles and textile manufactures†.....	87	1,418
Cotton cloth, duck, and tire fabric.....	27	528
Chemicals and related products†.....	117	822
Iron and steel-mill products:		
Total, including scrap.....	199	825
Total, excluding scrap.....	149	815
Petroleum products.....	253	543
Motor fuel and gasoline.....	82	135
Lubricating oils.....	74	195
Merchant vessels.....	2	625

* Includes electrical apparatus, industrial machinery, office appliance, printing machinery, and agricultural machinery and implements. † Includes finished products, and

Imports for Consumption of Leading Commodities, by Economic Groups

(Value in millions of dollars. Commodities in each group are listed in order of value in 1948)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Commodity	Value	
	1936-38 average	1948
Crude materials:		
Crude rubber.....	179	347
Wool, unmanufactured.....	57	209
Crude petroleum.....	21	162
Nonferrous ores and concentrates*.....	32	150
Undressed furs.....	65	122
Oilseeds.....	46	139
Copra.....	12	107
Flaxseed.....	24	2
Hides and skins, raw, except furs.....	52	86
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	34	91
Raw silk.....	99	16
Foodstuffs:		
Coffee.....	141	601
Cane sugar.....	152	411
Fruit, edible nuts and vegetables.....	81	189
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	36	152
Fish, including shellfish.....	31	83
Wines and spirits.....	70	64
Semimanufactures:		
Nonferrous metals, total†.....	146	368
Wood pulp.....	86	272
Gas oil and fuel oil.....	20	85
Vegetable oils and fats, expressed.....	86	109
Tung oil.....	18	35
Linseed oil.....	8	34
Diamonds, gems cut but unset.....	23	53
Finished manufactures:		
Paper and manufactures.....	120	363
Newsprint.....	107	343
Burlaps.....	35	109
Clocks and watches.....	9	54
Wool manufactures.....	20	33
Cotton manufactures.....	42	24
Flax, hemp, and ramie manufactures.....	26	22
Passenger automobiles.....	1	2

* Including those used in manufacture of iron and steel. † Including those used in

balances with the U. S. of \$340 million during 1946, \$1,708 million in 1947, and \$832 million in 1948 were largely due to heavy deferred demands for goods which could not be satisfied during the war and to continued inability of European sources to supply requirements. Adverse balances have greatly reduced Latin American dollar reserves and led to severe restrictions on non-essential imports throughout Latin America. Outstanding import development of 1948 was a spectacular increase of nearly 50 per cent in Canadian sales to the United States.

Table XI shows total exports and imports by leading countries and areas during the period 1936 to 1948.

U. S. Foreign Investments

Before the First World War the United States was a debtor nation on capital account; foreign investments in the United States exceeded United States investments abroad by \$3.7 billions in 1914.

our net creditor position, excluding war debts, stood at \$8.8 billion in 1930 as compared with \$3.7 billion in 1919.

Foreign holdings in the United States, on the other hand, increased during the period 1933-39. Foreign capital, seeking safety from possible currency devaluation and the uncertainties of war, sought refuge through conversion into dollar holdings. Short-term dollar holdings of foreigners increased \$2.8 billion between 1933 and 1939, while foreign holdings of American securities largely purchased in the stock market, increased by \$1.4 billion. At the end of 1939, the net creditor position of the U. S. had declined to \$1.8 billion.

This movement gave way in 1940-41 to a reduction of foreign holdings, principally by the British, to finance war purchases here. After the entry of the United States into the war, however, foreign holdings in the United States increased as government expenditures abroad for the procurement of materials and for the pay and main-

TABLE X
Merchandise Trade, by Economic Classes
(Value in millions of dollars)
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Yearly average and year	Total		Crude materials		Foodstuffs		Semimanufactures		Finished manufactures			
									Excluding military		Military equipment*	
	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent
Exports of United States merchandise:												
1936-38.....	2,925	100.0	669	22.9	306	10.5	519	17.7	1,431	48.9	.....	.....
1939-41.....	4,026	100.0	457	11.4	352	8.7	737	18.8	1,946	48.3	515	12.8
1942-44.....	11,669	100.0	545	4.7	1,473	12.6	1,035	8.9	3,895	33.4	4,721	40.5
1945.....	9,586	100.0	875	9.1	1,676	17.5	782	8.2	4,342	45.3	1,909	19.9
1946.....	9,503	100.0	1,416	14.9	2,172	22.9	896	9.4	5,019	52.8	.....	.....
1947†.....	15,162	100.0	1,602	10.6	3,106	20.5	1,785	11.8	8,670	57.2	.....	.....
1948.....	12,494	100.0	1,489	11.9	2,582	20.7	1,367	10.9	7,056	56.5	.....	.....
Imports for consumption:												
1936-38.....	2,461	100.0	760	30.9	720	29.2	503	20.4	478	19.4	.....	.....
1939-41.....	2,680	100.0	1,044	39.0	622	23.2	590	22.0	424	15.8	.....	.....
1942-44.....	3,346	100.0	1,052	31.4	997	29.8	674	20.1	467	14.0	155	4.6
1945.....	4,075	100.0	1,164	28.6	1,155	28.3	928	22.6	632	15.5	196	4.8
1946.....	4,792	100.0	1,700	35.5	1,317	27.5	930	19.4	845	17.6	.....	.....
1947.....	5,643	100.0	1,743	30.9	1,672	29.6	1,245	22.1	983	17.4	.....	.....
1948.....	7,038	100.0	2,108	30.0	2,003	28.5	1,632	23.2	1,296	18.4	.....	.....

* Military equipment includes aircraft, military tanks, explosives, firearms, and other strictly military items.

† Beginning 1947, export data include civilian supplies sent to occupied areas through the United States Armed Forces.

World War I, however, completely changed this condition and by the end of 1919, United States investments abroad exceeded foreign investments in the United States by approximately \$3.7 billion. As a result of the great expansion of American foreign investments during the twenties,

tenance of troops resulted in substantial acquisitions of dollar balances by foreign countries. These large foreign dollar balances were largely maintained during 1946 so that the net creditor position of the U. S. amounted to only \$.8 billion at the end of 1946.

During 1947 the net creditor position of the United States rapidly increased as foreign countries reduced their dollar balances, liquidated U. S. securities, and drew on American loans to finance the huge gap between their payments and receipts of dollars. The United States government increased its total loans by \$3.9 billion—largely as a result of drawings on the British loan—and the net increase in private long and short-term credit amounted to \$727 million. Foreign-held dollar assets were reduced by \$2.2 billion. As a result of these developments the net creditor position of the United States exceeded \$12 billion at the end of 1947.

During 1948 this movement continued but at a decelerated rate. U. S. foreign aid took the form of grants rather than loans and drains on foreign dollar holdings were reduced by restricting imports from the U. S. Increase in the net creditor position of the United States during 1948 is estimated at \$2 billion. Table XII shows the net creditor position of the United States at the end of 1947.

International Bank

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, established under the Bretton Woods Agreement, began operations in 1947.

The Bank has an authorized capital of \$10 billion of which \$8,348.5 billion has been subscribed by the 48 member nations. However, in accordance with the Bank's charter only 20 per cent of the subscribed capital has been paid in. As of June 30, 1949, the aggregate paid-in capital was the equivalent of \$1,664.8 billion, of which \$733.5 million was in U. S. dollars.

In addition to its paid-in capital, the Bank may obtain funds through the sale of securities and is authorized to guarantee loans made by other agencies. Total loans and guarantees made by the Bank are limited to its subscribed capital. The Bank began its borrowing operations on July 15, 1947 and two bond issues totaling \$250 million were publicly sold in the United States. In addition, the equivalent of \$4 million was realized by an offering of bonds in Switzerland.

Up to the middle of 1949 loans aggregating \$650.1 million have been made to France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Chile, Mexico, Belgium and Brazil. Table XIII shows the amount and date of the loans made by the International Bank.

The Bank finances or assists in financing, on a non-political basis, projects for the reconstruction of war-damaged economies and for the development of underdeveloped countries. The loans made must be guaranteed by the borrowing country. The U. S. subscription to the Bank's capital is \$3,175 million and this country has

approximately 34 per cent of the voting control of the Bank.

Foreign Exchange

The obvious difference between foreign and ordinary domestic trade is the fact that the buyer and seller use different currency units. The United States exporter wants payments in dollars; the British importer uses sterling in making his purchases and sales. The price which the American importer pays for the foreign currency is called the rate of exchange. Like all prices, exchange rates are basically influenced by the forces of supply and demand. However, almost all governments now maintain fixed values for their currencies in terms of those of other countries.

American importers offer dollars to the banks in order to obtain foreign purchasing power. Consequently, importers and those who are making foreign payments, such as tourists traveling abroad, persons sending funds to relatives in foreign countries, and businessmen paying premiums to insurance companies abroad, create a demand for foreign currencies. Exporters selling to foreign buyers, motion picture companies receiving royalties on films exhibited abroad and investors receiving interest on foreign investments, create the supply of foreign currencies since the foreign debtor must offer his own currency to obtain the dollars with which to make payment to the American creditor.

A world picture of total supply of and demand for dollars over a period of a year is presented by the annual summary of our international balance of accounts. Figures for 1948 and the first quarter of 1949 appear in Table XIV.

Monetary Fund

The Monetary Fund was established to promote world trade by insuring the stability of exchange rates. Exchange instability had disrupted international trade during the thirties. Member nations under the Fund agreement are bound to maintain stable exchange rates and may not use exchange depreciation as a competitive weapon in seeking to expand foreign markets for their products.

Forty-eight nations are members of the Fund, total quotas amount to \$8,046 billion, the United States subscription of \$2,750 billions representing 34.2 per cent of the total; this country exercises about 30 per cent of the voting control of the Fund.

The Fund is basically a pool of the world's currencies. While currencies may be devalued to correct a fundamental disequilibrium in a country's balance of accounts, this action may be taken only after consultation with the Fund. When a member nation experiences a temporary short-

TABLE XI

Total Exports, and General Imports of Merchandise, by Leading Countries

(Value in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Country and area	Value			Percentage of distribution		
	1936-38 average	1947	1948	1936-38 average	1947	1948
Canada.....	454	2,074	1,914	15.3	13.5	15.2
American Republics.....	485 ²	3,858	3,161	16.3	25.1	25.1
Mexico.....	83	630	520	2.8	4.1	4.1
Cuba.....	79	492	441	2.7	3.2	3.5
Venezuela.....	41	427	516	1.4	2.8	4.1
Chile.....	21	125	105	.7	.8	.8
Brazil.....	60	643	498	2.0	4.2	3.9
Argentina.....	79	680	379	2.7	4.4	3.0
Other Western Hemisphere.....	68	252	230	2.3	1.6	1.8
Europe ³	1,254	5,768	4,379	42.3	37.6	34.7
ERP countries ⁴	1,129	5,296	4,183	38.1	34.5	33.2
Sweden.....	57	398	118	1.9	2.6	.9
Belgium.....	77	535	310	2.6	3.5	2.5
France.....	143	817	591	4.8	5.3	4.7
Netherlands.....	81	384	312	2.7	2.5	2.5
Italy.....	65	500	416	2.2	3.3	3.3
Germany.....	112	585	865	3.8	3.8	6.9
United Kingdom.....	499	1,103	644	16.8	7.2	5.1
Eastern Europe.....	111	431	166	3.7	2.8	1.3
U.S.S.R.....	49	149	28	1.7	1.0	.2
Africa and Near East ⁵	149	1,043	1,043	5.0	6.8	8.3
Near East.....	32	304	359	1.1	2.0	2.8
Union of South Africa.....	76	414	492	2.6	2.7	3.9
Far East ⁶	557	2,346	1,888	18.8	15.3	15.0
India and Dependencies.....	35	401	315	1.2	2.6	2.5
Philippines, Republic of.....	77	440	468	2.6	2.9	3.7
China.....	44	353	240	1.5	2.3	1.9
Japan ⁶	244	482	398	8.2	3.1	3.2
Australia.....	67	236	114	2.3	1.5	.9
Exports, total ¹	2,967	15,340	12,614	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada.....	345	1,095	1,553	13.9	19.1	22.0
American Republics.....	542 ²	2,150	2,329	21.8	37.5	32.9
Mexico.....	53	247	246	2.1	4.3	3.5
Cuba.....	127	510	374	5.1	8.9	5.3
Venezuela.....	23	173	273	.9	3.0	3.9
Brazil.....	107	446	514	4.3	7.8	7.3
Argentina.....	82	155	180	3.3	2.7	2.5
Other Western Hemisphere.....	38	135	194	1.5	2.4	2.7
Europe ³	725	877	1,141	29.1	15.3	16.1
ERP countries ⁴	606	695	955	24.3	12.1	13.5
Sweden.....	51	93	91	2.0	1.6	1.3
Belgium.....	59	59	89	2.4	1.0	1.3
France.....	65	47	73	2.6	.8	1.0
Netherlands.....	45	26	44	1.8	.5	.6
Italy.....	43	44	94	1.7	.8	1.3
Germany.....	79	6	31	3.2	.1	.4
United Kingdom.....	174	205	283	7.0	3.6	4.0
Eastern Europe.....	103	154	149	4.1	2.7	2.1
U.S.S.R.....	25	77	79	1.0	1.3	1.1
Africa and Near East ⁵	81	377	526	3.3	6.6	7.4
Near East.....	31	107	169	1.2	1.9	2.4
Union of South Africa.....	12	111	135	.5	1.9	1.9
Far East ⁶	757	1,098	1,327	30.4	19.2	18.8
India and Dependencies.....	75	254	292	3.0	4.4	4.1
Philippines, Republic of.....	107	162	228	4.3	2.8	3.2
China.....	75	117	121	3.0	2.0	1.7
Japan ⁶	168	38	67	6.7	.7	.9
Australia.....	25	125	129	1.0	2.2	1.8
General imports, total.....	2,489	5,733	7,070	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes re-exports, lend-lease and relief. ² Includes Canal Zone in 1936 and 1937. ³ Turkey is included with European countries and excluded from Near East. ⁴ Excludes "civilian supplies" which are included in 1947 and 1948. ⁵ Asia other than the Near Eastern area, and Australia and Oceania. ⁶ Includes Korea (Chosen) and Taiwan (Formosa).

age of foreign exchange—or the currency, of another member nation—it may, in effect, borrow the required currency from the Monetary Fund. The Fund began stabilization operations in March 1947 and has (up to the end of April 1949) made loans totaling \$725.5 million, of which \$708.0 million have been in U. S. dollars. Stabilization loans have been made to Belgium, Chile, Denmark, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Costa Rica, Egypt,

Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and the Union of South Africa. The announcement by Sir Stafford Cripps of a 30.5 per cent devaluation of the British pound on September 18 created an upheaval in foreign exchange values unmatched in the monetary history of this generation. Almost immediately 24 nations followed the British lead in realigning their currencies. Action by other nations is expected to take place later in 1949 and 1950. Table XV shows the new rates established.

Trade Agreements

The economic warfare of the thirties brought distress to all of the nations of the world—to those imposing the trade restrictions as well as those against whom the restrictions were aimed. This economic warfare was one of the most potent causes of the Second World War.

The realization of this truth has influenced United States foreign policy during the postwar period. The United States has taken the lead in proposing the renunciation of economic warfare and a co-operative approach to the restoration of world trade and prosperity. The American program includes the mutual scaling down of tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program, the establishment of an International Trade Organization and the adoption of a trade charter in which the nations of the world will agree to eliminate restrictive trade practices. It also includes

TABLE XII: Debtor-Creditor Position of the U. S., End of 1947*
(in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

	1947
United States investments abroad:	
Private:	
Long-term:	
Direct (book value)†.....	9.4
Bonds payable in dollars (market value).....	1.3
Bonds payable in foreign currencies (market value).....	2.6
Estates, trusts.....	.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.3
Total long-term.....	14.8
Short-term.....	1.4
Total private.....	16.2
Government:	
Long-term.....	11.7
Short-term.....	.4
Total government.....	12.1
Total U. S. investments abroad.....	28.3
Foreign investments in the United States:	
Private:	
Long-term:	
Direct (book value).....	2.6
Corporate shares (market value).....	2.8
Corporate, state, and municipal bonds (market value).....	.4
Estates, trusts.....	.7
Miscellaneous.....	.9
Total long-term.....	7.4
Short-term:	
Deposits.....	4.7
Brokerage balances.....	.1
Others.....	.3
Total short-term.....	5.1
Total private.....	12.5
Government:	
Long-term.....	.4
Short-term.....	3.5
Total Government.....	3.9
Total foreign investments in the U. S.....	16.4

* Preliminary estimates.

† No allowance has been made for write-offs and war damage to American properties in foreign countries inasmuch as the full extent of such damage is unknown. It may, however, run into several hundred million dollars.

NOTE: Although the entire U. S. investments in international institutions, including subscription of \$687.5 million in gold to the International Monetary Fund, is included in U. S. Investments abroad, the gold held by international institutions or others in U. S. is not included as foreign investments in U. S. short- and long-term investments of international institutions in U. S. were \$2,330,000,000 at end of 1947.

TABLE XIII

Loans of the International Bank, June 30, 1949

(Millions of dollars)

Loan disbursements	Date of agreement	Amount of loan
Repayable in U. S. Dollars:		
Credit National (France).....	May 1947	250.0
Netherlands.....	Aug 1947	190.0
Denmark.....	Aug 1947	40.0
Luxemburg.....	Aug 1947	11.0
Netherlands Shipping Companies..	July 1948	12.0
Financiera and Comisión (Mexico) .	Jan 1949	34.1
Belgium.....	Mar 1949	16.0
Fomento and Endesa (Chile).....	Mar 1948	16.0
Brazilian Traction (Brazil).....	Jan 1949	75.0
Total.....		644.1
Repayable in Belgian Francs:		
Luxemburg.....	Aug 1947	1.0
Netherlands.....	Aug 1947	1.0
Total.....		2.0
Repayable in Swiss Francs:		
Netherlands.....	May 1948	4.0
All currencies, Total.....		650.1

exchange stabilization through the Monetary Fund, and loans, either direct or through the World Bank, to assist in the reconstruction of war-shattered economies and the development of industrially backward areas.

An outstanding achievement in the American program to bring about freer international trade was the conclusion on

October 30, 1947 at Geneva of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The scope of the Agreement is indicated by the fact that the 23 participating countries accounted for more than three-quarters of the world's prewar international trade. The tariff concessions resulting from the Geneva negotiations list more than 45,000 separate items and cover approximately

Table XIV
International Transactions of the U. S. in 1948
(Millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

	1948 (revised)					1949
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total	First quarter
Receipts:						
Goods and services:						
Goods.....	3,643	3,391	3,105	3,306	13,445	3,421
Income on investments.....	230	303	315	415	1,263	236
Other services.....	540	537	526	480	2,083	475
Total goods and services.....	4,413	4,231	3,946	4,201	16,791	4,132
Unilateral transfers.....	104	111	108	128	451	108
Long-term capital:						
Movements of United States capital invested abroad.....	196	176	453	197	1,022	89
Movements of foreign capital invested in United States.....	20	37	13	39	109	9
Total long-term capital.....	216	213	466	236	1,131	98
Total receipts.....	4,733	4,555	4,520	4,565	18,373	4,338
Payments:						
Goods and services:						
Goods.....	1,928	1,859	1,882	2,028	7,697	1,926
Income on investments.....	63	59	84	85	291	70
Other services.....	532	616	775	570	2,493	558
Total goods and services.....	2,523	2,534	2,741	2,683	10,481	2,554
Unilateral transfers.....	1,066	1,080	1,437	1,277	4,860	1,548
Long-term capital:						
Movements of United States capital invested abroad.....	924	604	635	910	3,073	564
Movements of foreign capital invested in United States.....	66	130	58	21	275	87
Total long-term capital.....	990	734	693	931	3,348	651
Total payments.....	4,579	4,348	4,871	4,891	18,689	4,753
Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-):						
Goods and services.....	+1,890	+1,697	+1,205	+1,518	+6,310	+1,578
Unilateral transfers.....	-962	-969	-1,329	-1,149	-4,409	-1,440
Goods and services and unilateral transfers.....	+928	+728	-124	+369	+1,901	+138
Long-term capital.....	-774	-521	-227	-695	-2,217	-553
All transactions.....	+154	+207	-351	-326	-316	-415
Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account:						
Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock.....	-348	-524	-320	-338	-1,530	-70
Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad.....	-15	+38	+61	+45	+129	+33
Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States.....	-192	+1	+189	+477	+475	+153
Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds.....	-555	-485	-70	+184	-926	+116
Errors and omissions.....	+401	+278	+421	+142	+1,242	+299

TABLE XV

The 1949 Devaluation*

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Member	Currency	U. S. cents per currency unit	Currency units per U. S. dollar
Australia.....	Pound	\$2.24	.....
Austria.....	Schilling	†	†
Belgium.....	Franc	.02	.....
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	2,380 95	42,000 0
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	5,405 41	18.50
Britain.....	Pound	2.80	.....
Burma.....	Rupee	.21	.....
Canada.....	Dollar	.90	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee	.21	.....
Chile.....	Peso	3,225 81	31,000 0
China.....	Yuan	†	†
Colombia.....	Peso	51,2825 3	1,949 98
Costa Rica.....	Colón	17,809 4	5,615 00
Cuba.....	Peso	100.000	1,000 00
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	2,000 00	50,000 0
Denmark.....	Crown	.14	.....
Dominican Republic	Peso	100.000	1,000 00
Ecuador.....	Sucré	7,407 41	13,500 0
Egypt.....	Pound	2.871	.....
El Salvador.....	Colón	40,000 0	2,500 00
Ethiopia.....	Dollar	40,250 0	2,484 47
Finland.....	Mark	.00431	.....
France.....	Franc	.0028	.....
Greece.....	Drachma	.00007	.....
Guatemala.....	Quetzal	100.000	1,000 00
Honduras.....	Lempira	50.000	2,000 00
Iceland.....	Krona	.106	.....
India.....	Rupee	.21	.....
Iran.....	Rial	3,100 78	32,250 0
Iraq.....	Dinar	2.80	.....
Ireland.....	Pound	2.80	.....
Israel.....	Pound	2.80	.....
Italy.....	Lira	†	†
Lebanon.....	Pound	46,631 3	2,191 48
Luxembourg.....	Franc	.02	.....
Malaya Straits.....	Dollar	.3250	.....
Mexico.....	Peso	20,597 3	4,855 00
Netherlands.....	Guilder	.2632	.....
New Zealand.....	Pound	2.80	.....
Nicaragua.....	Córdoba	20,000 0	5,000 00
Norway.....	Krone	.14	.....
Panamá.....	Balboa	100.000	1,000 00
Paraguay.....	Guaraní	32,362 5	3,090 00
Peru.....	Sol	15,384 6	6,500 00
Philippines.....	Peso	50,000 0	2,000 00
Poland.....	Zloty	†	†
Portugal.....	Escudo	.0348	.....
South Africa.....	Pound	2.80	.....
Sweden.....	Krona	.193	.....
Syria.....	Pound	45,631 3	2,191 48
Thailand.....	Baht	†	†
Turkey.....	Lira	35,714 3	2,800 00
United States.....	Dollar	100.000	1,000 00
Uruguay.....	Peso	†	†
Venezuela.....	Bolívar	29,850 7	3,350 000
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar	†	†

* As of Sept. 22, 1949. † Par value not yet established.
† A new par value of 8.65 pesos per U. S. dollar was announced on June 17, 1949.

two-thirds of the trade between the participating countries.

As a result of the Geneva negotiations

the U. S. obtained concessions from all the other participating countries. On the basis of 1939 figures, concessions obtained by the United States on products of primary interest to American exporters affected about \$1,192 million of trade. We also received concessions on a long list of products (U. S. exports of which in 1939 exceeded \$200 million), of which the United States is not normally the major supplier. In addition, there was a substantial reduction of the preferences accorded British goods within Commonwealth markets.

The United States granted tariff concessions on products which accounted for imports into the United States from all countries valued at \$1,766 million in 1939. The countries whose mutual concessions have been made effective include: Aus-

TABLE XVI

U. S. Trade Agreements Signed

Country	Signed	Effective
Argentina.....	Oct. 14, 1941	Nov. 15, 1941
Australia.....	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948
Belgium.....	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948
Brazil.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 31, 1948
Burma.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 30, 1948
Canada.....	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948
Ceylon.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 30, 1948
Chile.....	Oct. 30, 1947	March 16, 1949
China.....	Oct. 30, 1947	May 22, 1948
Colombia.....	Sept. 13, 1935	May 20, 1936
Costa Rica.....	Nov. 28, 1936	Aug. 2, 1937
Cuba.....	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948
Czechoslovakia.....	Oct. 30, 1947	April 21, 1948
Ecuador.....	Aug. 6, 1938	Oct. 23, 1938
El Salvador.....	Feb. 19, 1937	May 31, 1937
Finland.....	May 18, 1936	Nov. 2, 1936
France.....	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948
Guatemala.....	April 24, 1936	June 15, 1936
Haiti.....	March 28, 1935	June 3, 1935
Honduras.....	Dec. 18, 1935	March 2, 1936
Iceland.....	Aug. 27, 1943	Nov. 19, 1943
India.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 9, 1948
Iran.....	April 8, 1943	June 23, 1944
Lebanon.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 30, 1948
Luxembourg.....	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948
Mexico.....	Dec. 23, 1942	Jan. 30, 1943
Netherlands.....	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948
New Zealand.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 31, 1948
Nicaragua*.....	March 11, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936
Norway.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 11, 1948
Pakistan.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 31, 1948
Paraguay.....	Sept. 12, 1946	April 9, 1947
Peru.....	May 7, 1942	July 29, 1942
Southern Rhodesia.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 12, 1948
Sweden.....	May 25, 1935	Aug. 5, 1935
Switzerland.....	Jan. 9, 1936	Feb. 15, 1936
Syria.....	Oct. 30, 1947	July 31, 1948
Turkey.....	April 1, 1939	May 5, 1939
Union of South Africa.....	Oct. 30, 1947	June 14, 1948
United Kingdom.....	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948
Uruguay.....	July 21, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943
Venezuela.....	Nov. 6, 1939	Dec. 16, 1939

* The duty concessions and certain other provisions of the agreement ceased to be in force as of March 10, 1938.

tralla, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act under which U. S. negotiations at Geneva were conducted was originally passed in 1934 and was last extended in 1949 for a three-year period. Under the provisions of the Act, the President is authorized to seek concessions from foreign countries for American trade and commerce in return for similar concessions granted their products by the United States. The President has the power to increase or decrease tariff rates (since the 1945 extension, those in effect on January 1, 1945) by 50 per cent. The 1949 extension of the Act eliminated the requirement that the Tariff Commission must advise the President on the limits beyond which concessions could not be made without endangering United States industry. The so-called "peril points" requirement had been written into the 1948 one-year extension of the Act.

Since 1934, reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with 42 countries, with whom we did more than three-quarters of our normal foreign trade, and which include eight of our ten best customers in 1937. The effectiveness of the Act in promoting international trade and creating domestic employment is difficult to gauge because of the outbreak of the World War in 1939. However, between the years 1934-35 and 1938-39 our exports to trade agreement countries rose by 63 per cent, while our exports to non-trade agreement countries rose by only 32 per cent. Our imports from agreement countries increased by 22 per cent and our imports from non-agreement countries by only 13 per cent. The countries with which reciprocal trade agreements had been effected are listed in Table XVI.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1949

The surprising Democratic victory in 1948 convinced organized labor that Congress would repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, President Truman's principal campaign target. At the very outset of the 81st Congress, bills were introduced by Senator Thomas and Congressman Lesinski to wipe out the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) and restore a slightly modified Wagner Act.

Even though the bill outlawed jurisdictional disputes and several forms of secondary boycott, it had the approval of the labor unions. Principal objection raised by Republicans and Southern Democrats was the bill's lack of express authorization

Led by the United States, representatives of 53 nations signed the charter of the International Trade Organization in Havana on March 24, 1948. The charter provides a set of rules under which world trade is to be conducted on a freer, non-discriminatory basis. It seeks to outlaw economic warfare between nations. The charter provides that a U. N. agency, the International Trade Organization, is to be set up to administer the rules.

The charter contains 106 articles divided among 9 chapters. Nations adhering to the charter agree, subject to specified exceptions, to take appropriate action to maintain full employment; to avoid discrimination against the trade of other signatory countries; to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade; to eliminate quotas and other quantitative restrictions on trade; to curb activities of cartels; to simplify customs regulations and other administrative barriers to trade; and to conduct state trading activities in accordance with commercial principles. The charter also makes provision for international co-operation to develop industrially backward areas and sets up principles governing the negotiation and operation of international commodity agreements.

The charter will become operative and the International Trade Organization will be set up 60 days after the charter has been ratified by a majority of the nations (27) which signed the charter at Havana. If a majority of the nations have not signed by March 24, 1949, the charter will become effective 60 days after the twentieth country ratifies the document. Unless a majority of the nations ratify it previously, however, the charter cannot become effective until March 24, 1949. If the charter has not become effective by September 30, 1949, the United Nations will ask the countries which have ratified if they want to bring the charter into effect as between themselves.

for the President to deal with national emergency strikes through seizure and injunction. The amendment prevailed in the Senate but a parallel House bill was buried by a vote of 212-209 in a parliamentary maneuver. Unable to defeat the national emergency injunctive amendment sponsored by Senator Taft, AFL's William Green and CIO's Philip Murray practically abandoned their efforts and hopes for a new law.

Taft Changes

Senator Taft, one of the original sponsors of the 1947 law, indicated in 1949 that he was willing to amend his original stat-

ite in a number of respects. Here are some of the salient changes which he proposed which would have softened the statute substantially:

1. Redefinition of foremen to exempt fewer supervisors from NLRB recognition.
2. Cut down union responsibility for the acts of its agents and wildcatters.
3. Elimination of the independent status of NLRB General Counsel.
4. Elimination of union shop elections; continued prohibition of the closed shop, but restoration of hiring hall practices.
5. Legalization of secondary boycotts against "struck work."
6. Right of striking employees to vote in union elections.
7. Right of unions to make political expenditures, such as advertising and printing political pamphlets.

1950 Campaign Issue

Notwithstanding these proposed concessions, the labor unions and their spokesmen in Congress refused to accept amendments to the original Democratic bill. Many labor leaders took the view that their inability to put through a repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1949 could be used as a campaign issue to get out the vote in 1950 Congressional elections. The heaviest preparations were made in Ohio where Senator Taft stands for re-election.

Taft-Hartley Law

Following are the significant provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law:

1. *National Labor Relations Board.* The agency consists of five members. A new general counsel is invested with the authority to handle election and unfair labor practice proceedings.
2. *Union Security.* The closed shop is banned. The union shop and other forms of union security are closely regulated by means of NLRB conducted elections.
3. *Union Unfair Labor Practices.* For the first time unions are chargeable with unfair labor practices. These include coercion of employees in the choice of a bargaining agent; union attempts to discriminate against employees for dual union activities at permissible times; union refusal to bargain with an employer; and participation by the union in jurisdictional strikes or secondary boycotts.
4. *Suits Against Unions.* Unions may be sued in federal courts, regardless of the amount involved and whether or not there is a diversity of citizenship. The principal basis of the suits are damages suffered as a result of violation of a collective bargaining agreement and of union participation in jurisdictional strikes or secondary boycotts.
5. *Collective Bargaining.* Collective bar-

gaining rights of employees guaranteed by the Wagner Act remain unchanged. But the obligations of employers are more closely specified. Employers are permitted to petition NLRB for elections where they believe, in good faith, that the union no longer represents a majority. Employees may petition for an election to have their union "decertified."

6. *Negotiations and Cooling-Off Period.* Unions and employers are not permitted to terminate or modify a contract without giving the other party 60 days' notice of such intention and without following certain notice and conference requirements.

7. *Freedom of Speech.* The right of an employer to state his views or arguments against unions is clarified by the new law. For instance, an employer may now make anti-union statements so long as they do not contain any threat of economic reprisal or offers of benefit.

8. *Supervisors.* Supervisors are denied the protections they formerly had under the Wagner Act. Employers no longer need bargain with supervisors' unions.

9. *National Emergency Strikes.* The Federal Government is authorized to protect the public where an industry-wide strike affects the national health and safety. Where there is a threat of such a strike, the President may direct the Attorney General to seek an injunction which may continue in force for as long as eighty days. Employees are given the opportunity to vote by secret ballot on acceptance or rejection of the employer's last offer of settlement.

10. *Checkoff.* Deduction of union dues from employee's pay is not permitted unless employee gives written authorization.

Significant judicial interpretations of federal labor legislation in 1949 included these decisions:

Overtime-on-Overtime

A serious overtime problem was created for all employers subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act when the Supreme Court ruled (*Bay Ridge Operating Co. vs. Aaron, et al.*, 6/7/48, 334 U. S. 446) that premium payments for work on week-ends, holidays, etc. was part of employees' base rates for overtime computation under the law. The Wage-Hour Division's established policy had been to permit employers to offset such premium payments against overtime due under the law. The result of the decision was to require employers to pay additional overtime on payments which were considered "overtime" under their contracts. The 81st Congress passed an overtime-on-overtime law (H.R. 858) to reverse the Court's decision. Under the new law (signed July 20, 1949), payments to employees which equal or exceed 1½ times their non-overtime rate for work on week-ends, holidays, or outside of their

normal workdays or workweeks are not part of base rates for overtime computation under the law. In fact, such payments may be offset against such overtime pay due in any week. Rates must be set in good faith, however, and the normal workday or workweek must be established by employment contract or collective bargaining agreement. The new law is retroactive, and

covers such premiums as meet its conditions whether paid before or after the law was passed. Suits by employees or the Wage-Hour Division to collect extra overtime on such premiums, based on the Supreme Court's decision, are barred. However, as to premiums which are less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the non-overtime rate, the Supreme Court's ruling still applies.

Terms Used in Labor Relations

ARBITRATION—Referring disputes between employers and employees to the binding decision of impartial referees, arbitrators, or umpires.

BARGAINING UNIT—A group of employees composed of workers in a single craft, plant, company, area, or industry for purpose of bargaining collectively with their employer or employers. Such units may be determined by traditional grouping of workers, or by NLRB or a state labor relations board.

BOYCOTT—A concerted effort by a union to withhold or induce others to withhold the purchase of goods or services of an employer involved in a labor dispute. *Secondary boycotts* generally apply to union efforts to induce parties not directly involved in a labor dispute to refrain from patronizing the employer with whom the union has a labor dispute.

CERTIFICATION—An official order of the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, or a state labor relations board specifying that a union is free from employer domination, includes a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit in its membership, and is authorized to act as the collective bargaining agent for all the employees in the unit.

CHECKOFF—Employer deduction of union dues from the pay envelope of union members and payment of the funds to the union.

CLOSED SHOP—An employer may hire only members of the contracting union who must continue to remain members in good standing to keep their jobs.

CLOSED UNION—A union which, through high initiation fees or restrictive membership rules, seeks to limit the size of its membership in order to protect their job opportunities. (See *Union shop*.)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—The process of negotiation between employer and union for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to the terms and conditions of employment for a specified period.

COMPANY UNION—An employee organization whose membership is limited to the employees of a single plant or company. The term is frequently used to denote a company-dominated union, now illegal under the Wagner Act.

CRAFT UNION—Jurisdiction limited to one or several allied skilled trades.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE FUNDS—Funds consisting of employer or joint employer-employee contributions based upon percentage of payroll or number of units produced, used in behalf of union members for health insurance, hospitalization, vacations, disability, and retirement. Administration of the fund may be by union, employer, or jointly.

FEATHERBEDDING—Union work rules which limit output or utilization of manpower of machines.

ILLEGAL STRIKE—A work stoppage by union members in violation of a no-strike clause, or one which has not been properly voted upon or authorized by the proper union officials.

JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE—A dispute between two or more unions over the right to organize the employees in a particular trade, industry or plant.

LOCKOUT—A shutdown of operations by an employer to secure acceptance of his terms or in protest against union demands.

MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERSHIP—Employees who are union members at the time the contract is signed and those who subsequently join the union must continue their membership as a condition of continued employment during the contract term.

MEDIATION—The process of attempting to reach a settlement or an agreement through the efforts of an outside person or agency such as the U. S. Conciliation Service.

OPEN SHOP—Union membership is not a condition of employment.

PICKETING—Stationing one or more persons of a labor organization at the plant gates or shop doors of an employer during a labor dispute for the purpose of informing the public generally and the employees that a dispute exists, persuading workers to join or continue a strike, and preventing persons from entering or going to work. If large numbers participate in parading or walking up and down in front of the struck premises, this is known as *mass picketing*.

SENIORITY—Job rights based on length of service; measured in relation to other employees, to a particular job or to employment in a department, division, plant, or company.

SHOP STEWARD—A person elected by the employees within a plant or department to represent them in the adjustment of grievances with the employer.

STRIKE—A temporary work stoppage by employees as a form of economic pressure to enforce a demand for wage increases, improved working conditions, or to secure action on a grievance.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES—*By employers.* (1) Interference by employer with, restraint, or coercion of employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization and collective bargaining. (2) Employer domination or interference with the formation or administration of any labor organization or grant of financial or other support. (3) Discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment by an employer in order to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization. (4) The discharge or discrimination of an employee who files charges or gives testimony under the Act. (5) Refusal to bargain collectively with the representatives of employees.

By unions. (1) Restraining or coercing employees in the exercise of their Wagner Act rights. (2) Charging excessive initia-

tion fees. (3) Persuading an employer to discriminate against employees. (4) Refusing to bargain collectively. (5) Participation in secondary boycotts and jurisdictional disputes. (6) Strikes by minority unions against certified unions. (7) Requiring payment for services not rendered. (8) Coercing an employer in his selection of his bargaining representatives.

UNION SECURITY—The closed or union shop or maintenance of membership. (See each term.)

UNION SHOP—All employees after hiring or within a specified period must become and remain members of a union.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—Insurance systems established by law in various states providing payment to workers who suffer physical injury during their course of employment, irrespective of carelessness of worker or negligence of employer.

YELLOW-DOG CONTRACT—An agreement signed by an employee with his employer as a condition of employment setting forth the employee's promise that he would not join a labor union or otherwise participate in any concerted action. Such contracts are now outlawed by the NLRB under the terms of the Wagner Act.

Directory of Government Labor Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Principal operating units are: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Labor Standards, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Women's Bureau. Principal offices—Labor Department Building, Constitution Avenue at 14th Street, Washington, D. C. Secretary of Labor, Maurice C. Tobin.

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Acquires and distributes labor information and publishes the results of special studies on various aspects of the labor field, such as wages in different industries; effects of the war on employment, production, and labor conditions; productivity of labor and industry; and industrial relations. This information is issued in special bulletins and in the Monthly Labor Review. The Bureau maintains eight Regional Offices throughout the country with its principal office in the Labor Department Building, Wash., D. C.

2. Division of Labor Standards: Established in 1934 to develop desirable labor standards in industrial practice, labor law administration and labor legislation, and to make specific recommendations concerning methods and measures designed to improve the working conditions and the economic position of wage earners.

3. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions: Enforce minimum wage and overtime pay requirements of Federal laws.

4. Women's Bureau: Charged with formulating standards and policies for promoting

the welfare of wage-earning women, improving their working conditions, increasing their efficiency, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. Chief of the Bureau: Frieda S. Miller, Dept. of Labor Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Mediation and Conciliation Service—An independent agency under the direction of a Federal Conciliation and Mediation Director appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The main office of the Service is in the Department of Labor Building. Cyrus S. Ching is the present director.

National Labor Relations Board—Principal office: Federal Security Bldg., South, "C" St., S.W., Washington, D. C. The Taft-Hartley Law expanded the Board to five members: Paul M. Herzog, Chairman, John M. Houston and James J. Reynolds, Jr., all holdovers from the old NLRB. Additional members nominated for appointment by the President are J. Copeland Gray and Abe Murdock. The Board maintains 22 regional offices.

National Mediation Board—Composed of three members appointed by the President, not more than two of whom may belong to the same political party. The Board investigates disputes over representation and mediates disputes concerning changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions of employees subject to the Railway Labor Act. Principal office: Federal Works Bldg.,

18th and F Streets, N.W., Wash., D. C.

The Board is composed of Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., John Thad Scott, Jr., and Frank P. Douglass. (See *Labor Legislation*.)
National Railroad Adjustment Board—Set-

tles grievances and disputes arising out of interpretation of agreements concerning pay, rules or working conditions.

The Chairman of this Board is C. E. Peck; the vice chairman is H. J. Carr.

Labor Organizations

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1881 as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, changing its name in 1886. Its basic approach was to organize workers by crafts and skills, rather than by geographical area as was the practice of the Knights of Labor which the AFL was successful in replacing. The present organizational structure is practically identical with that set up under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, president of the Cigar Makers International Union. The AFL is financed by per capita dues from each of the affiliated international unions which are autonomous, self-governing bodies. The Federation, however, has authority to fix the jurisdiction of its affiliated internationals, though it is not always able to enforce decisions. Federation officers are elected by annual conventions. The governing body between conventions is the Executive Council, elected by the convention.

The AFL now consists of a little more than 105 international unions, claiming a membership of approximately 7,200,000. Its principal activities are to aid constituent unions in organizing and bargaining, to promote or oppose legislation, litigate test cases in court, watch interpretation and enforcement of laws, represent its affiliates in tripartite government agencies, and act for its membership in international bodies. It also operates through city and state federations, and through councils or departments of allied crafts. The AFL has refrained from tying itself up too closely with any political party or government administration. Most constituent AFL unions are craft unions although a number are industrial. By extension into a number of industries some of the original craft unions have become mixed unions. The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, AFL, is an illustration of a craft union whose jurisdiction includes building construction and maintenance work in establishments in many industries. Address: 901 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS

AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AFL—1949

William Green, President

George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer

W. L. Hutcheson

W. D. Mahon

Matthew Woll

W. C. Birthright

Joseph N. Weber

W. C. Doherty

Geo. M. Harrison

David Dubinsky

Daniel J. Tobin

Charles J. MacGowan

Harry C. Bates

Herman Winter

Daniel W. Tracy

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The CIO resulted from a split within the AFL ranks. In order to organize the mass production industries, leaders of the industrial unions within the AFL won approval at the Federation's San Francisco convention in 1934 of a resolution endorsing industrial unionism in the automobile, cement, aluminum, and other mass-production industries. Failure of the AFL to organize the mass-production industries finally brought on a crisis at the 1935 convention at Atlantic City. Less than a month after this convention closed, led by John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman, and David Dubinsky, the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the United Textile Workers, the Oil Field, Gas and Refinery Workers, the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers founded the Committee for Industrial Organization. Other industrial unions shortly joined the Committee. In January, 1936, the Executive Council of the AFL ordered the CIO to dissolve and in August, upon its refusal to do so, suspended the ten unions. Disagreement on the desirability of reunification of labor led the ILGWU to return to the AFL, with John L. Lewis' UMW following suit later.

At present the Congress of Industrial Organizations includes 40 international unions with a claimed membership of approximately 6,000,000. The CIO has emphasized legislation as an aid to organization and collective bargaining drives. It has also formed a Political Action Committee to support candidates seeking public office whom it regards as pro-labor.

Two new unions, added to the CIO in 1948 and the early part of 1949, were the Optical and Instrument Workers, affiliated in March, 1949, and the Communications Workers of America, a merger of the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee (CIO) and the Communications Workers of America (Ind.), completed July, 1949, giving the union control of 320,000 work-

ers "under contract." At the 1949 CIO convention, two unions were expelled for their left-wing activities: the United Farm Equipment Workers and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

The CIO is financed by per capita dues from each of the affiliated international unions which are autonomous, self-governing bodies, as in the AFL. Unlike the AFL, however, the parent organization has greater influence over the decisions of the individual unions. The CIO is governed by General Executive Board, consisting of representative from each international union. A smaller body of officers is elected by the annual convention. CIO headquarters: 718 Jackson Pl., Wash. 6, D. C.

OFFICERS OF CIO—1949

Philip Murray	President
Walter P. Reuther	Vice President
J. S. Buckmaster	Vice President
Joseph Curran	Vice President
Joseph A. Beirne	Vice President
John Green	Vice President
Hlan S. Haywood	Vice President
Emil Rieve	Vice President
Frank Rosenblum	Vice President
J. A. Knight	Vice President
James B. Carey	Secretary-Treasurer

INDEPENDENT UNIONS—It is generally estimated that 2,500,000 workers are organized in independent unions, many of them operating only as company- or plant-wide unions. Some are loosely united in the Confederated Unions of America, whose central headquarters are located at 809 "Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The most important of the independents, however, are organized much like the international unions of the AFL and CIO, some of them having withdrawn from the AFL.

1. Railroad Brotherhoods. The most prominent of the railroad unions are the four independent train service unions, commonly referred to as the "Brotherhoods." Labor organization in the railroads is predominantly along craft or occupational lines. The "Big Four" unaffiliated unions represent craft elements in the industry. They include the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors of America. Membership figures for the "Big Four" unaffiliated unions are as follows: Railway Conductors—38,329; Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—111,000; Railroad Trainmen—216,025; Locomotive Engineers—76,000. The Engineers and the Firemen and Enginemen were voting

heavily in favor of a merger of their two organizations in mid-1949. All told, there are about 1,400,000 employees on Class 1 railroads and some 23 so-called standard railroad unions. All except about 70,000 employees are covered by union agreements, so that approximately 95 per cent were employed under contracts.

The railroad unions, except for the Railroad Trainmen and the Locomotive Engineers, attempt some form of united action through the Railway Labor Executives Assn., which includes some AFL unions.

2. International Association of Machinists. Claiming a membership of 624,000, was formerly affiliated with the AFL. After one withdrawal it was readmitted, during the 1944 convention, but withdrew again in 1946 as a result of a jurisdictional dispute with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Sheet Metal Workers International Association. IAM Hqt. are at 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

3. Foreman's Association of America. The organization of supervisors became an active issue after the effective organization of production workers by the newly organized industrial unions. In 1941, foremen from numerous Detroit automobile plants organized an independent union, the Foreman's Association of America, which later expanded its membership into other industries and areas. FAA obtained a contract from the Ford Motor Company in 1943 but met with resistance from other auto manufacturers. Organizational activities were aided by the decision of the National Labor Relations Board in 1945, holding that foremen were entitled to bargain collectively under the Wagner Act.

This trend was reversed by passage of the Taft-Hartley Law in June, 1947. By amendment of the Wagner Act, it eliminated supervisors from the statutory definition of employee, thereby denying organizational protection and mandatory collective bargaining rights to classes of supervisory employees. Shortly after this happened, FAA lost 13 of its chapters, including its largest group, at Packard. The union now claims 95 chapters. Its headquarters are located at 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit.

4. United Mine Workers. On December 12, 1947 John L. Lewis took his United Mine Workers out of the AFL with the statement to President William Green: "We disaffiliate." The split arose over the refusal of the AFL Executive Board to adopt Lewis' proposal that the members refuse to honor the Taft-Hartley Act affidavit requirements. UMW membership is estimated at 600,000. Headquarters: 900 15th Street N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Membership of Leading American Labor Unions

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Name of Union	Affiliation	Date	Number of Members
Amalgamated Clothing Workers.....	CIO	1948	375,000
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	AFL	1949	181,800
American Federation of Musicians.....	AFL	1948	200,000
Bakery and Confection Workers' International Union.....	AFL	1948	159,200 ¹
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.....	Ind.	1948	107,677 ²
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.....	AFL	1948	75,867 ³
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers.....	AFL	1948	201,000 ⁴
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.....	Ind.	1948	210,000
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.....	AFL	1948	310,000
Building Service Employees' International Union.....	AFL	1949	161,736
Communications Workers of America.....	CIO	1948	320,000 ⁵
Hotel & Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.....	AFL	1948	402,240 ⁶
Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.....	CIO	1948	160,000
International Association of Machinists.....	Ind.	1948	650,000
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers.....	AFL	1948	166,700
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.....	AFL	1948	330,000
International Brotherhood of Teamsters.....	AFL	1949	944,000
International Hod Carriers', Building, and Common Laborers' Union.....	AFL	1948	267,500
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.....	AFL	1948	400,352
International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers.....	CIO	1948	108,232
Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union.....	CIO	1948	145,000
Textile Workers Union.....	CIO	1948	390,385 ⁷
United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.....	AFL	1948	166,700
United Automobile, Aircraft, & Agricultural Implement Workers.....	CIO	1947	920,857 ⁸
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.....	AFL	1948	737,514
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.....	CIO	1948	570,000 ⁹
United Mine Workers.....	AFL	1948	600,000
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers.....	CIO	1948	180,000 ¹⁰
United Steelworkers.....	CIO	1948	940,000

¹ Includes those in arrears. ² Excludes 10,202 paid up life members who have retired. ³ Excludes those in arrears. ⁴ Includes those paid up within three months. ⁵ Result of merger with CIO's Telephone Worker's organizing committee. ⁶ Includes those in armed service, on strike, sick leave, but excludes those more than 60 days in arrears. ⁷ Subject to decline of about 10-15,000 because of industry conditions. ⁸ Average for 1945; Membership higher 1948. ⁹ "Under contract." ¹⁰ Includes exonerated members and those in armed services.

State Labor Relations Laws

At the November, 1948, elections, Arizona voters approved an anti-closed shop measure, while the same proposal was defeated in Maine and Massachusetts.

Uncertainty about changes in the national law caused most state legislatures to mark time in 1949.

The New Hampshire legislature eliminated its union security prohibition, while "Little Taft-Hartley" acts were repealed by Delaware and Missouri. The Nevada Supreme Court ruled that the broad wording of a law prohibiting "yellow dog" contracts did not ban the closed shop in that state.

Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court upheld union security prohibitions in Arizona, Nebraska, and North Carolina were upheld. The Wisconsin Board was allowed

to regulate intermittent strikes in an industry subject to Federal law. Missouri was permitted to enjoin peaceful picketing that forces an employer to violate state anti-trust laws.

There was some general chipping at state laws regulating picketing. In Pennsylvania the highest court found unconstitutional its state law against "stranger" picketing and in Texas, the state Supreme Court ruled that the right to picket couldn't be taken from a minority employee group. Nebraska repealed one set of picketing regulations, substituting a simpler, more comprehensive mass picketing ban. One New York court suggested that the Taft-Hartley secondary boycott ban had eased the way for state injunction previously forbidden under the "free speech" doctrine.

Fair Employment Practice Laws

Discrimination in hiring, job tenure, or conditions of employment because of race, color, creed or national origin, is forbidden by the laws of these states: Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New

Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

The following cities also have ordinances: Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis.

THE FEDERAL TAX SYSTEM

The Internal Revenue Code is the basic tax law of the Federal Government. Although it provides for many types of taxes such as gift, estate, manufacturers' excise, document, etc., its chief feature is the income tax, both individual and corporate.

Combined Tentative Normal Tax and Surtax Before Percentage Reductions

More than	Net income after deductions and exemptions of	But not over	Tax on lower amount	Per cent applicable to excess
\$		\$		
0		2,000	0	20%
2,000		4,000	400	22%
4,000		6,000	840	26%
6,000		8,000	1,360	30%
8,000		10,000	1,960	34%
10,000		12,000	2,640	38%
12,000		14,000	3,400	43%
14,000		16,000	4,260	47%
16,000		18,000	5,200	50%
18,000		20,000	6,200	53%
20,000		22,000	7,260	56%
22,000		26,000	8,380	59%
26,000		32,000	10,740	62%
32,000		38,000	14,460	65%
38,000		44,000	18,360	69%
44,000		50,000	22,500	72%
50,000		60,000	26,820	75%
60,000		70,000	34,320	78%
70,000		80,000	42,120	81%
80,000		90,000	50,220	84%
90,000		100,000	58,620	87%
100,000		150,000	67,320	89%
150,000		200,000	111,820	90%
200,000			156,820	91%

(If the income includes any partially exempt interest, the tax is reduced by 3 per cent of that interest, or by 3 per cent of net income, if less than the interest.)

Individual Taxes

Individual tax rates for the calendar year 1948 are: normal tax at 3 per cent, and surtax scaled from 17 per cent to 88 per cent. The combined normal tax and surtax are shown in the table above.

The total of combined tentative normal tax and surtax is reduced in accordance with the following to give actual tax due:

If the combined tentative tax is:

Reduce it by:

Not over \$400	17%
Over \$400 but not over \$100,000	\$68 plus 12% of the amount over \$400
Over \$100,000	\$12,020 plus 9.75% of amount over \$100,000

For example, if there is a combined tentative tax of \$1,960 on taxable income of \$8,000, the tentative tax amount falls into the second bracket of the percentage reduction table—over \$400 but not over \$100,000. The \$1,960 tentative tax will therefore be reduced by \$68 plus 12% of the amount over \$400. Twelve per cent of \$1,560 (the amount over \$400) is \$187.20. The total reduction is therefore

\$255.20 (68 plus \$187.20). Subtracting that amount from the \$1,960 tentative tax, the final actual tax is \$1,704.80.

(No individual need pay a total tax greater than 77% of his net income.)

Husband-wife Income Splitting.

A husband and wife, regardless of whether they live in a community property or a non-community property state, are entitled to split their combined income for tax purposes by filing a joint return.

Where one spouse earns more than the other, the exercise of this privilege to split income will almost always result in a lower tax burden by subjecting the income to lower surtax rates.

The actual method of computing the "split-income" tax on a joint return is to arrive at the taxable net income and divide that in half. The tax is then calculated on half. The final tax due is double the amount of tax figured on one-half. Note that a husband and wife are entitled to split their income for tax purposes even though the wife has neither income nor deductions of her own.

To show how the split income computation is made, assume a married taxpayer has a net income of \$12,000 after deductions and exemptions. He files a joint return with his wife. In figuring the tax, he divides the \$12,000 income in half. He then computes the tax on \$6,000. This equals \$1,176.80. He then multiplies that amount by two to arrive at the final tax liability of \$2,353.60.

Deductions:

In computing taxable net income, the taxpayer has the choice of using either the actual deductions incurred by him, such as: interest, taxes, contributions, etc., or the optional standard deduction. The optional deduction is used in place of actual deductions and amounts to roughly 10 per cent of the taxpayer's income after business and employment expenses have been deducted. However, the maximum optional deduction is \$1,000 for single persons or married people filing joint returns and only \$500 for married persons filing separate returns.

Exemptions:

The same exemptions are allowed in calculating both the normal tax and the surtax. The taxpayer is entitled to a \$600 exemption for himself and each of his dependents. To claim someone as a dependent you must furnish over half the money spent for his support, his taxable income must be less than \$500, and he must be closely related to you. These are considered "close" relatives:

Son and daughter (including an adopted child), grandchild, great-grandchild, etc.

Stepchild

Son-in-law and daughter-in-law

Parents, grandparents, etc.

Stepfather and stepmother

Father-in-law and mother-in-law

Brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister

Brother-in-law and sister-in-law

Uncle, aunt, nephew and niece (but not if related to you only by marriage)

The taxpayer's wife is entitled to a \$600 exemption for normal tax and for surtax, whether on a separate or a joint return. But the husband may claim his wife's \$600 exemption on *his separate return* if she has no income and is not claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer.

Any taxpayer 65 years or older is entitled to a special \$600 exemption *in addition* to his regular \$600 personal exemption. An additional \$600 exemption is also available where a taxpayer's spouse reaches 65. To get this additional exemption, the taxpayer himself need not be 65. If both are 65 or over, there will be two additional exemptions of \$600 each, one for the husband and one for the spouse.

A blind taxpayer is entitled to a \$600 special exemption. This exemption for the blind is in addition to the \$600 personal

exemption and the \$600 old age exemption. A special \$600 exemption is also available for a spouse who is blind even though the taxpayer is not. This exemption also is in addition to the spouse's personal and old age exemptions.

The extra old age exemption and exemption for the blind are available only to a taxpayer and his spouse. There is no additional \$600 exemption for supporting a dependent who is 65 or over or blind.

How income tax is collected:

To keep the collection of individual taxes on a current basis, two devices are used: (1) the withholding tax and (2) the declaration and payment of estimated tax. Withholding simply makes employers agents of the government in collecting taxes from employees. Through the use of withholding tables, the tax on an employee's salary is roughly calculated. A proportionate amount of the tax is then deducted from each payment of salary to the employee. If at the end of the year, it appears that too much has been withheld, the employee gets a tax refund; if not enough has been withheld, the employee sends in the difference with his tax return.

Since the wage withholding method doesn't place on a current basis taxpayers receiving dividends, interest, profits from business, etc., and wage earners whose tax will exceed the amount withheld on wages, these taxpayers file a declaration at the beginning of the year estimating their current year's taxes and pay it in quarterly installments. Just as in the case of withholding, any overpayment or underpayment of tax is adjusted in the return covering the entire year.

Who must file a return:

If you've earned \$600 or more during the year you must file a return. This is required whether you're single, married, divorced, widowed or under 21. Also, if you earned less than \$600 but received other income from interest, dividends, rents, pensions, etc., which brings your income up to \$600, a return is required.

What form to use:

FORM 1040 A. Lower bracket taxpayers whose earnings are primarily from salaries may file a simplified Form 1040 A. This eliminates the necessity of any tax computation by the taxpayer, since the collector computes the actual amount of tax liability. His calculation will be on the basis of the tax table which is part of Form 1040, and which automatically allows the standard deduction of approximately 10%. If any additional tax is due the collector will send the taxpayer a bill for the amount. If the amount of taxes withheld from wages plus any amount paid as an estimated tax exceed the total tax due, a refund will be sent to the taxpayer.

FORM 1040. Every individual who does not meet all the requirements of Form 1040 A, or who wants to make his own computations, must use Form 1040. If his adjusted gross income is less than \$5,000 and he is otherwise qualified, he may convert the form into a "short" form by tearing off pages 3 and 4, filing only pages 1 and 2. If he does so, he must use the tax table method of computing his tax liability.

Partnerships:

A partnership as such does not pay tax. Instead the individual partners pick up their share of the partnership net profit or loss and report it in their individual returns.

Estates and trusts:

Every fiduciary (except a receiver who is in possession of only part of an individual's property), or one of two or more joint fiduciaries must file a return for the following individuals, estates and trusts for which he acts:

(a) Every individual whose gross income for the taxable year is \$600 or more;

(b) Every estate which has a gross income of \$600 or more;

(c) Every trust which has a *net* income of \$100 or more, or which has a *gross* income of \$600 or more;

(d) Every estate or trust of which any beneficiary is a nonresident alien.

Corporation Taxes

Corporations are now subject to the following tax rates:

Earnings up to \$25,000

Normal tax	
First \$5,000	15%
Next 15,000	17%
Next 5,000	19%
Surtax	6%

Earnings between \$25,000 and \$50,000

Normal tax	\$4,250 plus 31% of normal tax net income over \$25,000
Surtax	\$1,500 plus 22% of surtax net income over \$25,000

Earnings over \$50,000

Normal tax	24%
Surtax	14%

There is no longer an excess profits tax, capital stock tax or declared value excess profits tax. However, the 27½ per cent—38½ per cent penalty surtax on corporations which unreasonably accumulate earnings to avoid the surtax on individual stockholders is still in effect.

Gift Tax

Individuals who make gifts are subject to a gift tax based on the value of the

property given. However, exemption is provided for a certain amount of gifts and the tax does not apply until the exemption is exceeded. The exemptions work this way:

During his lifetime, an individual may give away \$30,000 taxfree. In addition, the first \$3,000 of gifts made by him to each person in any one year is also exempt. For example, a taxpayer may give his wife and child \$3,000 apiece each year without incurring gift tax and without using up any of his \$30,000 lifetime exemption.

Gifts by husbands and wives:

Husbands and wives are entitled to certain special tax advantages regardless of whether the taxpayers live in a community property or a non-community property state.

1. *Gifts between husband and wife:* On every gift made from husband to wife, or vice versa, in a non-community property state, the donor will be entitled to a "marital" deduction equal to one-half the value of the gift. This, in effect, reduces the taxable value of the gift by one-half. Gifts of this type in community property states are treated the same way by virtue of the local community property law. In other words, since under the community property law the wife would be considered to own one-half of any community property given to her by her husband, the taxable value of the husband's gift would be only one-half the value of the community property transferred to the wife.

2. *Gifts by husband and wife to third persons:* A husband and wife in a non-community property state are entitled to "split" gifts made by either of them to some third person, if the other spouse consents to such splitting. The effect of this privilege is to treat a gift made by the husband, for example, as though made one-half by him and one-half by his wife. The resulting tax advantage is that the husband and wife have two full sets of gift tax exemptions and exclusions to apply against a gift which is really made by only one of them.

In community property states this consequence follows as a matter of local community property law, with both husband and wife considered the equal donors of any community property given by either one of them to a third person.

Estate Tax

The estate tax is based on the net value of an individual's property which is transferred to others as a result of his death. The calculation of the actual estate tax due is somewhat complicated by the necessity of figuring two separate taxes.

The net tax payable is: (1) the estate tax, consisting of (a) the gross tax computed under Schedule I less (b) the credits

After deducting exemptions, the value of gifts is taxed at the following rates:

(A) Amount of net gifts equaling—	(B) Amount of net gifts not exceeding—	(C) Tax on amount in column (A)	(D) Rate of tax on excess over amount in column (A) Per Cent
.....	\$ 5,000	.....	2½
\$ 5,000	10,000	\$ 112.50	5¼
10,000	20,000	375.00	8¼
20,000	30,000	1,200.00	10½
30,000	40,000	2,250.00	13½
40,000	50,000	3,600.00	16½
50,000	60,000	5,250.00	18¾
60,000	100,000	7,125.00	21
100,000	250,000	15,525.00	22½
250,000	500,000	49,275.00	24
500,000	750,000	109,275.00	26¼
750,000	1,000,000	174,900.00	27¾
1,000,000	1,250,000	244,275.00	29¼
1,250,000	1,500,000	317,400.00	31½
1,500,000	2,000,000	396,150.00	33¾
2,000,000	2,500,000	564,900.00	36¾
2,500,000	3,000,000	748,650.00	39¾
3,000,000	3,500,000	947,400.00	42
3,500,000	4,000,000	1,157,400.00	44¼
4,000,000	5,000,000	1,378,650.00	47¼
5,000,000	6,000,000	1,851,150.00	50¼
6,000,000	7,000,000	2,353,650.00	52½
7,000,000	8,000,000	2,878,650.00	54¾
8,000,000	10,000,000	3,426,150.00	57
10,000,000	.....	4,566,150.00	57¾

A gift tax return (Form 709) and payment of the tax are due on March 15th following the close of the calendar year in which the taxable gifts are made.

allowable against such tax, plus (2) the additional estate tax, consisting of (a) the tentative tax computed under Schedule II less (b) the credits allowable against such tentative tax:

(1) *The estate tax* (1926 Act as amended—specific exemption of \$100,000 in determining net estate).

(a) *Schedule I:*

	Per cent
First \$50,000 of net estate	1
In excess of	
\$50,000 up to \$100,000	2
100,000 " " 200,000	3
200,000 " " 400,000	4
400,000 " " 600,000	5
600,000 " " 800,000	6
800,000 " " 1,000,000	7
1,000,000 " " 1,500,000	8
1,500,000 " " 2,000,000	9
2,000,000 " " 2,500,000	10
2,500,000 " " 3,000,000	11
3,000,000 " " 3,500,000	12
3,500,000 " " 4,000,000	13
4,000,000 " " 5,000,000	14
5,000,000 " " 6,000,000	15
6,000,000 " " 7,000,000	16
7,000,000 " " 8,000,000	17
8,000,000 " " 9,000,000	18
9,000,000 " " 10,000,000	19
10,000,000	20

(b) *Credits:*

(1) The amount of gift taxes paid under the Gift Tax Act of 1932 on gifts by the decedent which must be included in his gross estate, not in excess of the proportion of the gross tax computed under the above schedule which the value of the gift property bears to the value of the gross estate.

(2) The entire amount of gift taxes paid under the Revenue Act of 1924 on gifts by the decedent which must be included in his gross estate.

(3) The amount of succession taxes paid to any state or territory in respect to property included in the gross estate, not exceeding 80 per cent of the tax computed under Schedule I before deducting credits Nos. 1 and 2.

(2) *The additional estate tax* (1932 Act as amended—specific exemption of \$60,000 in determining net estate).

(a) *Schedule II:*

	Per cent
First \$5,000	3
Net estate	Tax on Per cent lower on amount excess
\$5,000 to \$10,000	\$150 7
10,000 " 20,000	500 11
20,000 " 30,000	1,600 14

30,000 "	40,000	3,000	18
40,000 "	50,000	4,800	22
50,000 "	60,000	7,000	25
60,000 "	100,000	9,500	28
100,000 "	250,000	20,700	30
250,000 "	500,000	65,700	32
500,000 "	750,000	145,700	35
750,000 "	1,000,000	233,200	37
1,000,000 "	1,250,000	325,700	39
1,250,000 "	1,500,000	423,200	42
1,500,000 "	2,000,000	528,200	45
2,000,000 "	2,500,000	753,200	49
2,500,000 "	3,000,000	998,200	53
3,000,000 "	3,500,000	1,263,200	56
3,500,000 "	4,000,000	1,543,200	59
4,000,000 "	5,000,000	1,838,200	63
5,000,000 "	6,000,000	2,468,200	67
6,000,000 "	7,000,000	3,138,200	70
7,000,000 "	8,000,000	3,838,200	73
8,000,000 "	10,000,000	4,568,200	76
10,000,000 "	and over	6,088,200	77

(b) Credits:

(1) The gross tax under Schedule I.

(2) The amount of gift taxes paid under the Gift Tax Act of 1932 on gifts by the decedent which must be included in his gross estate, not credited against the estate tax under Schedule I and not in excess of the proportion of the tentative tax under Schedule II less the gross tax under Schedule I which the value of the gift property bears to the gross estate.

If the gross estate of decedent dying after October 21, 1942, exceeds \$60,000 (insurance included), the legal representative is required to file notice within 2 months after qualification and to file a return within 15 months after decedent's death. Tax is due within 15 months after decedent's death on Form 706. Tax is to be paid by the legal representative out of estate funds. Taxes unpaid after 15 months from the date of death draw interest at 6 per cent per annum, except that where an extension of time for payment is granted, the rate is 4 per cent for a period beginning 18 months after date of death until end of extension period.

Effective with respect to decedents dying on or after January 1, 1948, property left by a husband to his wife, or vice versa, will generally be treated the same for estate tax purposes whether the taxpayer dies in a community property or in a non-community property state.

In non-community property states this result is accomplished by means of a "marital" deduction. Upon the death of husband or wife, the entire value of whatever passes to the surviving spouse outright is deductible from the gross estate subject, however, to the following ceiling—the deduction may not exceed 50 per cent of the gross estate reduced by deductible claims and expenses.

In community property states the same result is obtained by giving effect to the

local community property law which usually treats one-half of the community property as already belonging to the wife. Therefore, only one-half of the community property left by the husband to his wife is taxable in his estate.

Excise Taxes

Manufacturers' excise taxes based upon the amount of sales made by a manufacturer are levied at the following rates:

Automobile truck chassis and bodies	5%
Passenger automobile chassis and bodies, including motorcycles	7%
Parts and accessories	5%
Firearms, shells and cartridges	11%
Gasoline, per gallon	\$.015
Tires, per lb.	.05
Inner tubes, per lb.	.09
Lubricating oils, per gallon	.06
Matches:	
fancy wooden, per 1,000	.055
ordinary, per 1,000	.02
Mechanical refrigerators	10%
Pistols and revolvers	11%
Radio receiving sets and parts	10%
Musical instruments, phonographs and records	10%
Sporting goods	10%
Electric, gas, and oil appliances	10%
Photographic apparatus	25%
Unexposed photographic films, plates and paper	15%
Business and store machines	10%
Electric light bulbs	20%
Oleomargarine:	
Yellow, per lb.	\$.10
Not yellow, per lb.	.0025

Retailers' excise taxes based on sales by retailers are levied as follows:

Jewelry	20%
Furs	20%
Toilet preparations	20%
Luggage, etc.	20%
Watches with retail price of \$65 or less	10%
Alarm clocks with retail price of \$5 or less	10%

Stamp taxes on original issue and transfer of securities are as follows:

Bonds:	
issue, per \$100 face value or fraction	\$.11
transfer, per \$100 face value or fraction	.05

Stocks:	
issue	
par value, per \$100 or fraction	\$.11
no par value, per \$20 of actual value or fraction where less than \$100 per share	.03
no par value, per \$100 of actual value or fraction where more than \$100 per share	.11

transfer	
par value, per \$100 aggregate face value or fraction:	
selling price less than \$20 a share	.05

Excise Taxes—(Cont.)

selling price more than \$20 a share .....	.06
no par value, per share:	
selling price less than \$20 a share .....	.05
selling price more than \$20 a share .....	.06

Admissions and dues are taxed on the basis of the admissions and the dues paid:

Admissions:

per \$.05 or major fraction	\$.01
charges in excess of estab. price by other than ticket offices, on excess	20%
by proprietors and employees, on excess	50%
lease of boxes or seats, on equivalent box office price	20%
cabarets, roof gardens and similar entertainment	20%

Dues:

annual dues in excess of \$10	20%
initiation fees over \$10	20%

Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities are taxed on the amount of charge for the services:

Telephone conversations

\$25 and over	25%
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A 15% tax is levied upon amount paid by subscribers for local telephone service and for toll charges of less than 25 cents.

Telegraph messages	25%
Radio and cable messages	25%
Leased wire or special services	25%
Intern'l dispatches and messages ..	10%
Wire and equipment services	8%

Leases of safe deposit boxes are taxed on the basis of the amount paid for use of the box:

On lease price	20%
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Tobacco taxes are as follows:

Cigars:

weighing not over 3 lbs. per M ..	\$.75
weighing over 3 lbs. per M	
if retail price 2½¢ or less	2.50
if retail price over 2½¢ up to 4¢ ..	3.00
if retail price over 4¢ up to 6¢ ..	4.00
if retail price over 6¢ up to 8¢ ..	7.00
if retail price over 8¢ up to 15¢ ..	10.00
if retail price over 15¢ up to 20¢ ..	15.00
if retail price over 20¢	20.00

Cigarettes:

weighing not over 3 lbs. per M ..	3.50
weighing over 3 lbs. per M	8.40

Tobacco and snuff (per pound)18

Cigarette paper:

package, book, or set of more than 25 and less than 50, per package ..	.005
package, book, or set of more than 50, not more than 100, per package .....	.01
package, book or set of more than 100 papers, per 50 papers .....	.005
in tubes, per 50 tubes or fraction ..	.61

Liquor taxes are as follows:

Distilled spirits, per proof gallon ... \$9.00

Imported perfumes containing distilled spirits 9.00 |

Rectified spirits, additional tax on each proof gallon

 .30 |

Still wines:

up to 14% alcohol per gallon ....	.15
over 14% up to 21% per gallon ...	.60
over 21% up to 24% per gallon ...	2.00
over 24% alcohol	9.00

Artificially carbonated wine, per half-pint10 |

Liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds, per half-pint

 .10 |

Champagne and sparkling wine, per half-pint

 .15 |

Fermented liquors, per barrel

 8.00 |

Transportation taxes are levied on fares over 35 cents at the rate of 15 per cent.

Individual and Corporate State Income Taxes

Individual (by % of income)

Corporate (by % of income)

ALABAMA			
First	\$1,000	1½	3
Next	2,000	3	
"	2,000	4½	
Over	5,000	5	

ARIZONA			
First	\$2,000	1	First \$1,000 1
Next	1,000	1¼	Next 1,000 2
"	1,000	1½	" 1,000 2½
"	1,000	2	" 1,000 3
"	1,000	2½	" 1,000 3½
"	1,000	3	" 1,000 4½
"	1,000	3½	Over 6,000 5
"	1,000	4	
Over	9,000	4½	

ARKANSAS			
First	\$3,000	1	Same as for individuals
Next	3,000	2	
"	5,000	3	

Individual (by % of income)

Corporate (by % of income)

ARKANSAS—(Cont.)			
Next	14,000	4	
Over	25,000	5	

CALIFORNIA			
First	\$5,000	1	4 (Tax reduced by 15% for 1949)
Next	5,000	2	
"	5,000	3	
"	5,000	4	
"	5,000	5	
Over	25,000	6	

COLORADO			
First	\$1,000	1 (1)	5 (4)
Next	1,000	1½ (1)	
"	1,000	2 (2)	
"	1,000	2½ (2)	
"	1,000	3 (3)	
"	1,000	4 (3)	
"	1,000	5 (4)	
"	1,000	6 (4)	

Individual (by % of income)			Corporate (by % of income)		
COLORADO—(Cont.)					
Next	1,000	7	(5)		
"	1,000	8	(5)		
"	1,000	9	(6)		
Over	11,000	10	(6)		

(Above rates effective for 1948 and from Mar. 1, 1949 to June 30, 1951. Rates in parentheses effective from Jan. 1, 1949 to Feb. 28, 1949.)

CONNECTICUT	
None	3% (or an alternative tax based on capital, or \$15, whichever is greater)

		DELAWARE		None
First	\$3,000	1	¼	
Next	7,000	2	¼	
"	10,000	3	¼	
"	10,000	4	¼	
"	20,000	5	¼	
Over	50,000	6	¼	
(Rates apply to gross income.)				

(Rates apply to gross income.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
First	\$5,000	1		5
Next	5,000	1½		
"	5,000	2		
"	5,000	2½		
Over	20,000	3		

(Rates for 1950 increased by ½ of 1% in first 3 brackets with all income over \$15,000 taxed at 3%.)

GEORGIA			
First	\$1,000	1	7% (or an alternative tax based on income plus compensation, whichever is greater)
Next	2,000	2	
"	2,000	3	
"	2,000	4	
"	3,000	5	
"	10,000	6	
Over	20,000	7	

IDAHO			
First	\$1,000	1½	Same as for individuals
Next	1,000	3	
"	1,000	4	
"	1,000	5	
"	1,000	6	
Over	5,000	8	

Generally 1¼% with some lower rates (down to ½ of 1%) applicable to income from certain sources. Lesser rates (1% down to ¼ of 1%) effective during first half of 1949. Applies to gross income.

			IOWA	
First	\$1,000	1		2
Next	1,000	2		

Individual (by % of income)	IOWA—(Cont.)		Corporate (by % of income)
Next	1,000	3	
"	1,000	4	
Over	4,000	5	
(25% reduction on the tax allowed for 1949 and 1950.)			

KANSAS			
First	\$2,000	1	2
Next	1,000	2	
"	2,000	2½	
"	2,000	3	
Over	7,000	4	

		KENTUCKY		
First	\$3,000	2		4
Next	1,000	3		
"	1,000	4		
Over	5,000	5		

		LOUISIANA	
First	\$10,000	2	4
Next	40,000	4	
Over	50,000	6	

MARYLAND		
5% on investment income, 2% on other taxable net income.		4

MASSACHUSETTS	
1½ % to 6 % depending on nature of income. Total tax for 1949 is increased by temporary surtax of 13 % of normal tax. Surtax for 1950 increased to 23 %.	5½ % of net income plus .5 % of corporate "excess." Total tax for 1949 is increased by temporary surtax of 13 % of normal tax.

MINNESOTA			
First	\$1,000	1	6
Next	1,000	2	
"	1,000	3	
"	1,000	4	
"	1,000	5	
"	2,000	6	
"	2,000	7	
"	3,500	8	
"	7,500	9	
Over	20,000	10	

(Increased by 5% of tax. Additional annual tax of \$5 imposed on each person or corporation required to file return.)

MISSISSIPPI			Same as for individuals
First	\$4,000	1	
Next	3,000	2	
"	3,000	3	
"	5,000	4	
"	10,000	5	
Over	25,000	6	

		MISSOURI	
First	\$1,000	1	2
Next	1,000	1½	
"	1,000	2	
"	2,000	2½	
"	2,000	3	
"	2,000	3½	
Over	9,000	4	

Social Security

The Social Security Act, enacted August 14, 1935 and considerably broadened by amendments in 1939, established ten separate programs. Two programs are insurance systems involving pay-roll taxes: a federal system of old-age and survivors' insurance, and a federal-state system of unemployment insurance. The other eight programs involve federal grants-in-aid to the states for the needy aged, the needy blind, dependent children, maternal and child-health services, crippled-children services, child-welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, and public-health services.

The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Federal Security Administrator. Within the Federal Security Agency, the Social Security Administration, headed by Commissioner for Social Security, administers most of the programs.

Until July 16, 1946, activities of the present Social Security Administration were carried out by the now-abolished Social Security Board, and the children's services were administered by the Children's Bureau as part of the Labor Department.

Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance

The old-age and survivors' insurance program began in 1937, although only old-age lump-sum benefits were paid before 1940. It is the only wholly federal program.

Benefits

Benefits available to workers who are "fully insured" under the system are:

1. A monthly retirement benefit for a worker 65 or over.

2. A supplemental monthly benefit for a retired worker's wife, if she is 65 or over, and for his children, if under 18.

3. Monthly benefits to the following survivors of a deceased worker, regardless of his age at his death:

(a) Widow, if 65 or over.

(b) Widow at any age if she has dependent children in her care.

(c) Children, unmarried and under 18.

(d) Parents, if 65 or over and dependent on the deceased, but only if the worker dies leaving no widow or child entitled to benefits.

4. A lump-sum benefit, which is paid only if a worker dies leaving no widow, child, or parent entitled to monthly benefits at the time of the death. It is paid to the widow or widower, if he or she was living with the deceased at the time of death. If there is no such person, the persons paying the worker's burial expenses may be reimbursed for expenses paid. Lump-sum benefits can be paid under the above

circumstances even if the worker was drawing old-age benefits before his death and his wife or child were also receiving benefits on his wages. Furthermore, the lump sum is not in place of monthly benefits payable later to survivors and does not affect their rights to monthly benefits.

Workers who are not "fully" insured but are merely "currently" insured are entitled only to those benefits for survivors listed under 3 (b), 3 (c), and 4 above.

A worker is "fully" insured if he has been paid \$50 in taxable employment in each of 40 quarters, or if he has worked in taxable employment half the time after 1936 (or after becoming 21, if later) and before he reaches 65 or dies. (See Table 1A.)

A worker is "currently" insured if he has received wages of at least \$50 in taxable employment in at least 6 of the 13 calendar quarters preceding and including the quarter in which he died.

The amount of the worker's primary benefit—that paid to the worker when he reaches 65—is determined as follows:

(1) Figure the worker's "average monthly wage" by dividing his total taxable wages by three times the quarters elapsed since January 1, 1937. (Since time elapsed is a factor, a person who has worked continuously in covered employment will receive a larger benefit than one who has worked in exempt employment part of the time or has been unemployed.)

(2) Take 40% of the first \$50 of the average monthly wage and add to it 10% of the remainder (not exceeding \$200, however). Then add to this sum 1% for each year in which the worker received at least \$200 in covered employment. If the resulting sum is less than \$10, it is increased to \$10.

Example: A worker filing a claim in January 1946 was paid \$150 a month in covered employment for years 1937-40 and 1944-45. In years 1941-43 he worked on a farm in exempt employment. (1) His wages for the years 1937-40 and 1944-45 total \$10,800. This is divided by the number of months since 1937: 108. His average monthly wage is \$100. (2) To find his benefit amount take \$20 (40% of the first \$50 of his monthly wage) and add to it \$5 (10% of the remaining \$50) and to this total (\$25) add \$1.50 (1% of \$25, multiplied by 6). The benefit amount is \$26.50 per month.

Starting January, 1947, a benefit claim is considered filed as of the quarter which will yield the highest benefit. Also, it may be recomputed later to include subsequent earnings.

The amounts of other benefits are derived from the primary benefit as follows:

Wife: one-half of primary benefit.

TABLE NO. 1
Examples of Retirement and Survivor's Benefits

Worker's average monthly pay	Monthly retirement		Monthly survivors			Lump-sum death payments
	Worker	Worker and wife	Widow	Widow and one child	One child or one parent	
3 years' coverage:						
\$50	\$20.60	\$30.90	\$15.45	\$25.75	\$10.30	\$123.60
100	25.75	38.63	19.31	32.19	12.88	154.50
150	30.90	46.35	23.18	38.63	15.45	185.40
250	41.20	61.80	30.90	51.50	20.60	247.20
5 years' coverage:						
\$50	\$21.00	\$31.50	\$15.75	\$26.25	\$10.50	\$126.00
100	26.25	39.38	19.69	32.82	13.13	157.50
150	31.50	47.25	23.63	39.38	15.75	189.00
250	42.00	63.00	31.50	52.50	21.00	252.00
10 years' coverage:						
\$50	\$22.00	\$33.00	\$16.50	\$27.50	\$11.00	\$132.00
100	27.50	41.25	20.63	34.38	13.75	165.00
150	33.00	49.50	24.75	41.25	16.50	198.00
250	44.00	66.00	33.00	55.00	22.00	264.00
20 years' coverage:						
\$50	\$24.00	\$36.00	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$12.00	\$144.00
100	30.00	45.00	22.50	37.50	15.00	180.00
150	36.00	54.00	27.00	45.00	18.00	216.00
250	48.00	72.00	36.00	60.00	24.00	288.00
30 years' coverage:						
\$50	\$26.00	\$39.00	\$19.50	\$32.50	\$13.00	\$156.00
100	32.50	48.75	24.38	40.63	16.25	195.00
150	39.00	58.50	29.25	48.75	19.50	234.00
250	52.00	78.00	39.00	65.00	26.00	312.00
40 years' coverage:						
\$50	\$28.00	\$40.00	\$21.00	\$35.00	\$14.00	\$168.00
100	35.00	52.50	26.25	43.75	17.50	210.00
150	42.00	63.00	31.50	52.50	21.00	252.00
250	56.00	84.00	42.00	70.00	28.00	336.00

TABLE NO. 1A
Coverage for Individuals Attaining Age 65 to Be Fully Insured

Quarter in which 65 ¹	Quarters elapsed after 1936 ²	Quarters of coverage required to be fully insured	Quarter in which 65 ¹	Quarters elapsed after 1936 ²	Quarters of coverage required to be fully insured
1948-1st quarter	44	22	1953-1st quarter	64	32
2	45	22	2	65	32
3	46	23	3	66	33
4	47	23	4	67	33
1949-1	48	24	1954-1	68	34
2	49	24	2	69	34
3	50	25	3	70	35
4	51	25	4	71	35
1950-1	52	26	1955-1	72	36
2	53	26	2	73	36
3	54	27	3	74	37
4	55	27	4	75	37
1951-1	56	28	1956-1	76	38
2	57	28	2	77	38
3	58	29	3	78	39
4	59	29	4	79	39
1952-1	60	30	1957-1	80	40
2	61	30	2	81	40
3	62	31	3	82	40
4	63	31	4	83	40

¹ All individuals attaining age 65 subsequent to January 1, 1957 will be required to have not less than 40 quarters of coverage. ² Not including quarter in which individual became 65 or died.

Child: one-half of primary benefit.

Widow: three-quarters of primary benefit.

Parent: one-half of primary benefit.

Lump-sum benefit: 6 times the primary benefit. (If paid to persons paying burial expenses, the benefit is limited to expenses incurred.)

Maximum total of benefits which may be paid on any one worker's wages is the least of the following: \$85; 80% of the worker's average monthly wage; or twice the primary benefit. If benefits are already \$20 or less, they will not be further reduced.

A person earning \$15 or more in a month in covered employment is not eligible for a benefit for that month. Benefits to a wife or child are also canceled during any month in which insured worker earns \$15.

Application for benefits is made to the nearest field office of the Social Security Administration.

Rates and Coverage

All employers covered by the federal insurance contributions law are required to pay a 1½% tax on wages paid to employees, and each employee also pays a 1½% tax on his pay. The rate was raised to 1½% from the original rate of 1% on January 1, 1950. The law calls for another increase in tax to 2% in 1952.

Neither employer nor employee is required to pay tax on that part of a worker's pay which is over \$3,000 in any calendar year. If an employee does so because he worked for more than one employer, he may apply for a refund of excess tax at the end of the year.

Although these taxes are initially paid into the Treasury, a corresponding amount is appropriated yearly from the Treasury into the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund, from which benefits are paid.

An employer is liable for payment and deduction of tax as soon as he employs one employee. The length of employment and the number of employees is immaterial.

The following workers are exempt, and no tax is incurred on their wages: self-employed; agricultural labor; domestic service; casual labor not in the course of the employer's business; persons working for a son, daughter or spouse, or for a parent if the child is under 21; government employees (including United Nations, etc.); employees of nonprofit religious, charitable or educational organizations; railroad workers; certain employees of organizations exempt from income tax; student nurses and interns; workers on small fishing vessels; newsboys under 18; certain newspaper and magazine vendors.

A worker is either completely exempt or completely covered by the law, depending

on which type of work occupies more than half of the pay period. If work is equally divided, all his work is covered.

Veterans of World War II, who would not otherwise have received wage credits for their time in the service, were in 1946 voted special coverage in the event of death within 3 years after discharge. In such cases they are considered to have died fully insured, to have an average monthly wage of at least \$160, and to have had \$200 annual wages for each year of at least 30 days' active service.

Board Wage Records

Every employee must have a social security number. An account with the Social Security Administration is set up for each worker, and to this account are credited all wage payments reported. When a benefit claim is filed, these accounts are used to determine if the claimant is eligible for benefits and, if he is, the amount of the benefit to be paid.

By June 1949, the Administration had issued social security cards to 90 million persons, of whom some 80 million living workers already had some wage credits posted to their accounts. Over 13 million were permanently insured and another 31 million had some insured status. At the end of 1949, some 2½ million people were receiving monthly benefits.

Unemployment Compensation

Federal and state governments cooperate in the administration of the unemployment insurance program. The federal law, beginning with 1936, imposed an excise tax on employment and established the framework for the federal-state system. All states (including District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska) followed suit, most of them in 1936 and 1937. Benefits became payable in most states in 1938 and 1939. (Wisconsin was the only state to pass such a law earlier—taxes were first collected in July, 1934.)

Benefits

The state laws determine who shall receive unemployment benefits, in what amount, and under what conditions. The provisions vary in each state, but generally a person is entitled to benefits for any week during which he is totally or partially unemployed, provided he has earned a sufficient amount of wages from an employer subject to the state law, has filed a claim for benefits, has served a "waiting period" of one week or so, and is not disqualified.

Disqualification means that the payment of benefits is postponed for a certain number of weeks, or is suspended entirely, because the worker is in one of the following situations:

1. Not able to work—ill, aged or disabled to the point that he cannot perform any marketable services.

2. Not available for work—not willing to do work for which he is fitted by experience, education or training, or places unreasonable restrictions on hours, wages, shift or skill he will accept, with the result that he is not likely to find the job he wants. Many states also require him to be actually searching for a job.

3. Quit work—left his job voluntarily without good cause. "Good cause" is some sound reason which would impel an ordinarily prudent person to quit, such as an unreasonable increase of hours without a pay increase, a substantial reduction in wages, requirement of excessive unpaid overtime, a transfer to work which injures the person's health, an unreasonably heavy work quota, unjustified reprimands or abuse from superior, etc.

4. Discharged for misconduct—discharged because of conduct detrimental to his employer's interests—for example, refusal to obey orders, absence from work, tardiness, violation of employer's rules, intoxication at work, etc.

5. Refused job offer of suitable work without good cause—refused a job which is reasonably fitted to his training, experience, or skills, pays the prevailing wages for similar work, is not detrimental to his health or safety, has working conditions which are not substantially less favorable than those prevailing in similar work in the locality, and is within a reasonable distance from his home. If the job offer is suitable, the person is expected to accept it unless he has good cause for refusing, such as reasonably good prospects of employment elsewhere, unreasonable conditions required by employer, etc.

6. Involved in labor dispute. Even if the worker is not striking, he may be disqualified if he is a member of the union involved; or his wages, hours or working conditions will be affected by the outcome of the strike; or he serves on or refuses to cross picket lines; or engages in a sympathy strike. In almost all states benefits cannot be paid as long as the dispute persists. Only states where strikers can receive benefits are: New York—after 7 weeks; Rhode Island—after 8 weeks.

Some state laws also disqualify workers who leave because of marriage, marital duties, pregnancy, to attend school, or who receive dismissal pay, vacation pay, workmen's compensation payments, or veterans' readjustment allowances.

A worker seeking unemployment benefits must file a claim at the local office of the state unemployment bureau and register for work with the employment service. At that time, a benefit year (usually the year running from the date of his claim) and a base period (usually the year ending from 3 to 6 months before the filing of his claim) are established for him.

TABLE NO. 2

Old Age and Survivors' Insurance:
Summary of Operations
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Wage taxes collected	Interest received	Trust fund at end of year	Benefits paid*
1937.....	\$ 493	\$ 2.3	\$ 766	\$ 1.3
1938.....	474	15.4	1,132	10.5
1939.....	568	27.0	1,724	13.9
1940.....	637	42.9	2,031	40.6
1941.....	789	56.2	2,762	93.9
1942.....	1,012	72.3	3,688	137.0
1943.....	1,239	88.3	4,820	172.9
1944.....	1,316	106.7	6,005	218.0
1945.....	1,285	134.3	7,121	273.9
1946.....	1,295	151.6	8,150	378.1
1947.....	1,557	164.2	9,360	466.2
1948.....	1,685	281.2	10,722	556.2

* Only lump-sum payments were made until 1940.

His benefit amount will be a percentage of the wages earned in his base period, but no more than the maximum amount allowed. He is entitled to draw benefits for the set number of weeks during the rest of that benefit year. When he has exhausted these benefits he will not be eligible again until he can establish a new benefit year for which he has the necessary base period wages.

An employee moving out of the state does not lose benefit rights earned under that state law. He merely files a claim for benefits at the local office in the state where he is now located and this office will act as agent for the other state in paying him benefits.

Tax

An employer is generally liable for a maximum total tax of 3% of his pay roll—0.3% to the federal government and 2.7%, or less, to the state. Although the federal government itself technically levies a pay-roll tax of 3%, in practice this usually amounts to only 0.3% because the employer is allowed a credit of as much as 2.7% for taxes paid to the states. From this federal tax, funds are appropriated each year to the states to cover administrative costs. Taxes collected by the states are used solely for benefit payments.

Under the federal law, which is merely a taxing statute, the Treasury Department collects the tax, which is paid annually. The state laws, under which benefits are paid, are administered by the various state unemployment insurance agencies.

Only two states require contributions from employees in addition to those from employers: Ala.—the rate varies from 0.1% to 1.0% depending on the rate of the employer; N. J.— $\frac{1}{4}$ %.

TABLE NO. 3
State Unemployment Compensation Maximums
 (corrected to Oct. 1, 1949)

State	Weekly benefit	Duration (in weeks)	State	Weekly benefit	Duration (in weeks)
Alabama.....	\$20	20	Montana.....	\$20	18
Alaska.....	25	25*	Nebraska.....	20	20
Arizona.....	20	12*	Nevada.....	25	26*
Arkansas.....	22	16	New Hampshire.....	25	23
California.....	25	26	New Jersey.....	22	26
Colorado.....	22.75	20	New Mexico.....	20	20
Connecticut.....	24	26*	New York.....	26	26
Delaware.....	25	26	North Carolina.....	25	20
D. C.....	20	20*	North Dakota.....	20	20*
Florida.....	15	16	Ohio.....	25	26*
Georgia.....	18	16	Oklahoma.....	22	22
Hawaii.....	25	20	Oregon.....	25	26
Idaho.....	20	20	Pennsylvania.....	25	24
Illinois.....	20	26	Rhode Island.....	25	26
Indiana.....	20	20	South Carolina.....	20	18
Iowa.....	22.50	20	South Dakota.....	20	20
Kansas.....	25	20	Tennessee.....	20	20
Kentucky.....	20	22	Texas.....	20	24
Louisiana.....	25	20	Utah.....	25	20
Maine.....	25	20	Vermont.....	25	20
Maryland.....	25	26*	Virginia.....	20	16
Massachusetts.....	25	23*	Washington.....	25	26
Michigan.....	24	20*	West Virginia.....	25	23
Minnesota.....	25	25	Wisconsin.....	26	34
Mississippi.....	20	16	Wyoming.....	25	20
Missouri.....	20	20			

* This amount will be increased for unemployed persons with dependents.

Merit Rating

All states collect unemployment taxes under "merit rating" systems. These systems allow tax rates lower than the usual standard rate of 2.7% to those employers who have some success in stabilizing employment, provided they have paid the tax for 3 or 4 years. In most states low rates go to employers who have fewest ex-employees drawing unemployment benefits; in others, those employers benefit who have little or no decrease in pay roll.

The average tax rate in merit rating states in 1948 was 1.2%.

Coverage

Employers are liable for the federal tax if they have eight or more employees on some day in each of 20 weeks in a year.

State requirements for liability vary, ranging from eight employees in the state down to a single employee. An employer who has employees in several states may be subject to as many state laws.

Liability for both federal and state taxes is limited to the first \$3,000 of a worker's pay in a year.

Certain employees are exempt from tax under federal and most state laws and are not counted in determining whether an employer is subject to tax. These are self-employed, agricultural workers, domestic workers, members of a proprietor's im-

mediate family, railroad workers, government employees, employees of nonprofit educational, charitable or religious organizations, insurance agents, newsboys under 18, student nurses and interns, and casual labor not in the course of an employer's business. Although maritime workers had previously been exempt under the federal law and in some states, the federal law was amended to include them as of July 1, 1946, and coverage is being similarly extended in a growing number of states.

TABLE NO. 4

Total Unemployment Compensation Benefits Under State Laws

Source: Social Security Administration.

Year	Total benefits (in thousands)	Average number of beneficiaries per week
1940.....	\$518,700.4	982,392
1941.....	344,320.7	621,065
1942.....	344,084.1	541,495
1943.....	79,643.1	115,454
1944.....	62,384.6	79,306
1945.....	445,865.8	466,550
1946.....	1,095,475.2	1,150,217
1947.....	775,146.0	852,392
1948.....	789,925.0	826,481

Public Assistance

Under the Social Security Act, federal grants are made to the states for public assistance to needy persons, provided the state plan for distribution of the aid has been approved by the federal government. All states and territories co-operate in old-age assistance plans: all but Alaska co-operate in plans for the needy blind; all but Nevada share in plans for needy children; all states and Puerto Rico have approved plans for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services. Beginning January, 1947, grants for maternal and child-health services may be made to the Virgin Islands.

The federal contribution to the states, until October 1, 1946, was usually one-half of the monthly payment, up to the maximum fixed by federal law. They were first increased starting October 1946 and again starting October 1, 1948. Federal contributions for assistance to the needy aged and blind now are: \$15 of the first \$20 and 50% of any amount between \$20 and \$50. Federal contributions for dependent children are: \$9 of the first \$12 and 50% of the balance. The maximum payment to which the federal government will contribute for needy children is: for one child, \$30; for one child where more than one in the same home, \$27; for each other child in the same home, \$18. Only those children are eligible who are under 16 (or under 18 and still at school) and who have been deprived of parental support or care and are living with a member of the family.

In January 1949, 4,750,000 persons were receiving assistance under the Social Se-

curity Act. Average monthly payment in January 1949 to the needy aged was \$42.98; to needy children (per family), \$72.86; and to the needy blind, \$44.18.

Social Security for Railroad Workers

Social security for most workers in the railroad transportation industry is provided under a national system apart from that established by the Social Security Act. The Railroad Retirement Act was first passed in 1934, but was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The present Act was passed in 1935 and was substantially amended in 1937 and again in 1946. It is administered by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Taxes supporting the system are collected under the Carriers Taxing Act by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Taxes are levied on the first \$300 of monthly compensation, on both employers and employees at these rates: 1937-39: 2¾%; 1940-42: 3%; 1943-45: 3¼%; 1946: 3½%; 1947-48: 5¾%; 1949-51: 6%; 1952 on: 6¼%.

Benefits provided are: retirement benefits at 65 or over, and, under certain circumstances, 60; survivors' benefits; disability benefits.

Under the Railroad Insurance Act, also administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, railroad workers receive unemployment insurance, and since July 1, 1947, sickness compensation and maternity benefits. Costs are paid by employers at a rate of ½% of pay roll up to \$300 a month per worker. Rates may increase in ½% gradations to a maximum of 3% according to a scale of rates set by the size of the benefit fund. Taxes are collected by the Board.

TABLE NO. 5

Public Assistance Payments

Source: Social Security Administration.

	Total	Special types of assistance payments			
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance
1933.....	\$1,223,779	\$26,071	\$40,504	\$5,839	\$758,752
1934.....	2,380,865	32,244	40,686	7,073	1,200,360
1935.....	2,532,467	64,966	41,727	7,970	1,433,180
1936.....	3,119,013	155,241	49,462	12,813	439,004
1937.....	2,653,918	310,441	71,253	16,171	406,881
1938.....	3,236,600	392,386	97,447	19,154	476,201
1939.....	3,185,447	430,666	114,954	20,437	481,723
1940.....	2,723,408	472,791	132,925	22,703	394,398
1941.....	2,227,527	540,446	153,028	22,785	273,007
1942.....	1,546,241	601,400	158,032	24,495	180,471
1943.....	930,234	653,171	140,942	25,143	110,978
1944.....	942,457	693,338	135,015	25,342	88,762
1945.....	989,686	726,550	149,667	26,557	86,912
1946.....	1,182,587	822,061	208,857	30,748	120,920
1947.....	1,480,774	986,470	294,038	36,198	164,068
1948.....	1,730,505	1,128,190	362,795	41,288	198,232

Federal Civil Service

The civil-service retirement system, first established in 1920, now provides a retirement system for almost all federal employees not under another plan. It provides for a retirement benefit at 70, or at 62 or 60 or 55, depending on the number of years' service; a disability retirement benefit; a deferred annuity for separated employees with 5 years' or more service when they reach the age of 55 or 62; refunds if service is less than 5 years; death benefit to a wife or dependent child in the amount of the worker's credit in the fund.

In order to finance increased benefit amounts, employees' contributions were raised from 5% to 6%, starting July 1, 1948. The Government's share in the cost of the program also rose from 5% to 6½%.

Health Insurance

For the most part health insurance is maintained on a voluntary basis by group or individual insurance purchased from private insurance companies or from non-profit organizations. There are, however, these statutory programs:

Mustering-out pay

Veterans—except, in general, those ranking higher than Army captain or Navy lieutenant honorably let out after Pearl Harbor and whose enlistment began before July 1, 1947—get mustering-out pay as follows:

- \$100 for those who served less than 60 days.
- \$200 for those who served 60 days or more in continental United States.
- \$300 for those who served 60 days or more outside continental United States or in Alaska.

If a discharged veteran dies before receiving payment, distribution of mustering-out pay is limited to spouse, children, or parents, in that order.

Job reinstatement

The Selective Service Act expired March 31, 1947. However, Section 8, providing for re-employment of veterans inducted under it continued in effect. Men inducted between March 31, 1947 and June 24, 1948 have job rights under the Service Extension Act of 1941. The Selective Service Act of 1948 provides re-employment rights to men entering the armed forces for terms of three years or less, after June 24, 1948. These three laws grant to honorably discharged veterans:

1. Their old job back, or one of like seniority, status and pay.
2. Guarantee against discharge except for cause for one year after reinstatement.

1. Workmen's compensation laws in every state require employers to insure certain employees for disability incurred in the course of employment.

2. Sickness compensation laws in California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island provide for the payment of a cash benefit to partially replaced wages lost through non-occupational illness or injury.

3. Almost 5 million civilian employees are paid disability benefits under special public retirement systems.

4. Cash sickness and maternity benefits are paid to railroad workers under the railroad insurance system.

Voluntary insurance is popular in fields of hospitalization costs, accident insurance, medical and surgical care, and pay for time lost from work through sickness.

The largest of the nonprofit plans is the Blue Cross, whose 90 hospital-service plans have over 30,000,000 subscribers throughout the country.

Veterans' Benefits

During that time the veteran cannot be demoted nor can his job benefits be reduced.

Qualifications on job rights

The veteran must be reapplying for a job that was not temporary at the time he left it; the employer need not reinstate him if circumstances have so changed as to make rehiring impossible or unreasonable; applications must be made within 90 days of discharge. Under the 1940 and 1941 laws the veteran need not be rehired if he is no longer qualified to do his job, but under the 1948 law if he cannot do his former work he must be given a job as nearly like it as he can fill. A veteran may be laid off if work slackens.

How the veteran can enforce his rights

By suit in the U. S. District Court with the assistance of the U. S. Attorney.

National Guard, reserve officers, and retired personnel have Selective Service rights. Benefits are not limited to draft-ees—anyone, including WACS, WAVES, SPARS, and Marines (female), who entered active service after May 1, 1940, is covered.

Vocational rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation courses not exceeding 4 years and placement in suitable, gainful employment are available for any veteran who served on or after September 16, 1940, and on or before July 25, 1947, and was honorably discharged with a service-connected disability which can be overcome by training.

The Veterans Administration arranges for the training, pays for tuition and books and the veteran receives, in addition, training allowance added to his disability pension to achieve the following minimums for veterans with less than a 30% disability:

\$105 per month, if without a dependent

\$115 per month, if with a dependent, *plus*

(a) \$10 for one child and \$7 for each additional child, and

(b) \$15 for a dependent parent.

For veterans with a 30% or greater disability:

\$115 per month, if without a dependent

\$135 per month, if with a dependent plus \$20 for one child and \$15 for each additional child.

If the veteran's disability pension exceeds the above minimum he gets the larger amount. Once employed, his basic pension will in no way be reduced because he has overcome his handicap.

Disability Pensions

Veterans having a 10 per cent or more disability resulting from disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by war service are eligible to receive a pension if their separation from the service was not under dishonorable conditions. Pension rates vary from \$15.00 to \$150 per month, depending on the extent of disability. Pension payments are "untouchable" in legal proceedings and may not be assigned. Pension awards are within the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration. A veteran's widow and surviving children are also eligible to receive pension benefits.

Veterans preference

Veterans who have been separated from the service under honorable conditions must be given preference in certification for appointment, in appointment, in reinstatement, in re-employment and in retention in federal civil service positions. Specifically with respect to the positions of clerk or bailiff in federal courts, the Court Clerk or Bailiff Preference Act grants preference in appointment to veterans.

National Service Life Insurance

Persons in service and veterans who never owned any GI insurance, but who were in service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945, are entitled to take out insurance in any amount between \$1,000 and \$10,000 in multiples of \$500. The insurance was originally issued only on a five-year level premium term plan, but veterans may now buy ordinary life, 20 or 30-payment life, 20-year endowment or endowment at age 60 or 65 as well as term insurance. Term policies taken out before 1946, may continue for 8 years and those taken out after that for 5. They may be converted at any time to any one of the 6 forms of permanent insurance.

Veterans have the right to convert the

insurance without medical examination, except (a) where necessary to determine whether the insured is totally disabled and (b) upon complete surrender of the policy while it is still in force.

For insurance maturing on or after August 1, 1946, beneficiaries may be any person or persons, firm, corporation or any other legal entity individually or as trustee. Where no beneficiary has been designated, or where the beneficiary has died, payments are made to widow or widower, child or children (including adopted children), parents or brothers and sisters of the insured. Payment is made to the beneficiary in 36 monthly installments unless one of these options is elected instead: payment in one lump sum; payment in specified number (no less than 36) of monthly installments; payment in installments throughout life; refund life income. If the insured becomes disabled while in service the government assumes payment of the premiums.

In 1949 a \$2,800,000,000 special dividend was announced payable on all NSLI issued between October 8, 1940 and December 31, 1947 which was in force at least 3 months. Forms for filing claims were made available August 29, 1949 and mailing of checks was scheduled to start in January 1950.

Men who have entered the service after Sept. 2, 1945, including men inducted under the Selective Service Act of 1948, are also eligible for insurance if they take it out while they are in the service.

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944

The "GI Bill of Rights" applies to veterans who served on or after September 16, 1940 or before July 25, 1947. It provides for hospitalization, education, loans, employment, and readjustment allowances.

Education

A veteran who has served 90 days or more since September 16, 1940 and before July 25, 1947 may avail himself of educational opportunities at government expense. He must start the course not later than 4 years after separation or 4 years after July 25, 1947, whichever is later. No education will be offered after July 25, 1956.

A veteran who qualifies is entitled to 12 months of education or its equivalent in part-time study plus additional time up to three years (a total of 4 years) in direct proportion to the time he spent in service.

The Veterans Administration will pay tuition and school fees up to a total of \$500 for each school year in attendance at an approved institution. No board, lodging, or other living or travel expenses are paid, but while at school the veteran is entitled to \$65 per month living allowance, and \$90 if he has dependents. Allowance will not be paid if the veteran is earning \$210 (if single), \$270 (if one dependent) or \$290

(If two or more dependents) in full- or part-time employment while he is attending school. Where the amount of his earnings is less than those ceilings, subsistence allowance payments will be made to bring the total up to the ceilings.

A veteran may also elect to take apprenticeship or on-the-job training in an industrial establishment. His earnings in training plus the government allowance cannot exceed \$210 a month if single, \$270 if married or \$290 if he has two or more dependents.

Loans to Veterans

Three types are available: 1. For purchase or construction of homes; 2. for purchase of farms and farm equipment; 3. for purchase of business and business property.

In all three types, eligibility requirements are that the veteran must have entered the armed service on or after September 16, 1940 and before July 25, 1947; he must have an honorable discharge after service of at least 90 days or a service-connected disability as reason for the discharge or release; application must be made within ten years after war's end.

The government will guarantee 50 per cent of the loan—up to a maximum guaranty of \$2,000 on non-real-estate loans, and \$4,000 on real-estate loans, or prorated portions on loans of both types or in combination. Proposed price must not exceed reasonable value as determined by an appraiser designated by the Administrator. Maximum interest rate is 4 per cent. Terms of loans: (a) on farm realty—40 years; (b) other real estate—25 years; (c) non-real estate—10 years. (Under certain circumstances second loan guarantees may be undertaken with the approval of the Administrator.)

Home Loans

Proceeds must be used for purchase of property, construction or improvement costs—the property to be occupied by the veteran as his home. Mortgage amortization terms must be in proper proportion to the veteran's present and expected income and expenses.

Business loans

Business loans will be approved when they are to be used (a) for engaging in business or pursuing a gainful occupation; (b) for purchasing land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, etc., for business; (c) for constructing or repairing real or personal property to be used in business; (d) to provide working capital.

There must be reasonable likelihood of success, as indicated by the veteran's ability and experience and the conditions under which he intends to do the business.

Farm Loans

Farm loans will be made to a veteran

for purchase or repair of lands, machinery, equipment, livestock, etc., for farming.

The ability and experience tests are similar to those applying to business loans.

Readjustment Allowance

Readjustment allowances are available only to veterans discharged from the service after July 25, 1947 and only for two years from the date of discharge. Eligibility of veterans discharged before July 25, 1947 expired on July 25, 1949. For eligible veterans, the law provides payment of \$20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks. A partially employed veteran whose weekly wages are less than \$23 may receive \$20 less the amount of his wages in excess of \$3. A self-employed veteran earning less than \$100 per month is eligible for the difference between his net earnings and \$100.

Selective Service

Under the Selective Service Act of 1948, all men 18 to 26 must register for military service and those 19 to 26 are eligible for the draft. Veterans and men who were members of an organized reserve of the armed forces on June 24, 1948 are exempt from service. Ministers and divinity students, and the sole surviving son of a family which lost one or more children in the last war are also exempt. Deferred classifications include men with dependents, government officials, men mentally, morally or physically unfit, and certain aliens. High school students will be deferred until they become 20 or graduate whichever is earlier and college students doing satisfactory work will not be inducted before the end of the academic year. Men whose activity in study, research, medical or scientific work, agriculture or industry is found necessary to the national health, safety or interest may also be deferred. The President is empowered to name specific occupations which are necessary to the national health, safety or interest when he finds it advisable. Conscientious objectors are allowed to register for noncombatant service.

Classification of men is in the hands of local draft boards. Anyone may file a request for individual deferment with the local board. Appeals of local board classifications may be taken to regional appeal boards and from them to the national appeal board.

On July 17, 1948, President Truman appointed Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as Director of Selective Service. Registration began on August 30, 1948 and the first draft call was in November. A total of 29,611 men were drafted before January 31, 1949 when the draft was suspended because armed forces quotas were being filled by voluntary enlistments. However, registration and classification of eligible men is being continued by local draft boards.

★ WHO'S WHO ★

LEADERS IN THE ARTS, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, AND SCIENCES LEADING ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

Prepared by

A. N. MARQUIS CO., *Publishers of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA*

Locations and dates are those of birth. A name in parentheses is the original name or form of the name of the individual.

The vital statistics offered in this section have been gathered from various sources, including the subjects thereof, but neither *Who's Who in America* nor the *Information Please Almanac* can guarantee the accuracy of each individual item. We have learned to accept the date and place of birth that any lady or gentleman claims for herself or himself and not argue about it. Where we have not been able to learn the date and place of birth, we have not attempted to invent the items.

JOHN KIERAN, *Editor*

Art

- ALBRIGHT, Ivan Le Lorraine (painter); Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1897.
- ALBRIGHT, Malvin (painter, sculptor); Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1897.
- ARCHIPENKO, Alexander (sculptor); Kiev, Rus., May 30, 1887.
- BENTON, Thomas Hart (painter); Neosho, Mo., Apr. 15, 1889.
- BLUME, Peter (painter); Russia, Oct. 27, 1906.
- BRANCUSI, Constantin (sculptor); Rumania, 1876.
- BRANGWYN, Sir Frank (painter); Bruges, Belg., May 13, 1867.
- BRAQUE, Georges (painter); France, 1881.
- BROOK, Alexander (painter); Brooklyn, N. Y., July 14, 1898.
- BURCHFIELD, Charles E. (watercolorist); Ashtabula, Ohio, Apr. 9, 1893.
- CADMUS, Paul (painter, etcher); New York City, Dec. 17, 1904.
- CALDER, Alexander ("mobile" sculptor); Lawnton, Pa., July 22, 1898.
- CARROLL, John (painter); Wichita, Kans., Aug. 14, 1892.
- CHAGALL, Marc (painter); Vitebsk, Rus., July 7, 1887.
- CHIRICO, Giorgio de (painter); Volo, Gr., July 10, 1888.
- CORBINO, Jon (painter); Vittoria, It., Apr. 3, 1905.
- COVARRUBIAS, Miguel (illustrator); Mexico City, Mex., 1902.
- DALI, Salvador (painter); Figueras, Sp., May 11, 1904.
- DAVIDSON, Jo (sculptor); New York City, Mar. 30, 1883.
- DAVIS, Stuart (painter); Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1894.
- DERAIN, André (painter); Chatou, Fr., June 10, 1880.
- DUFY, Raoul (painter); 1878.
- EPSTEIN, Jacob (sculptor); New York City, Nov. 10, 1880.
- FEININGER, Lyonel (painter); New York City, July 17, 1871.
- GROPIUS, Walter (architect); Berlin, Ger., May 18, 1883.
- GROPPER, William (painter); New York City, Dec. 3, 1897.
- GROSZ, George (painter); Berlin, Ger., July 26, 1893.
- HASELTINE, Herbert (sculptor); Rome, It., Apr. 10, 1877.
- HOPPER, Edward (painter); Nyack, N. Y., July 22, 1882.
- JONES, Robert Edmond (stage designer); Milton, N. H., Dec. 12, 1887.

(For Who's Who in Sports, see index.)

- KANTOR, Morris (painter); Russia, Apr. 15, 1896.
- KARFIOL, Bernard (painter); Budapest, Hung., May 6, 1886.
- KENT, Rockwell (painter); Tarrytown Heights, N. Y., June 21, 1882.
- KOKOSCHKA, Oskar (painter); Pöchlarn, Aus., Mar. 1, 1886.
- KROLL, Leon (painter); New York City, Dec. 6, 1884.
- KUNIYOSHI, Yasuo (painter); Okayama, Jap., Sept. 1, 1893.
- LATHROP, Gertrude Katherine (sculptor); Albany, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1896.
- LE CORBUSIER (Charles-Édouard Jeanneret) (architect); La Chaux De Fonds, Switz., Oct. 6, 1887.
- LIPCHITZ, Jacques (sculptor); Druski-niki, Lith., Aug. 22, 1891.
- MARIN, John (watercolorist); Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872.
- MARSH, Reginald (painter, etcher); Paris, Fr., Mar. 14, 1898.
- MATISSE, Henri (painter); Cateau, Fr., Dec. 31, 1869.
- MATTA (Matta Echaurren) (painter); Chile, 1912.
- MATTSON, Henry (painter); Gothenburg, Swed., Aug. 7, 1887.
- MESTROVIĆ, Ivan (sculptor); Vrpolje, Yugos., Aug. 15, 1883.
- MIELZINER, Jo (stage designer); Paris, Fr., Mar. 19, 1901.
- MILLES, Carl (sculptor); Uppsala, Swed., June 23, 1875.
- MIRÓ, Joan (painter); Barcelona, Sp., Apr. 21, 1893.
- MOORE, Bruce (sculptor); Bern, Kans., Aug. 5, 1905.
- MOORE, Henry (sculptor); Castleford, Eng., July 30, 1898.
- MOSES, Grandma (Anna Mary) (painter); Greenwich, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1860.
- NOGUCHI, Isamu (sculptor); Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 7, 1904.
- O'KEEFE, Georgia (painter); Sun Prairie, Wis., Nov. 15, 1887.
- PEIRCE, Waldo (painter); Bangor, Maine, Dec. 17, 1884.
- PICASSO, Pablo (painter, sculptor); Málaga, Sp., Oct. 25, 1881.
- PORTINARI, Candido (painter); Brazil, 1903.
- QUINTANILLA, LUIS (painter); Santander, Sp., June 13, 1895.
- RATTNER, Abraham (painter); Pough-keepsie, N. Y., July 8, 1895.
- RIVERA, Diego (painter); Guanajuato, Mex., Dec. 8, 1886.
- ROBINSON, Boardman (painter); Somers- set, Nova Scotia, Sept. 6, 1876.
- ROUAULT, Georges (painter, lithogra- pher); Paris, Fr., May 27, 1871.
- SAARINEN, Eliel (architect); Helsingfors, Fin., Aug. 20, 1873.
- SAMPLE, Paul (painter); Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14, 1896.
- SEGONZAC, André Dunoyer de (painter); France, 1885.
- SEPESHY, Zoltan (painter); Kassa, Hung., Nov. 24, 1898.
- SHEELER, Charles (painter); Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1883.
- SIMONSON, Lee (stage designer); New York City, June 26, 1888.
- SIQUEIROS, David (painter); Mexico, 1894.
- SLOAN, John (painter); Lock Haven, Pa., Aug. 2, 1871.
- SPEICHER, Eugene (painter); Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1883.
- STERNE, Maurice (painter, sculptor); Libau, Rus., July 13, 1878.
- TANGUY, Yves (painter); France, 1900.
- TCHELITCHEW, Pavel (painter); near Moscow, Rus., Sept. 21, 1898.
- UTRILLO, Maurice (painter); Paris, Fr., Dec. 25, 1883.
- VLAMINCK, Maurice de (painter); Paris, Fr., Apr. 4, 1876.
- WALKER, Ralph Thomas (architect); Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 28, 1889.
- WEBER, Max (painter); Bialystok, Rus., Apr. 18, 1881.
- WRIGHT, Frank Lloyd (architect); Rich- land Center, Wis., June 8, 1869.
- ZORACH, William (sculptor); Eurburg, Lith., Feb. 28, 1887.

Concert Music

- ALBANESE, Licia (soprano); Bari, It., July 22, 1913.
- ALDA, Frances (soprano); Christchurch, N. Z., May 31, 1885.
- ANDERSON, Marian (contralto); Philadel- phia, Pa., Feb. 17, 1902.
- ANTHEIL, George (composer); Trenton, N. J., July 8, 1890.
- ARRAU, Claudio (pianist); Chillan, Chile, Feb. 6, 1904.
- BACCALONI, Salvatore (basso); Rome, It., Apr. 14, 1900.
- BAMPTON, Rose (contralto); Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1909.
- BARBER, Samuel (composer); West Ches- ter, Pa., Mar. 9, 1910.

- BARBIROLLI**, Sir John (conductor); London, Eng., Dec. 2, 1899.
- BARER**, Simon (pianist); Odessa, Rus., 1896.
- BARLOW**, Howard (conductor); Plain City, Ohio, May 1, 1892.
- BAUER**, Harold (pianist); New Malden, Mass., Apr. 28, 1873.
- BAX**, Sir Arnold (composer); London, Eng., Nov. 8, 1883.
- BEECHAM**, Sir Thomas (conductor); St. Helena, Eng., Apr. 29, 1879.
- BENNETT**, Robert Russell (composer); Kansas City, Mo., June 15, 1894.
- BERNSTEIN**, Leonard (composer, conductor); Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 25, 1918.
- BING**, Rudolf (gen. mgr., Met. Opera Co.); Vienna, Aus.
- BJOERLING**, Jussi (tenor); Stora Tuna Dalarna, Swed., Feb. 2, 1911.
- BLITZSTEIN**, Marc (composer); Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 2, 1905.
- BLACK**, Frank (conductor); Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28, 1894.
- BLOCH**, Ernest (composer); Geneva, Switz., July 24, 1880.
- BONELLI**, Richard (Richard Bunn) (baritone); Port Byron, N. Y.
- BORI**, Lucrezia (soprano); Valencia, Sp., Dec. 24, 1887.
- BOULT**, Sir Adrian (conductor); Chester, Eng., Apr. 8, 1889.
- BRAILOWSKY**, Alexander (pianist); Kiev, Rus., Feb. 16, 1896.
- BRANZELL**, Karin (contralto); Stockholm, Swed., Sept. 24, 1891.
- BRICE**, Carol (contralto); Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 16, 1918.
- BRITTEN**, Benjamin (composer); Lowestoft, Eng., Nov. 22, 1913.
- BROWNLEE**, John (baritone); Geelong, Austr., Jan. 7, 1901.
- BUSCH**, Adolf (composer, violinist); Siegen, Westphalia, Aug. 8, 1891.
- BUSCH**, Fritz (conductor); Siegen, Westphalia, Mar. 13, 1890.
- CARPENTER**, John Alden (composer); Park Ridge, Ill., Feb. 28, 1876.
- CASADESUS**, Robert (pianist); Paris, Fr., Apr. 7, 1899.
- CASALS**, Pablo (cellist); Vendrell, Sp., Dec. 29, 1876.
- CASELLA**, Alfredo (composer, pianist); Turin, It., July 25, 1883.
- CASTAGNA**, Bruna (contralto); Milan, It., Oct. 15, 1908.
- CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO**, Mario (composer); Florence, It., Apr. 3, 1895.
- CHARPENTIER**, Gustave (composer); Dieuze, Fr., June 25, 1860.
- CHAVEZ**, Carlos (composer); near Mexico City, Mex., June 13, 1899.
- COATES**, Albert (conductor); St. Petersburg, Rus., Apr. 23, 1882.
- COATES**, Eric (composer); Hucknall, Eng., Aug. 27, 1886.
- COPLAND**, Aaron (composer); Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov., 14, 1900.
- CORTOT**, Alfred (pianist); Nyon, Fr., Sept. 26, 1877.
- CROOKS**, Richard (tenor); Trenton, N. J., June 26, 1900.
- DAMROSCH**, Walter (conductor); Breslau, Prus., Jan. 30, 1862.
- DEFAUW**, Désiré (conductor); Ghent, Belg., Sept. 5, 1885.
- DE LUCA**, Giuseppe (baritone); Rome, It., Dec. 25, 1876.
- DIAMOND**, David (composer); Rochester, N. Y., July 9, 1915.
- DOHNÁNYI**, Ernst von (composer, pianist); Pressburg, Slovakia, July 27, 1877.
- DORATI**, Antal (conductor); Budapest, Hung., Apr. 9, 1906.
- EAMES**, Emma (soprano); Shanghai, China, Aug. 13, 1865.
- ELMAN**, Mischa (violinist); Stalnoje, Rus., Jan. 20, 1891.
- ENESCO**, Georges (composer, violinist); Dorohoi, Rum., Aug. 19, 1881.
- FARRAR**, Geraldine (soprano); Melrose, Mass., Feb. 28, 1882.
- FIEDLER**, Arthur (conductor); Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1894.
- FIRKUSNY**, Rudolf (pianist); Napajedda, Czech., Feb. 11, 1912.
- FISCHER**, Edwin (pianist); Basel, Switz., Oct. 6, 1886.
- FLAGSTAD**, Kirsten (soprano); Hamar, Nor., July 12, 1895.
- FOSS**, Lukas (composer); Berlin, Ger., Aug. 15, 1922.
- FRANCESCATTI**, Zino (violinist); Marselle, Fr., Aug. 9, 1905.
- FURTWÄGLER**, Wilhelm (conductor); Berlin, Ger., Jan. 25, 1886.
- GALLI-CURCI**, Amelita (soprano); Milan, It., Nov. 18, 1889.
- GANZ**, Rudolph (conductor, pianist); Zürich, Switz., Feb. 24, 1877.
- GARBOUSOVA**, Raya (cellist); Tiflis, Rus., Sept. 25, 1909.
- GARDEN**, Mary (soprano); Aberdeen, Scot., Feb. 20, 1877.
- GIANNINI**, Dusolina (soprano); Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1904.
- GIESEKING**, Walter (pianist); Lyon, Fr., Nov. 5, 1895.
- GIGLI**, Beniamino (tenor); Recanatì, It., Mar. 20, 1890.

- GOLDMAN, Edwin F. (composer, conductor); Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1878.
- GOLDSCHMANN, Vladimir (conductor); Paris, Fr., Dec. 16, 1893.
- GOOSSENS, Eugene (conductor); London, Eng., May 26, 1893.
- GOOSSENS, Leon (oboist); London, Eng., 1896.
- GRAINGER, Percy (pianist); Melbourne, Austr., July 8, 1882.
- GROFE, Ferde (composer); New York City, Mar. 27, 1892.
- GRUENBERG, Louis (composer); Russia, Aug. 3, 1884.
- HANSON, Howard (composer, conductor); Wahoo, Nebr., Oct. 28, 1896.
- HARRIS, Roy (composer); Lincoln Co., Okla., Feb. 12, 1898.
- HARRISON, Guy Fraser (conductor); Guildford, Eng., Nov. 6, 1894.
- HAYES, Roland (tenor); Curryville, Ga., June 3, 1887.
- HEIFETZ, Jascha (violinist); Vilna, Rus., Feb. 2, 1901.
- HENDL, Walter (conductor); West New York, N. J., Jan. 12, 1917.
- HESS, Myra (pianist); London, Eng., Feb. 25, 1890.
- HINDEMITH, Paul (composer); Hanau, Ger., Nov. 16, 1895.
- HOFMANN, Josef (pianist); Cracow, Pol., Jan. 20, 1876.
- HONEGGER, Arthur (composer); Le Havre, Fr., Mar. 10, 1892.
- HOROWITZ, Vladimir (pianist); Kiev, Rus., Oct. 1, 1904.
- BERT, Jacques (composer); Paris, Fr., Aug. 15, 1890.
- TURBI, José (pianist, conductor); Valencia, Sp., Nov. 28, 1895.
- VES, Charles (composer); Danbury, Conn., Oct. 20, 1874.
- TAGEL, Frederick (tenor); Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1897.
- ANSSEN, Herbert (baritone); Cologne, Ger.
- ANSSEN, Werner (conductor); New York City, June 1, 1900.
- EPSON, Helen (soprano); Titusville, Pa., Nov. 25, 1907.
- ERITZA, Maria (soprano); Brunn, Aus., Oct. 6, 1887.
- OHNSON, Hall (choral director); Athens, Ga., Mar. 12, 1888.
- ABALEVSKY, Dmitri (composer); St. Petersburg, Rus., Dec. 30, 1904.
- APPELL, William (pianist); New York City, Sept. 20, 1922.
- KATIMS, Milton (violinist); Brooklyn, N. Y., June 24, 1909.
- KHACHATURIAN, Aram (composer); Tiflis, June 6, 1903.
- KIEPURA, Jan (tenor); Sosnowiec, Pol., May 16, 1902.
- KIPNIS, Alexander (basso); Ukraine, Feb. 1, 1896.
- KIRKPATRICK, Ralph (harpsichordist); Leominster, Mass., June 10, 1911.
- KIRSTEN, Dorothy (soprano); Montclair, N. J., July 6, 1919.
- KLEIBER, Erich (conductor); Vienna, Aus., Aug. 5, 1890.
- KODÁLY, Zoltán (composer); Kecskemét, Hung., Dec. 16, 1882.
- KORJUS, Miliza (soprano); Warsaw, Pol., Aug. 18, 1909.
- KORNGOLD, Erich (composer); Brunn, Aus., May 29, 1897.
- KOSTELANETZ, Andre (conductor); St. Petersburg, Rus., Dec. 22, 1901.
- KOUSSEVITZKY, Serge (conductor); Tver, Rus., July 26, 1874.
- KREISLER, Fritz (violinist); Vienna, Aus., Feb. 2, 1875.
- KRENEK, Ernst (composer); Vienna, Aus., Aug. 23, 1900.
- KRUEGER, Karl (conductor); Atchison, Kans., Jan. 19, 1894.
- KULLMAN, Charles (tenor); New Haven, Conn., Jan. 13, 1903.
- KURENKO, Maria (soprano); Moscow, Rus., 1899.
- KURTZ, Efrem (conductor); St. Petersburg, Rus., Nov. 7, 1900.
- LAMBERT, Constant (conductor); London, Eng., Aug. 23, 1905.
- LANDOWSKA, Wanda (harpsichordist); Warsaw, Pol., July 5, 1877.
- LANGE, Hans (conductor); Constantinople, Turk., Feb. 17, 1884.
- LAURI-VOLPI, Giacomo (tenor); Rome, It., Dec. 11, 1894.
- LAWRENCE, Marjorie (soprano); Deane Marsh, Austr., Feb. 17, 1909.
- LEHMANN, Lotte (soprano); Perleberg, Ger., July 2, 1885.
- LEINSDORF, Erich (conductor); Vienna, Aus., Feb. 4, 1912.
- LEVANT, Oscar (pianist); Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27, 1906.
- LIST, Emanuel (basso); Vienna, Aus., Mar. 22, 1891.
- LIST, Eugene (pianist); Calif., 1921.
- MACMILLAN, Sir Ernest (conductor); Mimico, Can., Aug. 18, 1893.
- MARTINELLI, Giovanni (tenor); Montagnana, It., Oct. 22, 1885.
- MARTINU, Bohuslav (composer); Policka, Czech., Dec. 8, 1890.

- MASON**, Daniel Gregory (composer); Brookline, Mass., Nov. 20, 1873.
- MATZENAUER**, Margaret (contralto); Temesvar, Hung., June 1, 1881.
- MAYNOR**, Dorothy (soprano); Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3, 1910.
- MEDTNER**, Nicolas (composer); Moscow, Rus., Jan. 5, 1880.
- MELCHIOR**, Lauritz (tenor); Copenhagen, Den., Mar. 20, 1890.
- MELTON**, James (tenor); Moultrie, Ga., Jan. 2, 1904.
- MENGELBERG**, Willem (conductor); Utrecht, Neth., Mar. 28, 1871.
- MENOTTI**, Gian-Carlo (composer); Cadedgliano, It., July 7, 1911.
- MENUHIN**, Yehudi (violinist); New York City, Apr. 22, 1916.
- MERRILL**, Robert (baritone); Brooklyn, N. Y., June 4, 1919.
- MERRIMAN**, Nan (mezzo-soprano); Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 28, 1920.
- MILANOV**, Zinka (soprano); Zagreb, Yugos., May 17, 1908.
- MILHAUD**, Darius (composer); Aix-en-Provence, Fr., Sept. 4, 1892.
- MILSTEIN**, Nathan (violinist); Odessa, Rus., Dec. 31, 1904.
- MITROPOULOS**, Dimitri (conductor); Athens, Gr., Feb. 18, 1896.
- MOISEVITCH**, Benno (pianist); Odessa, Rus., Feb. 22, 1890.
- MONTEMEZZI**, Italo (composer); Vigasio, It., Aug. 4, 1875.
- MONTEUX**, Pierre (conductor); Paris, Fr., Apr. 4, 1875.
- MORONI**, Erica (violinist); Vienna, Aus., Jan. 5, 1910.
- MUENCH**, Charles (conductor); Strasbourg, Ger., Sept., 1891.
- MUNSEL**, Patrice (soprano); Spokane, Wash., May 14, 1925.
- NOVAËS**, Gulomar (pianist); São João da Boa Vista, Braz., Feb. 28, 1895.
- NOVOTNA**, Jarmila (soprano); Prague, Czech., Sept. 23, 1911.
- ORMANDY**, Eugene (conductor); Budapest, Hung., Nov. 18, 1899.
- PEERCE**, Jan (Jacob Pincus Perelmuth) (tenor); New York City, 1904.
- PELLETIER**, Wilfred (conductor); Montreal, Can., June 30, 1896.
- PERSINGER**, Louis (violinist); Rochester, Ill., Feb. 11, 1887.
- PESSL**, Yella (harpsichordist); Vienna.
- PETRI**, Egon (pianist); Hanover, Ger., Mar. 23, 1881.
- PHILIPP**, Isidore (pianist); Budapest, Hung., Sept. 2, 1863.
- PIATIGORSKY**, Gregor (cellist); Ekaterinoslav, Rus., Apr. 17, 1903.
- PINZA**, Ezlo (basso); Rome, It., May 13, 1892.
- PISTON**, Walter (composer); Rockland, Maine, Jan. 20, 1894.
- PONS**, Lily (soprano); Cannes, Fr., Apr. 13, 1904.
- PONSELLE**, Rosa (soprano); Meriden, Conn., Jan. 22, 1897.
- POULENC**, Francis (composer); Paris, Fr., Jan. 7, 1899.
- PRIMROSE**, William (violinist); Glasgow, Scot., Aug. 23, 1904.
- PROKOFIEFF**, Serge (composer); Sontsovska, Rus., Apr. 23, 1891.
- RAISA**, Rosa (soprano); Bialystok, Pol., May 30, 1893.
- RALF**, Torsten (tenor); Sweden, 1915.
- REINER**, Fritz (conductor); Budapest, Hung., Dec. 19, 1888.
- RETHBERG**, Elisabeth (soprano); Schwarzenberg, Ger., Dec. 22, 1894.
- ROBESON**, Paul (baritone); Princeton, N. J., Apr. 9, 1898.
- RODZINSKI**, Artur (conductor); Spalato, Dalmatia, Jan. 2, 1892.
- RUBINSTEIN**, Artur (pianist); Warsaw, Pol., Jan. 28, 1889.
- SAIDENBERG**, Daniel (conductor); Winnipeg, Can., Oct. 12, 1906.
- SALMOND**, Felix (cellist); London, Eng., Nov. 19, 1888.
- SALZEDO**, Carlos (harpist); Arachon, Fr., Apr. 6, 1885.
- SÁNDOR**, György (pianist); Budapest, Hung., Sept. 21, 1912.
- SANROMÁ**, Jesús María (pianist); Carollina, P. R., Nov., 7, 1902.
- SARGENT**, Sir Malcolm (conductor); Stamford, Eng., Apr. 29, 1895.
- SAYÃO**, Bidú (soprano); Rio de Janeiro, Braz., May 11, 1906.
- SCHI/TZ**, Aksel (tenor); Roskilde, Den., Sept. 1, 1906.
- SCHIPA**, Tito (tenor); Lecce, It., Jan. 2, 1890.
- SCHNABEL**, Artur (pianist); Lipnik, Aus., Apr. 17, 1882.
- SCHNEIDER**, Alexander (violinist); Vilna, Pol., Dec. 21, 1908.
- SCHÖNBERG**, Arnold (composer); Vienna, Aus., Sept. 13, 1874.
- SCHORR**, Friedrich (baritone); Nagyvárad, Hung., Sept. 2, 1888.
- SCHUMAN**, William (composer); New York City, Aug. 4, 1910.
- SCHUMANN**, Elisabeth (soprano); Merseburg, Ger., June 13, 1891.
- SCOTT**, Cyril (composer); Oxton, Eng., Sept. 27, 1879.

- EGOVIA, Andrés (guitarist); Linares, Sp., Feb. 18, 1894.
- EIDEL, Toscha (violinist); Odessa, Rus., Nov. 17, 1899.
- ERKIN, Rudolf (pianist); Eger, Boh., Mar. 28, 1903.
- ESSIONS, Roger (composer); Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1896.
- EVITZKY, Fabien (Fabien Koussevitzky) (conductor); Vyshni-Volochek, Rus., Sept. 30, 1893.
- HAW, Robert (choral dir.); Red Bluff, Calif., Apr. 30, 1916.
- HOSTAKOVICH, Dmitri (composer); St. Petersburg, Rus., Sept. 26, 1906.
- IBELIUS, Jean (composer); Tavastehus, Fin., Dec. 8, 1865.
- INGHER, Martial (baritone); Oloron-St.-Marie, Fr., Aug. 14, 1904.
- MALLENS, Alexander (conductor); St. Petersburg, Rus., Jan. 1, 1889.
- OWERBY, Leo (composer); Grand Rapids, Mich., May 1, 1895.
- PALDING, Albert (violinist); Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1888.
- TEBER, Eleanor (soprano); Wheeling, W. Va., July 17, 1916.
- TEINBERG, William (conductor); Cologne, Ger., Aug. 1, 1899.
- TERN, Isaac (violinist); Kremintsey, Rus., July 21, 1920.
- TEVENS, Risë (mezzo-soprano); New York City, June 11, 1913.
- TEWART, Reginald (conductor); Edinburgh, Scot., Apr., 20, 1900.
- TIEDRY, Fritz (conductor); Vienna, Aus., Oct. 11, 1883.
- TILL, William Grant (composer); Woodville, Miss., May 11, 1895.
- TOKOWSKI, Leopold (conductor); London, Eng., Apr. 18, 1882.
- TRAUS, Oskar (composer); Vienna, Aus., Apr. 6, 1870.
- TRAVINSKY, Igor (composer); Oranienbaum, Rus., June 17, 1882.
- VANHOLM, Set (tenor); Vasteras, Swed., Sept. 2, 1904.
- WARTHOUT, Gladys (mezzo-soprano); Deepwater, Mo., Dec. 25, 1904.
- SZELL, George (conductor); Budapest, Hung., June 7, 1897.
- SZIGETI, Joseph (violinist); Budapest, Hung., Sept. 5, 1892.
- TAGLIAVINI, Ferruccio (tenor); Reggio Emilia, It., Aug. 14, 1913.
- TAYLOR, Deems (composer); New York City, Dec. 22, 1885.
- TEMPLETON, Alec (pianist); Cardiff, Wales, July 4, 1910.
- TEYTE, Maggie (soprano); Wolverhampton, Eng., Apr. 17, 1891.
- THOMAS, John Charles (baritone); Meyersdale, Pa., Sept. 6, 1891.
- THOMPSON, Randall (composer); New York City, Apr. 21, 1899.
- THOMSON, Virgil (composer, critic); Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 25, 1896.
- THORBORG, Kerstin (contralto); Venjan, Swed., May. 19, 1906.
- TIBBETT, Lawrence (baritone); Bakersfield, Calif., Nov. 16, 1896.
- TOCH, Ernst (composer); Vienna, Aus., Dec. 7, 1887.
- TOSCANINI, Arturo (conductor); Palma, It., Mar. 25, 1867.
- TOUREL, Jennie (mezzo-soprano); Montreal, Can., June 22, 1910.
- TRAUBEL, Helen (soprano); St. Louis, Mo.
- VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, Ralph (composer); Down Ampney, Eng., Oct. 12, 1872.
- VILLA-LOBOS, Heitor (composer); Rio de Janeiro, Braz., Mar. 5, 1884.
- WALLENSTEIN, Alfred (conductor, cellist); Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7, 1898.
- WALTER, Bruno (conductor); Berlin, Ger., Sept. 15, 1876.
- WALTON, William (composer); Oldham, Eng., Mar. 29, 1902.
- WARREN, Leonard (baritone); New York City, Apr. 21, 1911.
- WEILL, Kurt (composer); Dessau, Ger., Mar. 2, 1900.
- WEINBERGER, Jaromir (composer); Prague, Czech., Jan. 8, 1896.
- ZIMBALIST, Efrem (violinist); Rostov-on-Don, Rus., Apr. 9, 1889.

Entertainment

- BBOTT, Bud (William) (actor); Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 2, 1898.
- BBOTT, George (director, playwright); Forestville, N. Y., June 25, 1889.
- BEL, Walter (actor); St. Paul, Minn., June 6, 1898.
- DAMS, Maude (actress); Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 11, 1872.
- ADLER, Larry (harmonica player); Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10, 1914.
- ADLER, Luther (actor); New York City, May 4, 1903.
- AHERNE, Brian (actor); Kings Norton, Eng., May 2, 1902.
- ALBERT, Eddie (Eddie A. Heimberher) (actor); Rock Island, Ill., Apr. 22, 1908.

- ALLEN, Fred (John F. Sullivan) (actor); Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1894.
- ALLEN, Gracie (actress); San Francisco.
- ALLGOOD, Sara (actress); Dublin, Ire., Oct. 31, 1883.
- ALLYSON, June (actress); Westchester Co., N. Y.
- AMECHE, Don (actor); Kenosha, Wis., May 31, 1908.
- AMOS (Freeman F. Gosden) (actor); Richmond, Va., May 5, 1899.
- ANDERSON, Eddie. *See* Rochester.
- ANDERSON, Judith (actress); Adelaide, Austr., Feb. 10, 1898.
- ANDREWS, Dana (actor); Collins, Miss., Jan. 1, 1912.
- ANDREWS, Laverne (singer); Minneapolis, Minn., July 6, 1915.
- ANDREWS, Maxene (singer); Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 3, 1918.
- ANDREWS, Patricia (singer); Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16, 1920.
- ANDY (Charles J. Correll) (actor); Peoria, Ill., Feb. 2, 1890.
- ARLEN, Harold (Hyman Arluck) (composer); Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1905.
- ARMSTRONG, Louis (trumpeter); New Orleans, La., July 4, 1900.
- ARNOLD, Edward (actor); New York City, Feb. 18, 1890.
- ARTHUR, Jean (actress); New York City, Oct. 17, 1908.
- ASTAIRE, Fred (Frederick Austerlitz) (dancer); Omaha, Nebr., May 10, 1899.
- AUER, Mischa (actor); St. Petersburg, Rus., Nov. 17, 1905.
- AUTRY, Gene (actor); Tioga, Tex., Sept. 29, 1907.
- AYRES, Lew (actor); Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28, 1908.
- BACALL, Lauren (actress); New York City, Sept. 16, 1924.
- BAINTER, Fay (actress); Los Angeles, Calif., 1893.
- BAKER, Kenny (actor, singer); Monrovia, Calif., Sept. 30, 1912.
- BAKER, Phil (actor); Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1898.
- BALANCHINE, George (ballet director); St. Petersburg, Rus., Jan. 9, 1904.
- BALL, Lucille (actress); Butte, Mont., Aug. 6, 1911.
- BANKHEAD, Tallulah (actress); Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 31, 1903.
- BANKS, Leslie (actor); Liverpool, Eng., June 9, 1890.
- BARRAT, Robert (actor); New York City, July 10, 1891.
- BARRYMORE, Diana (actress); New York City, Mar. 3, 1921.
- BARRYMORE, Ethel (actress); Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1879.
- BARRYMORE, Lionel (actor); Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 28, 1878.
- BARTHELMESS, Richard (actor); New York City, May 9, 1897.
- BARTHOLOMEW, Freddie (actor); London, Eng., Mar. 28, 1924.
- BARTON, James (actor); Gloucester, N. J., Nov. 1, 1890.
- BASIE, Count (William) (band leader); Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 21, 1906.
- BASSERMAN, Albert (actor); Mannheim, Ger., Sept. 7, 1867.
- BAXTER, Anne (actress); Michigan City, Ind., May 7, 1923.
- BAXTER, Warner (actor); Columbus, Ohio, Mar. 29, 1893.
- BELLAMY, Ralph (actor); Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1905.
- BENDIX, William (actor); New York City, Jan. 14, 1906.
- BENNETT, Joan (actress); Palisades, N. J., Feb. 27, 1910.
- BENNY, Jack (Benny Kubelsky) (actor); Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 14, 1894.
- BERGEN, Edgar (actor, ventriloquist); Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16, 1903.
- BERGMAN, Ingrid (actress); Stockholm, Swed., 1917.
- BERGNER, Elisabeth (actress); Vienna, Aus., Aug. 22, 1900.
- BERLE, Milton (Milton Berlinger) (actor); New York City, July 12, 1908.
- BERLIN, Irving (Isidore Baline) (song writer); Russia, May 11, 1888.
- BICKFORD, Charles (actor); Cambridge, Mass.
- BLAIR, Janet (actress); Blair, Pa.
- BLONDELL, Joan (actress); New York City, Aug. 30, 1909.
- BOGART, Humphrey (actor); New York City, Dec. 25, 1900.
- BOLGER, Raymond (actor); Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 10, 1906.
- BORZAGE, Frank (director); Salt Lake City, Utah, Apr. 23, 1893.
- BOYD, William (actor); Cambridge, Ohio, June 5, 1898.
- BOYER, Charles (actor); Figeac, Fr., Aug. 28, 1899.
- BOYER, Lucienne (singer); France.
- BRACKEN, Eddie (actor); Astoria, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1920.
- BRADY, William A. (theatrical manager); San Francisco, Calif., June 19, 1863.
- BRENNAN, Walter (actor); Lynn, Mass., July 25, 1894.
- BRENT, Romney (Romulo Larralde) (actor); Satallo, Mex., Jan. 26, 1902.
- BRICE, Fanny (Fanny Borach) (actress); New York City, Oct. 29, 1891.

- BROWN, Joe E. (actor); Holgate, Ohio, July 28, 1892.
- BRUCE, Carol (singer); Great Neck, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1919.
- BRUCE, Nigel (actor); San Diego, Calif., Feb. 4, 1895.
- BURKE, Billie (actress); Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1886.
- BURNS, Bob (actor); Van Buren, Ark., Oct. 2, 1896.
- CAGNEY, James (actor); New York City, July 17, 1904.
- CALHERN, Louis (actor); New York City, 1895.
- CALLOWAY, Cab (band leader); Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1907.
- CANOVA, Judy (actress); Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 20, 1916.
- CANTOR, Eddie (Edward Iskowitz) (actor); New York City, Jan. 31, 1892.
- CAPRA, Frank (director); Palermo, Sicily, May 18, 1897.
- CARLE, Frankie (pianist); Providence, R. I.
- CARMICHAEL, Hoagy (song writer); Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 22, 1899.
- CARRADINE, John (actor); New York City, Feb. 5, 1906.
- CARROLL, Madeleine (actress); Bromwich, Eng., Feb. 26, 1909.
- CARSON, Jack (actor); Carman, Can., Oct. 27, 1910.
- CAVALLERO, Carmen (band leader); New York City, May 6, 1913.
- CHAPLIN, Charles (actor); London, Eng., Apr. 16, 1889.
- CHASE, Ilka (actress); New York City, Apr. 8, 1905.
- CHEVALIER, Maurice (actor); Paris, Fr., Sept. 12, 1888.
- CHRISTIANS, Mady (actress); Vienna, Aus., Jan. 19, 1900.
- CLAIR, René (René Chomette) (director); Paris, Fr., Nov. 11, 1898.
- CLAIRE, Ina (Ina Fagan) (actress); Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1892.
- CLARK, Bobby (actor); Springfield, Ohio, June 16, 1888.
- COBURN, Charles (actor); Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1877.
- COLBERT, Claudette (Lily Chauchoin) (actress); Paris, Fr., Sept. 13, 1905.
- COLLINGE, Patricia (actress); Dublin, Ire., Sept. 20, 1894.
- COLMAN, Ronald (actor); Richmond, Eng., Feb. 9, 1891.
- COLONNA, Jerry (comedian); Boston, Mass., Mar. 25, 1903.
- COMO, Perry (Pierino) (singer, actor); Canonsburg, Pa., May 18, 1913.
- CONTE, Richard (actor); New York City, Mar. 24, 1914.
- COOGAN, Jackie (actor); Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 26, 1914.
- COOPER, Gary (Frank) (actor); Helena, Mont., May 7, 1901.
- COOPER, Jackie (actor); Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 15, 1922.
- CORBETT, Leonora (actress); London, Eng., June 28, 1908.
- CORNELL, Katharine (actress); Berlin, Ger., Feb. 16, 1898.
- CORRELL, Charles J. See Andy.
- COSTELLO, Lou (Louis Cristillo) (actor); Paterson N. J., Mar. 6, 1908.
- COTTEN, Joseph (actor); Petersburg, Va., 1905.
- COWL, Jane (Jane Cowles) (actress); Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1884.
- CRAIN, Jeanne (actress); Barstow, Calif., May 25, 1925.
- CRAWFORD, Joan (Lucille LeSueur) (actress); San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 23, 1908.
- CRISP, Donald (actor); London, Eng.
- CROSBY, Bing (Harry) (actor, singer); Tacoma, Wash., May 2, 1904.
- CROSS, Milton (announcer); New York City, Apr. 16, 1897.
- CUGAT, Xavier (orch. ldr.); Barcelona, Sp., Jan. 1, 1900.
- CUMMINGS, Robert (actor); Joplin, Mo., June 9, 1910.
- CURTIZ, Michael (director); Budapest, Hung., Dec. 24, 1888.
- DARNELL, Linda (actress); Dallas, Tex.
- DARRIEUX, Danielle (actress); Bordeaux, Fr., May 1, 1917.
- DAVIS, Bette (actress); Lowell, Mass., Apr. 5, 1908.
- DAVIS, Joan (actress); St. Paul, Minn.
- DAY, Dennis (singer); New York City, May 21, 1917.
- DAY, Laraine (Loraine Johnson) (actress); Roosevelt, Utah, Oct. 13, 1920.
- DEHAVILLAND, Olivia (actress); Tokyo, Jap., July 1, 1916.
- DE MILLE, Agnes (choreographer); New York City.
- DE MILLE, Cecil B. (director); Ashfield, Mass., Aug. 12, 1881.
- DESILVA, Buddy (George) (producer, song writer); New York City, Jan. 27, 1896.
- DIETRICH, Marlene (Mary Magdalene Von Losch) (actress); Berlin, Ger., Dec. 27, 1904.
- DISNEY, Walt (animated cartoonist); Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1901.
- DONAT, Robert (actor); Withington, Eng., Mar. 18, 1905.
- DONLEVY, Brian (actor); Portadown, Ire., Feb. 9, 1903.

- DORSEY, Tommy (band leader); Mahanoy Plane, Pa., Nov. 19, 1905.
- DOUGLAS, Melvyn (Melvyn Hesselberg) (actor); Macon, Ga., Apr. 5, 1901.
- DOUGLAS, Paul (actor); Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 11, 1907.
- DOWLING, Eddie (actor, director); Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 9, 1894.
- DOWNNEY, Morton (singer); Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1902.
- DRAKE, Alfred (singer, actor); New York City, Oct. 7, 1914.
- DRAPER, Paul (dancer); Florence, It., Oct. 25, 1911.
- DRAPER, Ruth (actress); New York City, Dec. 2, 1884.
- DUCHIN, Eddie (band leader, pianist); Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 1, 1909.
- DUNCAN, Todd (actor, singer); Danville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1903.
- DUNN, James (actor); New York City, Nov. 2, 1905.
- DUNNE, Irene (actress); Louisville, Ky., Dec. 20, 1904.
- DURANTE, Jimmy (actor); New York City, Feb. 10, 1893.
- DURBIN, Deanna (Edna) (actress); Winnipeg, Can., Dec. 4, 1922.
- EDDY, Nelson (actor, singer); Providence, R. I., June 29, 1901.
- EDWARDS, Joan (actress); New York City, July 15, 1920.
- ELLINGTON, Duke (band leader); Washington, D. C., Apr. 29, 1899.
- ELLIOTT, Bill (actor); Pattonsburg, Mo.
- EMERSON, Faye (actress); Elizabeth, La., July 8, 1917.
- EVANS, Maurice (actor); Dorchester, Eng., June 3, 1901.
- FAIRBANKS, Douglas, Jr., (actor); New York City, Dec. 9, 1909.
- FALKENBURG, Jinx (Eugenia) (actress); Barcelona, Sp., Jan. 21, 1919.
- FAY, Frank (actor); San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 17, 1897.
- FAYE, Alice (Alice Leppert) (actress); New York City, May 5, 1915.
- FERRER, Jose (actor); Puerto Rico, 1909.
- FIELD, Betty (actress); Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1918.
- FIELDS, Gracie (actress); Rochdale, Eng., Jan. 9, 1898.
- FITZGERALD, Barry (William J. Shields) (actor); Dublin, Ire., Mar. 1888.
- FITZGERALD, Ella (singer); Newport News, Va., Apr. 25, 1918.
- FITZGERALD, Geraldine (actress); Dublin, Ire., Nov. 24, 1914.
- FLAHERTY, Robert (director); Iron Mountain, Mich., Feb. 16, 1884.
- FLYNN, Errol (actor); Hobart, Tasmania, June 20, 1909.
- FONDA, Henry (actor); Grand Island, Nebr., May 16, 1905.
- FONTAINE, Joan (actress); Tokyo, Jap., Oct. 22, 1917.
- FONTANNE, Lynn (actress); London, Eng., 1887.
- FORD, Glenn (Gwyllyn Ford) (actor); Quebec, Can., May 1, 19??.
- FORD, John (director); Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Feb. 1, 1895.
- FOSTER, Preston, (actor); Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 24, 1902.
- FOY, Eddie, Jr., (actor, dancer); New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1905.
- FRANCIS, Kay (Katherine Gibbs) (actress); Oklahoma City Okla., Jan. 13, 1905.
- FRIML, Rudolf (operetta composer); Prague, Czech., Dec. 7, 1884.
- FROMAN, Jane (singer); St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, 1911.
- GABIN, Jean (actor); Paris, Fr., May 17, 1904.
- GABLE, Clark (actor); Cadiz, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1901.
- GARBO, Greta (Greta Gustafsson) (actress); Stockholm, Swed., Sept. 18, 1905.
- GARDINER, Reginald (actor); Wimbledon, Eng., Feb. 27, 1903.
- GARDNER, Ed (Edward Poggenberg) (actor); Astoria, N. Y., June 29, 1905.
- GARFIELD, John (Julius Garfinkle) (actor); New York City, Mar. 4, 1913.
- GARLAND, Judy (Frances Gumm) (actress); Grand Rapids, Minn., June 10, 1922.
- GARSON, Greer (actress); County Down, Ire.
- GAXTON, William (Arturo Caxiola) (actor); San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 2, 1893.
- GEORGE, Gladys (Gladys Clare) (actress); Patton, Maine, Sept. 13, 1904.
- GERSHWIN, Ira (lyricist); New York City, Dec. 6, 1896.
- GIELGUD, John (actor); London, Eng., Apr. 14, 1904.
- GISH, Dorothy (actress); Massillon, Ohio, Mar. 11, 1898.
- GISH, Lillian (actress); Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1896.
- GLEASON, James (actor); New York City, May 23, 1886.
- GODDARD, Paulette (actress); Great Neck, N. Y., June 3, 1911.
- GODFREY, Arthur (radio broadcaster); New York City, Aug. 31, 1903.
- GOLDEN, John (producer); New York City, June 27, 1874.
- GOLDWYN, Samuel (Samuel Goldfish) (producer); Warsaw, Pol., 1882.

- GOODMAN, Benny (band leader); Chicago, Ill., May 30, 1909.
- GORDON, Max (producer); New York City, 1892.
- GORDON, Ruth (actress); Wollaston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1896.
- GOSDEN, Freeman F. See Amos.
- GOULD, Morton (composer); Richmond Hill, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1913.
- GRABLE, Betty (actress); St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18, 1916.
- GRAHAM, Martha (choreographer); Pittsburgh, Pa.
- GRANGER, Stewart (James Stewart) (actor); May 6, 1913.
- GRANT, Cary (Archibald A. Leach) (actor); Bristol, Eng., Jan. 18, 1904.
- GRAYSON, Kathryn (Zelma Hedrick) (actress); Winston-Salem, N. C.
- GREENSTREET, Sydney (actor); Sandwich, Eng., Dec. 27, 1879.
- GUITRY, Sacha (Alexandre) (director); St. Petersburg, Rus., Feb. 21, 1885.
- GWENN, Edmund (actor); London, Eng., Sept. 26, 1877.
- HALEY, Jack (actor); Boston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1902.
- HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, II (librettist); New York City, July 12, 1895.
- HAMPDEN, Walter (Walter Hampden Dougherty) (actor); Brooklyn, N. Y., June 30, 1879.
- HANDY, William C. (blues composer); Florence, Ala., Nov. 16, 1873.
- HARDWICKE, Sir Cedric (actor); Lye, Eng., Feb. 19, 1893.
- HARRIS, Phil (band leader); Linton, Ind., June 24, 1906.
- HARRISON, Rex (actor); Huyton, Eng., Mar. 5, 1908.
- HAYES, Helen (Helen Brown) (actress); Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1900.
- HAYMES, Dick (singer); Tarrytown, N. Y.
- HAYWARD, Susan (Edythe Marrener) (actress); Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1918.
- HAYWORTH, Rita (Margarita Cansino) (actress); N. Y. C., Oct. 17, 1918.
- HEFLIN, Van (actor); Walters, Okla., Dec. 13, 1910.
- HENIE, Sonja (actress, skater); Oslo, Nor., Apr. 8, 1913.
- HENREID, Paul (actor); Trieste, It., Jan. 10, 1908.
- HEPBURN, Katharine (actress); Hartford, Conn., 1909.
- HERMAN, Woody (band ldr.); Milwaukee, Wis., May 16, 1913.
- HERSHOLT, Jean (actor); Copenhagen, Den., July 12, 1886.
- HILDEGARDE (Hildegard Loretta Sell) (entertainer); Adell, Wis., Feb. 1, 1906.
- HILLER, Wendy (actress); Branhall, Eng., Aug. 15, 1912.
- HITCHCOCK, Alfred J. (director); England, Aug. 13, 1899.
- HOLDEN, William (actor); O'Fallon, Ill., Apr. 17, 1918.
- HOLLIDAY, Billie (singer); Baltimore, Md., 1919(?).
- HOLLIDAY, Judy (actress); New York City, June 21, 1923.
- HOLM, Celeste (actress, singer); New York City, Apr. 29, 1919.
- HOLT, Jack (actor); Winchester, Va., May 31, 1888.
- HOLT, Tim (actor); Beverly Hills, Calif., Feb. 5, 1918.
- HOMOLKA, Oscar (actor); Vienna, Aus., 1901.
- HOPE, Bob (actor); London, Eng., May 29, 1903.
- HOPKINS, Miriam (actress); Bainbridge, Ga., Oct. 18, 1902.
- HORNE, Lena (actress, singer); Brooklyn, N. Y., 1918.
- HORTON, Edward Everett (actor); Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 18, 1887.
- HULL, Henry (actor); Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3, 1890.
- HULL, Josephine (actress); Newtonville, Mass., Jan. 3, 1886.
- HUNT, Marsha (actress); Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17, 1917.
- HUNTER, Ian (actor); Cape Town, S. Af., June 13, 1900.
- HUSSEY, Ruth (actress); Providence, R. I.
- HUSTON, John (director); Nevada, Mo., Aug. 5, 1906.
- HUSTON, Walter (Walter Houghston) (actor); Toronto, Can., Apr. 6, 1884.
- HUTTON, Betty (actress, singer); Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 26, 1921.
- IVES, Burl (folksinger); Hunt, Ill., June 14, 1909.
- JAFFE, Sam (actor); New York City, Mar. 8, 1898.
- JAMES, Harry (band leader); Albany, Ga., Mar. 15, 1916.
- JANIS, Elsie (Elsie Bierbower) (actress); Columbus, Ohio, Mar. 16, 1889.
- JESSEL, George (actor); New York City, Apr. 3, 1898.
- JOHNSON, Celia (actress); Richmond, Eng., Dec. 18, 1908.
- JOHNSON, Chick (Harold) (actor); Chicago, Ill., Mar. 5, 1895.
- JOHNSON, Van (actor); Newport, R. I., Aug. 20, 1916.
- JOLSON, Al (Asa Yoelson) (singer); St. Petersburg, Rus., May 26, 1886.
- JONES, Jennifer (Phyllis Isley) (actress); Tulsa, Okla., Mar. 2, 1919.

JORDAN, James. *See* McGee.

JORDAN, Marian. *See* McGee.

JORY, Victor (actor); Dawson, Can., Nov. 23, 1902.

JOURDAN, Louis (actor); Marseille, Fr., June 18, 1921.

KARLOFF, Boris (Charles E. Pratt) (actor); Dulwich, Eng., Nov. 23, 1887.

KAYE, Danny (actor); Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1913.

KAZAN, Elia (director); Istanbul, Turk., Sept. 7, 1909.

KELLY, Gene (actor); Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 23, 1912.

KELLY, Paul (actor); Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1899.

KENNEDY, Arthur (actor); Worcester, Mass., Feb. 17, 1914.

KERR, Deborah (actress); Helensburgh, Scot., Sept. 30, 1921.

KING, Dennis (actor); Coventry, Eng., Nov. 2, 1897.

KING, Henry (director); Christianburg, Va., Jan. 24, 1896.

KNOX, Alexander (actor); Strathroy, Can., Jan. 16, 1907.

KORDA, Sir Alexander (producer); Turkeve, Hung., Sept. 16, 1893.

KRUGER, Otto (actor); Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1885.

KRUPA, Gene (band ldr.); Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1909.

KYSER, Kay (band leader); Rocky Mount, N. C., June 18, 1905.

LADD, Alan (actor); Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 3, 1913.

LAHR, Bert (Irving Lashrhelm) (actor); New York City, Aug. 13, 1895.

LAKE, Veronica (Constance Keane) (actress); Lake Placid, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1919.

LAMARR, Hedy (actress); Vienna, Aus.

LAMOUR, Dorothy (actress); New Orleans, La., Dec. 10, 1914.

LANCASTER, Burt (actor); New York City, Nov. 2, 1913.

LANCHESTER, Elsa (actress); London, Oct. 28, 1902.

LANG, Fritz (director); Vienna, Aus., Dec. 5, 1890.

LANGFORD, Frances (singer); Lakeland, Fla., Apr. 4, 1913.

LAUGHTON, Charles (actor); Scarborough, Eng., July 1, 1899.

LAWFORD, Peter (actor); London, Eng., Sept. 7, 1923.

LAWRENCE, Gertrude (Gertrud Klasen) (actress); London, Eng., July 4, 1900.

LEE, Canada (actor); New York City, Mar. 2, 1907.

LEE, Gypsy Rose (Rose Hovic) (actress); Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9, 1914.

LE GALLIENNE, Eva (actress, director); London, Eng., Jan. 11, 1899.

LEIGH, Vivien (Vivian Hartley) (actress); Darjeeling, India, Nov. 5, 1913.

LEROY, Mervyn (producer, director); San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 15, 1900.

LESLIE, Joan (Joan Brodell) (actress); Detroit, Mich., Jan. 26, 1925.

LEVENE, Sam (actor); New York City, 1907.

LEWIS, Joe E. (comedian); New York City.

LILLIE, Beatrice (actress); Toronto, Can., May 29, 1898.

LIVESY, Roger (actor); Barry, Wales, June 25, 1906.

LLOYD, Harold (actor); Burchard, Nebr., Apr. 20, 1894.

LOCKHART, Gene (actor); London, Can., July 25, 1892.

LOCKHART, June (actress); New York City, June 25, 1925.

LOCKWOOD, Margaret (actress); Karachi, India, 1916.

LOMBARDO, Guy (band leader); London, Can., June 19, 1902.

LOPEZ, Vincent (band leader); Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1898.

LORRE, Peter (actor); Rosenberg, Hung., June 26, 1904.

LOY, Myrna (Myrna Williams); (actress); Helena, Mont., Aug. 2, 1905.

LUGOSI, Bela (Bela Lugosi Blasko) (actor); Lugos, Hung., Oct. 20, 1888.

LUKAS, Paul (actor); Budapest, Hung., May 26, 1895.

LUND, John (actor); Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1914.

LUNT, Alfred (actor); Milwaukee, Wis., 1893.

LUPINO, Ida (actress); London, Eng., Feb. 4, 1918.

LYNN, Diana (Dolly Loehr) (actress); Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 7, 1926.

LYTELL, Bert (actor, director); New York City, 1885.

MCCAREY, Leo (director); Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 3, 1898.

MCCREA, Joel (actor); Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 5, 1906.

MACDONALD, Jeanette (actress, soprano); Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1907.

MCDOWALL, Roddy (actor); London, Eng., Sept. 17, 1928.

McGEE, Fibber (James Jordan) (actor); Peoria, Ill., Nov. 16, 1896.

McGEE, Molly (Marian Jordan) (actress); Peoria, Ill., Apr. 15, 1898.

McGUIRE, Dorothy (actress); Omaha, Nebr., June 14, 1919.

McLAGLEN, Victor (actor); Tumbidge Wells, Eng., Dec. 11, 1886.

- MACMURRAY**, Fred (actor); Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 30, 1908.
- MCRAE**, Gordon (singer); East Orange, N. J., Mar. 12, 1921.
- MARCH**, Fredric (Frederick Bickel) (actor); Racine, Wis., Aug. 31, 1897.
- MARGO** (Maria Boldao y Castilla) (actress); Mexico City, May 10, 1918.
- MARKOVA**, Alicia (dancer); London, Eng., Dec. 1, 1910.
- MARSHALL**, Herbert (actor); London, Eng., May 23, 1890.
- MARTIN**, Mary (actress); Weatherford, Tex., Dec. 1, 1914.
- MARTIN**, Tony (actor, singer); San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 25, 1914.
- MARX**, Chico (Leonard) (actor); New York City, Mar. 22, 1891.
- MARX**, Groucho (Julius) (actor); New York City, Oct. 2, 1895.
- MARX**, Harpo (Arthur) (actor); New York City, Nov. 23, 1893.
- MASON**, James (actor); Huddersfield, Eng., May 15, 1909.
- MASSEY**, Ilona (Ilona Hajmassy) (actress); Hungary, 1910.
- MASSEY**, Raymond (actor); Toronto, Can., Aug. 30, 1896.
- MASSINE**, Léonide (choreographer); Moscow, Rus., Aug. 9, 1896.
- MATURE**, Victor (actor); Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29, 1916.
- MAYER**, Louis B. (producer); Minsk, Rus., July 4, 1885.
- MAYO**, Virginia (Virginia Jones) (actress); St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1920.
- MENJOU**, Adolphe (actor); Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 18, 1890.
- MEREDITH**, Burgess (actor); Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1908.
- MERMAN**, Ethel (Ethel Zimmerman) (actress, singer); Astoria, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1909.
- MILLAND**, Ray (Jack Millane) (actor); Neath, Wales, Jan. 3, 1907.
- MILLS**, John (actor); Suffolk, Eng., Feb. 22, 1908.
- MIRANDA**, Carmen (Maria do Carmo Miranda da Cunha) (actress, singer); Marco Canavezes, Port., 1915.
- MITCHELL**, Thomas (actor); Elizabeth, N. J., July 11, 1895.
- MITCHUM**, Robert (actor); Rising Sun, Del.
- MONTGOMERY**, Robert (Henry, Jr.) (actor); Beacon, N. Y., May 21, 1904.
- MOORE**, Victor (actor); Hammonton, N. J., Feb. 24, 1876.
- MORGAN**, Dennis (Stanley Morner) (actor); Prentice, Wis., Dec. 10, 1920.
- MORGAN**, Henry (Henry von Ost, Jr.) (comedian); N. Y. C., Mar. 31, 1915.
- MORGAN**, Michele (Simone Roussel) (actress); Paris, Fr., Feb. 29, 1920.
- MORGAN**, Ralph (actor); New York City, July 6, 1888.
- MORISON**, Patricia (actress); New York City, 1919.
- MORLEY**, Robert (actor); Wiltshire, Eng., May 26, 1908.
- MUNI**, Paul (Muni Welsenfreund) (actor); Lemberg, Aus., Sept. 22, 1895.
- MURPHY**, George (actor); New Haven, Conn., July 4, 1904.
- MURRAY**, Arthur (dancing teacher); New York City, Apr. 4, 1895.
- NAISH**, J. Carol (actor); New York City, Jan. 21, 1900.
- NATHAN**, George Jean (critic); Ft. Wayne, Ind., Feb. 14, 1882.
- NATWICK**, Mildred (actress); Baltimore, Md., June 19, 1908.
- NEAGLE**, Anna (Marjorie Robertson) (actress); nr. London, Eng., Oct. 20, 1904.
- NEGRI**, Pola (Appollonia Chalupec) (actress); Lipno, Pol., 1899.
- NICHOLS**, Dudley (producer, director); Wapakoneta, Ohio, Apr. 6, 1895.
- NIJINSKY**, Waslaw (dancer); Kiev, Rus., Feb. 28, 1890.
- NIVEN**, David (actor); Scotland.
- NOBLE**, Ray (band ldr.); Brighton, Eng., Dec. 17, 1908.
- NUGENT**, Elliott (actor, director); Dover, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1899.
- OAKIE**, Jack (Lewis Offield) (actor); Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 12, 1903.
- OBBERON**, Merle (Merle O'Brien Thompson) (actress); Tasmania, Feb. 19, 1911.
- O'BRIEN**, Margaret (actress); Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 15, 1937.
- O'BRIEN**, Pat (actor); Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 11, 1899.
- O'HARA**, Maureen (Maureen Fitzsimmons) (actress); Dublin, Ire., Aug. 17, 1920.
- OLIVIER**, Sir Laurence (actor); Dorking, Eng., May 22, 1907.
- OLSEN**, Ole (John) (actor); Wabash, Ind., Nov. 6, 1892.
- O'SULLIVAN**, Maureen (actress); Boyle, Ire., May 17, 1911.
- OUSPENSKAYA**, Maria (actress); Tula, Rus., July 29, 1887.
- OWEN**, Reginald (actor); Wheathampstead, Eng., Aug. 5, 1887.
- PALMER**, Lilli (actress); Posen, Germany, May 27, 1917.
- PARKER**, Jean (Mae Green) (actress); Deer Lodge, Mont.
- PARKS**, Larry (actor); Olathe, Kans.
- PASTERNAK**, Joseph (producer); Simleul-Silvaniei, Rum., Sept. 19, 1901.
- PAXINOU**, Katina (actress); Piraeus, Greece.
- PAYNE**, John (actor); Roanoke, Va.
- PECK**, Gregory (actor); La Jolla, Calif., Apr. 5, 1916.
- PIAF**, Edith (singer); Paris, Fr.

- PICKFORD, Mary (Gladys Mary Smith) (actress); Toronto, Can., Apr. 8, 1893.
- PIDGEON, Walter (actor); East St. John, Can., Sept. 23, 1898.
- PORTER, Cole (song writer); Peru, Ind., June 9, 1893.
- POWELL, Dick (actor); Mt. View, Ark., Nov. 14, 1904.
- POWELL, William (actor); Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1892.
- POWER, Tyrone (actor); Cincinnati, Ohio, May 5, 1914.
- PREMINGER, Otto (producer, director); Vienna, Aus., Dec. 5, 1906.
- PRICE, Vincent (actor); St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1911.
- RAFT, George (actor); New York City, Sept. 27, 19??.
- RAINER, Luise (actress); Vienna, Aus., 1912.
- RAINS, Claude (actor); London, Eng., Nov. 10, 1889.
- RANK, J. Arthur (producer); Hull, Eng., Dec. 23, 1888.
- RATHBONE, Basil (actor); Johannesburg, U. of S. Af., June 13, 1892.
- RATOFF, Gregory (director); St. Petersburg, Rus., Apr. 20, 1897.
- REAGAN, Ronald (actor); Tampico, Ill.
- REDGRAVE, Michael (actor); Bristol, Eng., Mar. 20, 1908.
- RICE, Florence (actress); Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1911.
- RICHARDSON, Ralph (actor); Cheltenham, Eng., Dec. 19, 1902.
- ROBBINS, Jerome (Jerome Rabinowitz) (choreographer); New York City, Oct. 11, 1918.
- ROBINSON, Bill (dancer); Richmond, Va., May 25, 1878.
- ROBINSON, Edward G. (Emanuel Goldenberg) (actor); Bucharest, Rum., Dec. 12, 1893.
- ROBSON, Flora (actress); South Shields, Eng., Mar. 28, 1902.
- ROCHESTER (Eddie Anderson) (comedian); Oakland, Calif., Sept. 18, 1905.
- RODGERS, Richard (song writer); New York City, June 28, 1902.
- ROGERS, Ginger (Virginia McMath) (actress, dancer); Independence, Mo., July 16, 1911.
- ROGERS, Roy (Leonard Slye) (actor); Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1912.
- ROMBERG, Sigmund (operetta composer); Szeged, Hung., July 29, 1887.
- ROMERO, Cesar (actor); New York City, Feb. 15, 1907.
- ROONEY, Mickey (Joe Yule, Jr.) (actor); Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1922.
- ROSE, Billy (William S. Rosenberg) (producer); New York City, Sept. 6, 1899.
- ROSSELLINI, Roberto (director); Rome, It., May 8, 1906.
- RUGGLES, Charles (actor); Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 8, 1892.
- RUSSELL, Rosalind (actress); Waterbury, Conn., June 4, 1912.
- SABLON, Jean (singer); Paris, Fr., Mar. 25, 1912.
- ST. DENIS, Ruth (dancer); Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, 1880.
- SANDERS, George (actor); St. Petersburg, Rus., 1906.
- SAVO, Jimmie (entertainer); New York City, 1895.
- SCHARY, Dore (producer); Newark, N. J., Aug. 31, 1905.
- SCHILDKRAUT, Joseph (actor); Vienna, Aus., Mar. 22, 1895.
- SCOTT, Hazel (pianist); Port of Spain, Trin., June 11, 1920.
- SCOTT, Martha (actress); Jamesport, Mo., Sept. 22, 1916.
- SCOTT, Raymond (band leader); Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1909.
- SCOTT, Zachary (actor); Austin, Tex., Feb. 24, 1914.
- SELZNICK, David O. (producer); Pittsburgh, Pa., May 10, 1902.
- SHAW, Artie (clarinetist); New York City, May 23, 1910.
- SHAWN, Ted (dancer); Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21, 1891.
- SHEARER, Norma (actress); Montreal, Can., Aug. 10, 1902.
- SHERIDAN, Ann (actress); Denton, Tex., Feb. 21, 1915.
- SHIRLEY, Anne (Dawn Paris) (actress); New York City, Apr. 17, 1918.
- SHORE, Dinah (actress, singer); Winchester, Tenn., Mar. 1, 1917.
- SIDNEY, Sylvia (Sophia Koskow) (actress); New York City, Aug. 8, 1910.
- SINATRA, Frank (actor, singer); Hoboken, N. J., 1918.
- SKELTON, Red (Richard) (actor); Vincennes, Ind., July 18, 1913.
- SKINNER, Cornelia Otis (actress); Chicago, Ill., May 30, 1901.
- SLEEPER, Martha (actress); Lake Bluff, Ill., June 24, 1911.
- SLEZAK, Walter (actor); Vienna, Aus., May 3, 1902.
- SMITH, Kate (Kathryn) (singer); Washington, D. C., 1910.
- SOKOLOFF, Vladimir (actor); Moscow, Rus., Dec. 26, 1889.
- SOTHERN, Ann (Harriet Lake) (actress); Valley City, N. Dak., Jan. 22, 1911.
- STANWYCK, Barbara (Ruby Stevens) (actress); Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16, 1907.

- TEWART, James (actor); Indiana, Pa., May 20, 1908.
- TICKNEY, Dorothy (actress); Dickinson, N. Dak., June 21, 1900.
- TONE, Ezra (actor, director); New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 2, 1917.
- TONE, Fred A. (actor); Valmont, Colo., Aug. 19, 1873.
- TURGES, Preston (Preston Biden) (playwright, director); Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1898.
- ULLAVAN, Margaret (actress); Norfolk, Va., May 16, 1911.
- WANSON, Gloria (actress); Chicago, Ill., Mar. 27, 1898.
- ANDY, Jessica (Jessica Cronyn) (actress); London, Eng., June 7, 1909.
- AYLOR, Robert (S. Arlington Brugh) (actor); Filley, Nebr., Aug. 5, 1911.
- EARLE, Godfrey (actor); New York City, Oct. 12, 1884.
- EMPLE, Shirley (actress); Santa Monica, Calif., Apr. 23, 1928.
- HORNHILL, Claude (band ldr.); Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 10, 1908.
- ERNEY, Gene (actress); Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1920.
- ODD, Ann (actress); Hartford, Cheshire, Eng., Jan. 24, 1910.
- ONE, Franchot (actor); Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1905.
- RACY, Spencer (actor); Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 5, 1900.
- RAVERS, Henry (actor); Ireland.
- REACHER, Arthur V. (actor); Brighton, Eng.
- REVOR, Claire (actress); New York City, Mar. 8, 1909.
- RUEX, Ernest (actor); Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19, 1890.
- UCKER, Sophie (Sophie Abuza) (actress, entertainer); Russia, 1884.
- UFTS, Sonny (actor); Boston, Mass.
- URNER, Lana (actress); Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 8, 1920.
- ALLEE, Rudy (Hubert) (actor, band leader); Island Pond, Vt., July 28, 1901.
- ENUTA, Benay (singer); San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 27, 1912.
- IDOR, King (director, producer); Galveston, Tex., Feb. 8, 1895.
- ON STROHEIM, Erich (actor, director); Vienna, Aus., Sept. 22, 1885.
- WALKER, Nancy (Ann Myrtle Swoyer) (actress); Philadelphia, Pa.
- WALKER, Robert (actor); Salt Lake City, Utah.
- WARING, Fred (band leader); Tyrone, Pa., June 9, 1900.
- WATERS, Ethel (actress, singer); Chester, Pa., Oct. 31, 1900.
- WEBB, Clifton (actor); Indiana, 1891.
- WEBSTER, Margaret (actress, director); New York City, Mar. 15, 1905.
- WELLES, Orson (actor, director); Kenosha, Wis., May 6, 1915.
- WEST, Mae (actress); Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1892.
- WHITEMAN, Paul (band leader); Denver, Colo., 1891.
- WHORF, Richard (actor); Winthrop, Mass.
- WIDMARK, Richard (actor); Sunrise, Minn., Dec. 26, 1914.
- WILDE, Cornel (actor); New York City, Oct. 13, 1915.
- WILLIAMS, Esther (actress, swimmer); Los Angeles, Calif.
- WINNINGER, Charles (actor); Athens, Wis., May 26, 1884.
- WOOLLEY, Monte (Edgar) (actor); New York City, Aug. 17, 1888.
- WRIGHT, Teresa (actress); New York City, Oct. 27, 1918.
- WYATT, Jane (actress); Campgaw, N. J., Aug. 12, 1912.
- WYLER, William (director); Mulhouse, Fr., July 1, 1902.
- WYMAN, Jane (Sarah Fulks) (actress); St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 4, 1914.
- WYNN, Ed (Edwin Leopold) (actor); Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1886.
- WYNN, Keenan (actor); New York City, July 27, 1916.
- YOUNG, Loretta (Gretchen) (actress); Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 6, 1913.
- YOUNG, Robert (actor); Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1907.
- YOUNG, Roland (actor); London, Eng., Nov. 11, 1887.
- YURKA, Blanche (actress); St. Paul, Minn., June 19, 1893.
- ZANUCK, Darryl F. (director); Wahoo, Nebr., Sept. 5, 1902.
- ZORINA, Vera (Eva Hartwig) (dancer); Kristiansand, Nor., Jan. 2, 1917.
- ZUKOR, Adolph (producer); Ricse, Hung., Jan. 7, 1873.

Literature

- ADAMIC, Louis (novelist); Blato, Dalmatia, Mar. 23, 1899.
- ADAMS, Franklin P. (columnist); Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1881.
- ADAMS, Samuel Hopkins (novelist); Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1871.
- ADLER, Mortimer J. (philosopher); New York City, Dec. 28, 1902.
- AIKEN, Conrad (poet); Savannah, Ga., Aug. 5, 1889.
- AKINS, Zoë (playwright); Humansville, Mo., Oct. 30, 1886.
- ALDINGTON, Richard (poet); Hampshire, Eng., 1892.
- ALLEN, Hervey (novelist); Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 8, 1889.
- ANDERSON, Maxwell (playwright); Atlantic, Pa., Dec. 15, 1888.
- ARAGON, Louis (poet); 1897.
- ASCH, Sholem (novelist); Kutno, Pol., Nov. 1, 1880.
- AUDEN, Wystan Hugh (poet); York, Eng., Feb. 21, 1907.
- BALDWIN, Faith (novelist); New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1893.
- BARNES, Margaret Ayer (novelist); Chicago, Ill., Apr. 8, 1886.
- BARRY, Philip (playwright); Rochester, N. Y., June 18, 1896.
- BAUM, Vicki (novelist); Vienna, Aus., Jan. 24, 1896.
- BEARD, Mary R. (sociologist); Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5, 1876.
- BEERBOHM, Sir Max (novelist); London, Eng., Aug. 24, 1872.
- BEHRMAN, Samuel N. (playwright); Worcester, Mass., June 9, 1893.
- BEMELMANS, Ludwig (essayist); Meran, Tirol, Apr. 27, 1898.
- BENAVENTE & MARTÍNEZ, Jacinto (playwright); Madrid, Sp., Aug. 12, 1866.
- BENET, William Rose (poet); Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, Feb. 2, 1886.
- BOTTOME, Phyllis (novelist); Rochester, Eng., May 31, 1884.
- BOYLE, Kay (novelist, poet); St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 19, 1903.
- BRECHT, Bertolt (playwright); Augsburg, Bavaria, 1898.
- BROMFIELD, Louis (novelist); Mansfield, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1896.
- BROOKS, Van Wyck (critic); Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 16, 1886.
- BROWN, John Mason (drama critic); Louisville, Ky., July 3, 1900.
- BUCK, Pearl S. (novelist); Hillsboro, W. Va., June 26, 1892.
- BUNIN, Ivan (novelist); Voronezh, Rus., Oct. 10, 1870.
- CABELL, James Branch (novelist); Richmond, Va., Apr. 14, 1879.
- CAIN, James M. (novelist); Annapolis, Md., July 1, 1892.
- CALDWELL, Erskine (novelist); White Oak, Ga., Dec. 17, 1903.
- CAMUS, Albert (novelist); Algiers, 1913.
- CANBY, Henry Seidel (critic); Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6, 1878.
- CAPOTE, Truman (novelist); New Orleans, La., Sept. 30, 1924.
- CARROLL, Paul Vincent (playwright); Dundalk, Ire., July 10, 1900.
- CHASE, Stuart (economist); Somersworth, N. H., Mar. 8, 1888.
- CHRISTIE, Agatha (novelist); Torquay, Eng., 1892.
- COCTEAU, Jean (poet, playwright); Maisons-Laffitte, Fr., July 5, 1891.
- COFFIN, Robert P. T. (poet); Brunswick, Maine, Mar. 18, 1892.
- COLUM, Padraic (poet, playwright); Longford, Ire., Dec. 8, 1881.
- COMMAGER, Henry S. (historian); Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 25, 1902.
- CONNELLY, Marc (playwright); McKeesport, Pa., Dec. 13, 1890.
- CORWIN, Norman (radio dramatist); Boston, Mass., May 3, 1910.
- COSTAIN, Thomas Bertram (novelist); Brantford, Can., May 8, 1885.
- COWARD, Noel (playwright); Teddington, Eng., Dec. 16, 1899.
- COWLEY, Malcolm (critic, editor); Bel-sano, Pa., Aug. 24, 1898.
- COZZENS, James Gould (novelist); Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19, 1903.
- CROCE, Benedetto (philosopher); Pescasseroli, It., Feb. 25, 1866.
- CRONIN, Archibald J. (novelist); Cardross, Scot., July 19, 1896.
- CROTHERS, Rachel (playwright); Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 12, 1878.
- CROUSE, Russel (playwright); Findlay, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1893.
- CUMMINGS, Edward E. (poet); Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14, 1894.
- DAVENPORT, Marcia (novelist); New York City, June 9, 1903.
- DAVIS, Elmer (novelist, essayist); Aurora, Ind., Jan. 13, 1890.
- DE LA MARE, Walter (poet); Charlton, Eng., Apr. 25, 1873.
- DEUTSCH, Babette (poet, novelist); New York City, Sept. 22, 1895.

- DE VOTO, Bernard (novelist, critic); Ogden, Utah, Jan. 11, 1897.
- DEWEY, John (philosopher); Burlington, Vt., Oct. 20, 1859.
- DOS PASSOS, John (novelist); Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, 1896.
- DOUGLAS, Lloyd (novelist); Columbia City, Ind., Aug. 27, 1877.
- DOUGLAS, Norman (novelist); Scotland, Dec. 8, 1868.
- MAURIER, Daphne (novelist); London, Eng., May 13, 1907.
- EASTMAN, Max (social writer); Canandaigua, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1883.
- EDMAN, Irwin (philosopher); New York City, Nov. 28, 1896.
- EDMONDS, Walter (novelist); Boonville, N. Y., July 15, 1903.
- ELIOT, Thomas S. (poet, essayist); St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1888.
- ERSKINE, John (novelist); New York City, Oct. 5, 1879.
- FADIMAN, Clifton (critic); New York City, May 15, 1904.
- FARRELL, James T. (novelist); Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1904.
- FAST, Howard (novelist); New York City, Nov. 11, 1914.
- FAULKNER, William (novelist); New Albany, Miss., Sept. 25, 1897.
- FERBER, Edna (novelist); Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 15, 1887.
- FEUCHTWANGER, Lion (novelist); Munich, Ger., July 7, 1884.
- FISHER, Dorothy Canfield (novelist); Lawrence, Kans., Feb. 17, 1879.
- FISHER, Vardis (novelist); Annis, Idaho, Mar. 31, 1895.
- FLETCHER, John Gould (poet); Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 3, 1886.
- FORSTER, Edward M. (novelist); England, 1879.
- FRANK, Waldo (novelist); Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 25, 1889.
- FRANKEN, Rose (playwright, novelist); Gainesville, Tex., 1898.
- FREEMAN, Douglas S. (historian); Lynchburg, Va., May 16, 1886.
- FROST, Robert (poet); San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 26, 1875.
- GALLICO, Paul (short story writer); New York City, July 26, 1897.
- GANNETT, Lewis (critic); Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1891.
- GARDNER, Erle Stanley (novelist); Malden, Mass., July 17, 1889.
- GIDE, André (novelist, essayist); Paris, Fr., Nov. 21, 1869.
- GOLDING, Louis (novelist); Manchester, Eng., Nov. 19, 1895.
- GRAVES, Robert (poet, novelist); London, Eng., July 26, 1895.
- GREEN, Julian (novelist); Paris, Fr., Sept. 6, 1900.
- GREEN, Paul (playwright); Lillington, N. C., Mar. 17, 1894.
- GREGORY, Horace (poet); Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 10, 1898.
- GUNTHER, John (correspondent); Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1901.
- HACKETT, Francis (critic, novelist); Kilkenny, Ire., Jan. 21, 1883.
- HAMMETT, Dashiell (novelist); St. Marys Co., Md., May 27, 1894.
- HAMSUN, Knut (novelist); Lom, Nor., Aug. 4, 1859.
- HART, Moss (playwright); New York City, Oct. 24, 1904.
- HECHT, Ben (novelist, playwright); New York City, Feb. 28, 1894.
- HELLMAN, Lillian (playwright); New Orleans, La., June 20, 1905.
- HEMINGWAY, Ernest (novelist); Oak Park, Ill., July 21, 1898.
- HERSEY, John R. (novelist); Tientsin, China, June 17, 1914.
- HESSE, Hermann (novelist); Calw, Ger., July 2, 1877.
- HILLYER, Robert S. (poet); East Orange, N. J., June 3, 1895.
- HILTON, James (novelist); Leigh, Eng., Sept. 9, 1900.
- HOOK, Sidney (philosopher); New York City, Dec. 20, 1902.
- HOUSMAN, Laurence (playwright, novelist); Bromsgrove, Eng., July 18, 1865.
- HUGHES, Langston (poet); Joplin, Mo., Feb. 1, 1902.
- HURST, Fannie (novelist); Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1889.
- HUXLEY, Aldous (novelist, essayist); Godalming, Eng., July 26, 1894.
- ISHERWOOD, Christopher (novelist); Disley, Cheshire, Eng., Aug. 26, 1904.
- JACKSON, Charles (novelist); Summit, N. J., Apr. 6, 1903.
- JAMESON, Margaret Storm (novelist); Whitby, Eng., 1897.
- JEFFERS, Robinson (poet); Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10, 1887.
- JENSEN, Johannes V. (novelist, poet); Farsø, N. Jutland, Jan. 20, 1873.
- JOHNSON, Josephine Winslow (novelist); Kirkwood, Mo., June 20, 1910.
- JOSEPHSON, Matthew (critic, biographer); Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1899.
- KANTOR, MacKinlay (novelist); Webster City, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1904.
- KAUFMAN, George S. (playwright); Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 16, 1889.

- KAZIN**, Alfred (critic); Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1915.
- KELLAND**, Clarence Budington (novelist); Portland, Mich., July 11, 1881.
- KENNEDY**, Margaret (novelist); London, Eng., 1896.
- KEYES**, Frances Parkinson (novelist); Univ. of Va., July 21, 1885.
- KIERAN**, John (editor); New York City, Aug. 2, 1892.
- KINGSLEY**, Sidney (Sidney Kirschner) (playwright); N. Y. C., Oct. 18, 1906.
- KOESTLER**, Arthur (novelist); Budapest, Hung., Sept. 5, 1905.
- KOMROFF**, Manuel (novelist); New York City, Sept. 7, 1890.
- KREYMBORG**, Alfred (poet); New York City, Dec. 10, 1883.
- LA FARGE**, Christopher (poet, novelist); New York City, Dec. 10, 1897.
- LA FARGE**, Oliver (novelist); New York City, Dec. 19, 1901.
- LASKI**, Harold J. (social writer); Manchester, Eng., June 30, 1893.
- LAWSON**, John Howard (playwright); New York City, Sept. 25, 1895.
- LEAF**, Munro (children's writer); Hamilton, Md., Dec. 4, 1905.
- LEHMANN**, Rosamond (novelist); London, Eng., 1903.
- LERNER**, Max (social writer); Minsk, Rus., Dec. 20, 1902.
- LEWIS**, Sinclair (novelist); Sauk Center, Minn., Feb. 7, 1885.
- LEWISOHN**, Ludwig (novelist, critic); Berlin, Ger., May 30, 1883.
- LIN** Yutang (philosopher); Changchow, China, Oct. 10, 1895.
- LINDSAY**, Howard (playwright); Waterford, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1889.
- LOWELL**, Robert (Traill Spence, Jr.) (poet); Boston, Mass., Mar. 1, 1917.
- MACARTHUR**, Charles (playwright); Scranton, Pa., Nov. 5, 1895.
- MACLEISH**, Archibald (poet); Glencoe, Ill., May 7, 1892.
- MAILER**, Norman (novelist); Long Branch, N. J., Jan. 31, 1923.
- MALRAUX**, André (novelist); Paris, Fr., Nov. 3, 1895.
- MANN**, Thomas (novelist); Lübeck, Ger., June 6, 1875.
- MARITAIN**, Jacques (philosopher); Paris, Fr., Nov. 18, 1882.
- MARQUAND**, John P. (novelist); Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10, 1893.
- MARTIN DU GARD**, Roger (novelist); Neuilly-sur-Seine, Fr., 1881.
- MASEFIELD**, John (poet); Ledbury, Eng., June 1, 1878.
- MASON**, F. van Wyck (novelist); Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1901.
- MASTERS**, Edgar Lee (poet); Garnett, Kans., Aug. 23, 1869.
- MAUGHAM**, William Somerset (novelist); Paris, Fr., Jan. 25, 1874.
- MAUROIS**, André (Émile Herzog) (novelist); Elbeuf, Fr., July 26, 1885.
- MENCKEN**, Henry L. (critic); Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, 1880.
- MICHENER**, James A. (novelist); New York City, Feb. 3, 1907.
- MILLAY**, Edna St. Vincent (poet); Rockland, Maine, Feb. 22, 1892.
- MILLER**, Arthur (playwright, novelist); New York City, 1915.
- MILNE**, Alan A. (novelist, playwright); London, Eng., Jan. 18, 1882.
- MISTRAL**, Gabriela (Lucila Godoy Alcayaga) (poet); Vicuña, Chile, Apr. 7, 1889.
- MOLNAR**, Ferenc (playwright); Budapest, Hung., Jan. 12, 1878.
- MORGAN**, Charles (novelist); Kent, Eng., Jan. 22, 1894.
- MORLEY**, Christopher (novelist); Haverford, Pa., May 5, 1890.
- MOTLEY**, Willard (novelist); Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1912.
- NASH**, Ogden (poet, humorist); Rye, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1902.
- NATHAN**, Robert (novelist); New York City, Jan. 2, 1894.
- NEVINS**, Allan (historian); Camp Point, Ill., May 20, 1890.
- NEXÖ**, Martin Andersen (novelist); Copenhagen, Den., June 26, 1869.
- NORRIS**, Kathleen (novelist); San Francisco, Calif., July 16, 1880.
- NOYES**, Alfred (poet); Wolverhampton, Eng., Sept. 16, 1880.
- O'CASEY**, Sean (playwright); Dublin, Ire., 1881.
- ODETS**, Clifford (playwright); Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1906.
- O'FLAHERTY**, Liam (novelist); Aran Is., Ire., 1897.
- O'HARA**, John (story writer, novelist); Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 31, 1905.
- O'NEILL**, Eugene (playwright); New York City, Oct. 16, 1888.
- ORTEGA y GASSET**, José (social writer); Madrid, Sp., May 9, 1883.
- ORWELL**, George (Eric Blair) (novelist, essayist); Motihari, Bengal, 1903.
- PARKER**, Dorothy (poet, story writer); West End, N. J., Aug. 22, 1893.
- PAUL**, Elliot (novelist); Malden, Mass., Feb. 13, 1891.
- PEATIE**, Donald Culross (nature writer); Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1898.

- PERELMAN, Sidney J. (humorist, playwright); Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1904.
- PORTER, Katherine Anne (story writer); Indian Creek, Tex., May 15, 1894.
- POUND, Ezra (poet); Halley, Idaho, Oct. 30, 1885.
- PRIESTLEY, John B. (novelist, playwright); Bradford, Eng., Sept. 13, 1894.
- PROKOSCH, Frederic (novelist); Madison, Wis., May 17, 1908.
- RANSOM, John Crowe (poet); Pulaski, Tenn., Apr. 30, 1888.
- RAWLINGS, Marjorie Kinnan (novelist); Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1896.
- REMARQUE, Erich Maria (novelist); Osnabrück, Ger., June 22, 1898.
- RICE, Elmer (Elmer Reizenstein) (playwright); N. Y. C., Sept. 28, 1892.
- RICHARDS, Ivor Armstrong (critic); Sandbach, Eng., Feb. 26, 1893.
- ROBERTS, Kenneth (novelist); Kennebunk, Maine, Dec. 8, 1885.
- ROMAINS, Jules (Louis Farigoule) (novelist); Saint-Julien Chaptell, Fr., Aug. 26, 1885.
- RUSSELL, Bertrand (philosopher); Trelleck, Eng., May 18, 1872.
- SABATINI, Rafael (novelist); Jesi, It., Apr. 29, 1875.
- SACKVILLE-WEST, Victoria (poet, novelist); Sevenoaks, Eng., Mar. 9, 1892.
- SANDBURG, Carl (poet, biographer); Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 6, 1878.
- SANTAYANA, George (philosopher, poet); Madrid, Sp., Dec. 16, 1863.
- SAROYAN, William (story writer, playwright); Fresno, Calif., Aug. 31, 1908.
- SARTRE, Jean-Paul (philosopher); Paris, Fr., June 21, 1905.
- SASSOON, Siegfried (poet); Matfield, Eng., Sept. 8, 1886.
- SCHLESINGER, Arthur M., Jr. (historian); Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1917.
- SCHLESINGER, Arthur M., Sr. (historian); Xenia, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1888.
- SHAW, George Bernard (playwright); Dublin, Ire., July 26, 1856.
- SHAW, Irwin (playwright, novelist); New York City, Feb. 27, 1913.
- SHEAN, Vincent (novelist, essayist); Pana, Ill., Dec. 5, 1899.
- SHERIFF, Robert (playwright); Kingston-on-Thames, Eng., June 6, 1896.
- SHERWOOD, Robert E. (playwright); New Rochelle, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1896.
- SHOLOKHOV, Mikhail (novelist); Veshenskaya, Rus., 1905.
- SILLANPÄÄ, Frans Eemil (novelist); Hämeenkyrö, Fin., Sept. 16, 1888.
- SILONE, Ignazio (Secondo Tranquilli) (novelist); Pescina del Marsi, It., May 1, 1900.
- SINCLAIR, Upton (novelist); Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1878.
- SITWELL, Edith (poet); Scarborough, Eng., 1887.
- SITWELL, Sir Osbert (poet, satirist); London, Eng., Dec. 6, 1892.
- SITWELL, Sacheverell (poet, art critic); Scarborough, Eng., 1897.
- SMITH, Betty (novelist); Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1904.
- SMITH, Lillian (novelist); Jasper, Fla., 1897.
- SPENDER, Stephen (poet); nr. London, Eng., Feb. 28, 1909.
- STALLINGS, Laurence (novelist, playwright); Macon, Ga., Nov. 25, 1894.
- STEINBECK, John (novelist); Salinas, Calif., Feb. 27, 1902.
- STEPHENS, James (novelist, poet); Dublin, Ire., 1882.
- STONE, Irving (biographer); San Francisco, Calif., July 14, 1903.
- STONG, Philip (novelist); Keosauqua, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1899.
- STRIBLING, Thomas S. (novelist); Clifton, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1881.
- STRUTHER, Jan (Joyce Anstruther) (novelist); London, Eng., June 6, 1901.
- STUART, Jesse (poet, novelist); W-Hollow, Ky., Aug. 8, 1907.
- SUCKOW, Ruth (novelist); Hawarden, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1892.
- SULLIVAN, Mark (political writer); Avondale, Pa., Sept. 10, 1874.
- TATE, Allen (poet); Winchester, Ky., Nov. 19, 1899.
- THURBER, James (humorist); Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1894.
- TOYNBEE, Arnold J. (historian); London, Eng., Apr. 14, 1889.
- UTERMAYER, Louis (poet, anthologist); New York City, Oct. 1, 1885.
- VAN DOREN, Carl (critic, biographer); Hope, Ill., Sept. 10, 1885.
- VAN DOREN, Mark (poet, critic); Hope, Ill., June 13, 1894.
- VAN DRUTEN, John (playwright); London, Eng., June 1, 1901.
- WAKEMAN, Frederic (novelist); Scranton, Kans., Dec. 26, 1909.
- WARNER, Sylvia Townsend (novelist, poet); Harrow-on-the-Hill, Eng., 1893.
- WARREN, Robert Penn (novelist); Guthrie, Ky., Apr. 24, 1905.
- WAUGH, Alexander (novelist); London, Eng., July 8, 1898.
- WAUGH, Evelyn (novelist); London, Eng., 1903.
- WEIDMAN, Jerome (novelist); New York City, Apr. 4, 1913.
- WESCOTT, Glenway (novelist); Kewaskum, Wis., Apr. 11, 1901.

WEST, Rebecca (Cicely Fairfield) (novelist); Edinburgh, Scot., Dec. 25, 1892.

WHITE, Elwyn B. (poet, humorist); Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 11, 1899.

WILDER, Thornton (novelist, playwright); Madison, Wis., Apr. 17, 1897.

WILLIAMS, Ben Ames (novelist); Macon, Miss., Mar. 7, 1889.

WILLIAMS, Emlyn (playwright); Mostyn, Wales, Nov. 26, 1905.

WILLIAMS, Tennessee (Thomas L.) (playwright); Columbus, Miss., Mar. 26, 1914.

WILLIAMS, Wm. Carlos (novelist, poet); Rutherford, N. J., Sept. 17, 1883.

WILSON, Edmund (critic, novelist); Red Bank, N. J., May 8, 1895.

WILSON, Margaret (novelist); Traer, Iowa, Jan. 16, 1882.

WINWAR, Frances (Francesca Vinciguerra) (novelist); Taormina, Sicily, May 3, 1900.

WRIGHT, Richard (novelist); near Natchez, Miss., Sept. 4, 1908.

WYLIE, Philip (novelist); Beverly, Mass., May 12, 1902.

YERBY, Frank (novelist); Augusta, Ga., Sept. 5, 1916.

ZWEIG, Arnold (novelist); Grosz-Glogau, Silesia, Nov. 10, 1887.

Science

ABBOT, Charles G. (astrophysicist); Willton, N. H., May 31, 1872.

ALEXANDERSON, Ernst F. W. (engineer, inventor); Uppsala, Swed., Jan. 25, 1878.

ANDERSON, Carl D. (physicist); New York City, Sept. 3, 1905.

ANDREWS, Roy Chapman (zoologist, explorer); Beloit, Wis., Jan. 26, 1884.

APPLETON, Sir Edward V. (physicist); England, Sept. 6, 1892.

ARMSTRONG, Edwin H. (engineer); New York City, Dec. 18, 1890.

BAADE, Walter (astronomer); Schroetingshausen, Ger., Mar. 24, 1893.

BEEBE, William (zoologist); Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1877.

BLACKETT, Patrick M. S. (physicist); Nov. 18, 1897.

BLODGETT, Katharine B. (physicist); Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1898.

BOHR, Niels (physicist); Copenhagen, Den., Oct. 7, 1885.

BRAGG, Sir William L. (physicist); Adelaide, Austr., Mar. 31, 1890.

BRIDGMAN, Percy W. (physicist); Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 21, 1882.

BUSH, Vannevar (engineer); Everett, Mass., Mar. 11, 1890.

BYRD, Richard E. (explorer); Winchester, Va., Oct. 25, 1888.

CHADWICK, Sir James (physicist); England, Oct. 29, 1891.

COLE, Rufus (physician); Rowsburg, Ohio, Apr. 30, 1872.

COMPTON, Arthur H. (physicist); Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1892.

COMPTON, Karl T. (physicist); Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1887.

CONDON, Edward U. (physicist); Alamo-gordo, N. Mex., Mar. 2, 1902.

COOLIDGE, William D. (physical chemist); Hudson, Mass., Oct. 23, 1873.

CORI, Carl F. (biochemist); Prague, Czech., Dec. 15, 1896.

CORI, Gerty T. (biochemist); Prague, Czech., Aug. 15, 1896.

DAM, Henrik (biochemist); Copenhagen, Den., Feb. 21, 1895.

DAVISSON, Clinton J. (physicist); Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 22, 1881.

DE BROGLIE, Louis Victor (physicist); Dieppe, Fr., Aug. 15, 1892.

DE KRUIF, Paul (science writer); Zeeland, Mich., Mar. 2, 1890.

DIRAC, Paul A. M. (physicist); Bristol, Eng., Aug. 8, 1902.

DOISY, Edward A. (biochemist); Hume, Ill., Nov. 13, 1893.

DUNNING, John R. (physicist); Shelby, Nebr., Sept. 24, 1907.

EINSTEIN, Albert (physicist); Ulm, Ger., Mar. 14, 1879.

ELLSWORTH, Lincoln (explorer, engineer); Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1880.

ERLANGER, Joseph (physiologist); San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 5, 1874.

EVANS, Herbert M. (anatomist); Modesto, Calif., Sept. 23, 1882.

FERMI, Enrico (physicist); Rome, It., Sept. 29, 1901.

FLEMING, Sir Alexander (bacteriologist); Lochfield, Eng., 1881.

HAHN, Otto (physical chemist); Frankfort on Main, Ger., Mar., 8, 1879.

HALDANE, John B. S. (geneticist); England, Nov. 5, 1892.

HEISENBERG, Werner (physicist); Germany, Dec. 5, 1901.

HEISER, Victor G. (hygienist); Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 5, 1873.

HOGBEN, Lancelot (biologist); Southsea, Eng., Dec. 9, 1895.

HOOTON, Earnest A. (anthropologist); Clemansville, Wis., Nov. 20, 1887.

HOUSSAY, Bernardo A. (physiologist); Buenos Aires, Arg., Apr. 10, 1887.

- HUBBARD, Father Bernard R. (geologist, explorer); San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 24, 1888.
- HUBBLE, Edwin P. (astronomer); Marshfield, Mo., Nov. 20, 1889.
- HUNTINGTON, Ellsworth (geographer); Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 16, 1876.
- HUXLEY, Julian S. (biologist); England, June 22, 1887.
- JOLIOT-CURIE, Frédéric (physicist); Paris, Fr., Mar. 19, 1900.
- JOLIOT-CURIE, Irène (physicist); France, Sept. 12, 1897.
- JUNG, Carl G. (psychiatrist); Basel, Switz., July 26, 1875.
- KAPITZA, Peter L. (physicist); Kronstadt, Rus., July 8, 1894.
- KENNY, "Sister" Elizabeth (nurse); Warialdo, Austr., Sept. 20, 1886.
- KETTERING, Charles F. (engineer); b. nr. Loudonville, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1876.
- KINSEY, Alfred C. (zoologist, sexologist); Hoboken, N. J., June 23, 1894.
- LANGMUIR, Irving (chemist); Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1881.
- LAWRENCE, Ernest O. (physicist); Canton, S. Dak., Aug. 8, 1901.
- LYNCH, Rev. J. Joseph (seismologist); London, Eng., Dec. 6, 1894.
- MACNIDER, William (pharmacologist); Chapel Hill, N. C., June 25, 1881.
- MAYO, Charles W. (surgeon); Rochester, Minn., July 28, 1898.
- MEITNER, Lise (physicist); Vienna, Aus., Nov. 7, 1878.
- MENNINGER, William C. (psychiatrist); Topeka, Kans., Oct. 15, 1899.
- MILLIKAN, Robert A. (physicist); Morrison, Ill., Mar. 22, 1868.
- MINOT, George R. (physician); Boston, Mass., Dec. 2, 1885.
- MOULTON, Forest R. (astronomer); b. nr. Le Roy, Mich., Apr. 29, 1872.
- MUELLER, Paul (chemist); Olten, Switz., Jan. 12, 1899.
- MURPHY, William P. (physician); Stoughton, Wis., Feb. 6, 1892.
- NORDEN, Carl L. (inventor); Semarang, Java, Apr. 23, 1880.
- OPPENHEIMER, J. Robert (physicist); New York City, Apr. 22, 1904.
- PAINTER, Theophilus S. (zoologist); Salem, Va., Aug. 22, 1889.
- PARRAN, Thomas (surgeon); St. Leonard, Md., Sept. 28, 1892.
- PICCARD, Auguste (physicist); Basel, Switz., Jan. 28, 1884.
- PICCARD, Jean Félix (aero. eng.); Basel, Switz., Jan. 28, 1884.
- RABI, Isidor I. (physicist); Raymanou, Aus., July 29, 1898.
- ROBINSON, Sir Robert (chemist); England, Sept. 13, 1886.
- RUSSELL, Henry N. (astronomer); Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1877.
- SABIN, Florence R. (anatomist); Central City, Colo., Nov. 9, 1871.
- SCHWEITZER, Albert (physician); Kay-sersburg, Alsace, Jan. 14, 1875.
- SEABORG, Glenn T. (nuclear chemist); Ishpeming, Mich., Apr. 19, 1912.
- SHAPLEY, Harlow (astronomer); Nashville, Mo., Nov. 2, 1885.
- SIEGBAHN, Karl M. G. (physicist); Örebro, Swed., Dec. 3, 1886.
- SIKORSKY, Igor I. (aircraft designer); Kiev, Rus., May 25, 1889.
- SMYTH, Henry DeWolf (physicist); Clinton, N. Y., May 1, 1898.
- STEENBOCK, Harry (biochemist); Charles-town, Wis., Aug. 16, 1886.
- STEFANSSON, Vilhjalmur (explorer); Arnes, Can., Nov. 3, 1879.
- TISELIUS, Arne (biochemist); Stockholm, Swed., Aug. 10, 1902.
- UREY, Harold C. (chemist); Walkerton, Ind., Apr. 29, 1893.
- WAKSMAN, Selman A. (microbiologist); Priluki, Rus., July 2, 1888.
- WHIPPLE, George H. (pathologist); Ashland, N. H., Aug. 28, 1878.
- ZWORYKIN, Vladimir K. (physicist); Mouron, Rus., July 30, 1889.

Public Affairs

- ABDULLAH IBN HUSSEIN (King, Jord.); Mecca, Hejaz, 1882.
- ACHESON, Dean (U. S. Sec. State); Middletown, Conn., Apr. 11, 1893.
- ALEMÁN, Miguel (Pres., Mex.); Sayula, Mex., Sept. 29, 1903.
- ATTLEE, Clement R. (Pr. Min., Brit.); London, Eng., Jan. 3, 1883.
- AURIOL, Vincent (Pres., Fr.); Revel, Fr., Aug. 27, 1884.
- AUSTIN, Warren R. (U. S. Perm. Rep. to U. N.); Highgate, Vt., Nov. 12, 1877.
- AZZAM PASHA, Abdul Rahman (Sec. Gen., Arab Lea.); Shobak, Egy., Mar. 8, 1893.
- BARKLEY, Alben W. (Vice Pres., U. S.); Graves Co., Ky., Nov. 24, 1877.
- BARUCH, Bernard (financier); Camden, S. C., Aug. 19, 1870.
- BEN-GURION, David (Prem., Israel); Płońsk, Pol., Oct. 16, 1886.

- BEVIN, Ernest (For. Sec., Brit.); Winsford, Eng., Mar. 9, 1881.
- BIDAULT, Georges (Prem., Fr.); Moulins, Fr., Oct. 5, 1899.
- BIERUT, Boleslaw (Boleslaw Krasnodebski) (Pres., Pol.); Lublin, Pol., Apr. 19, 1892.
- BJÖRNSSON, Sveinn (Pres., Ice.); Iceland, Feb. 27, 1881.
- BLACK, Hugo L. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Harlan, Ala., Feb. 27, 1886.
- BLUM, Léon (former Prem., Fr.); Paris, Fr., Apr. 9, 1872.
- BOYLE, William M., Jr. (Chmn., Dem. Natl. Comm.); Leavenworth, Kans., Feb. 3, 1902.
- BRADLEY, Omar N. (Chmn., Jnt. Chfs. of Staff, U. S.); Clark, Mo., Feb. 12, 1893.
- BURTON, Harold H. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 22, 1888.
- BYRNES, James F. (former U. S. Sec. State); Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1879.
- CADOGAN, Sir Alexander (Brit. Perm. Rep. to U. N.); England, Nov. 25, 1884.
- CHIANG Kai-shek (former Pres., China); Feng-hwa, China, Oct. 31, 1887.
- CHIFLEY, Joseph B. (Pr. Min., Austr.); Bathurst, Austr., Sept. 22, 1885.
- CHOU En-lai (Communist ldr., China); Huaiyin, China, 1898.
- CHURCHILL, Winston (former Pr. Min., Brit.); Oxfordshire, Eng., Nov. 30, 1874.
- CLARK, Thomas C. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Dallas, Tex., Sept. 23, 1899.
- CONNALLY, Thomas T. (U. S. Sen., Tex.); McLennan Co., Tex., Aug. 19, 1877.
- COOPER, John Sherman (U. N. Del., U. S.); Somerset, Ky., Aug. 23, 1901.
- COSTELLO, John A. (Pr. Min., Ire.); near Dublin, Ire., June 20, 1891.
- CRIPPS, Sir Stafford (Chanc. of Exch., Brit.); Parmoor Manor, Eng., Apr. 24, 1889.
- DALTON, Hugh (Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster, Brit.); Neath, Wales, Aug. 26, 1887.
- DE GAULLE, Charles (wartime ldr., Fr.); Lille, Fr., Nov. 22, 1890.
- DE VALERA, Éamon (former Pr. Min., Ire.); New York City, Oct. 14, 1882.
- DEWEY, Thomas E. (Gov., N. Y.); Owosso, Mich., Mar. 24, 1902.
- DOUGLAS, Lewis W. (U. S. Amb. to Brit.); Bisbee, Ariz., July 2, 1894.
- DOUGLAS, William O. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Maine, Minn., Oct. 16, 1898.
- DULLES, John Foster (U. S. Sen., N. Y.); Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1888.
- DUTRA, Eurico G. (Pres., Braz.); Cuiabá, Braz., May 18, 1885.
- EDEN, Anthony (former For. Sec., Brit.); England, June 12, 1897.
- EINAUDI, Luigi (Pres., It.); Carrù, It., Mar. 24, 1874.
- EISENHOWER, Dwight D. (Pres., Colum. U.); Denison, Tex., Oct. 14, 1890.
- EVATT, Herbert V. (Min. for Ext. Aff., Austr.); East Maitland, Austr., Apr. 30, 1894.
- FAROUK I (King, Egy.); Cairo, Egy., Feb. 11, 1920.
- FRANCO, Francisco (Ch. of State, Sp.); El Ferrol, Sp., Dec. 4, 1892.
- FRANKFURTER, Felix (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Vienna, Aus., Nov. 15, 1882.
- FRANKS, Sir Oliver S. (Brit. Amb. to U. S.); England, Feb. 16, 1905.
- FREDERICK IX (King, Den.); near Copenhagen, Den., Mar. 11, 1899.
- GABRIELSON, Guy G. (Chmn., Rep. Natl. Comm.); Sioux Rapids, Iowa, May 22, 1891.
- GASPERI, Alcide de (Prem., It.); Pieve Tesino, Aus.-Hung., Apr. 3, 1881.
- GEORGE VI (King, Eng.); Sandringham, Eng., Dec. 14, 1895.
- GOTTWALD, Klement (Pres., Czech.); Dědice, Moravia, Nov. 23, 1896.
- GREEN, William (Pres., AFL, U. S.); Coshocton, Ohio, Mar. 3, 1873.
- GROMYKO, Andrei A. (Dep. For. Min., U.S.S.R.); Starye Gromyki, Rus., July 5, 1909.
- GUSTAVUS V (King, Swed.); Drottningholm, Swed., June 16, 1858.
- HAAKON VII (King, Nor.); Denmark, Aug. 3, 1872.
- HAILE SELASSIE I (Emp., Eth.); Ethiopia, July 17, 1891.
- HARRIMAN, W. Averell (U. S. Amb. of ERP); Nov. 15, 1891.
- HERSHEY, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. (Sel. Serv. Dir., U. S.); Steuben Co., Ind., Sept. 12, 1893.
- HEUSS, Theodor (Pres., Fed. Rep. of Ger.); Brackenheim, Ger., Jan. 31, 1884.
- HIROHITO (Emp., Jap.); Japan, Apr. 29, 1901.
- HOFFMAN, Paul (ECA Dir., U. S.); Chicago, Ill., Apr. 26, 1891.
- HOOVER, Herbert C. (former Pres., U. S.); West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1874.
- HOOVER, J. Edgar (Dir., FBI, U. S.); Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1895.
- IBN SA'UD (King, Saudi Arabia); Riyadh, Arab., c.1880.
- İNÖNÜ, İsmet (Pres., Turk.); Smyrna, Turk., Sept. 24, 1884.
- JACKSON, Robert H. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Spring Creek, Pa., Feb. 13, 1892.
- JESSUP, Philip C. (Amb.-at-large, U. S.); New York City, Jan. 5, 1897.
- JOHNSON, Louis A. (U. S. Sec. Def.); Roanoke, Va., Jan. 10, 1891.

- JULIANA** (Queen, Neth.); The Hague, Neth., Apr. 30, 1909.
- KHAN**, Liaquat Ali (Pr. Min., Pakistan); Karnal, E. Punjab., Oct. 1, 1895.
- KING**, William L. Mackenzie (former Pr. Min., Can.); Berlin, Can., Dec. 17, 1874.
- KIRK**, Adm. Alan G. (U. S. Amb. to U.S.S.R.); Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1888.
- KRUG**, Julius A. (U. S. Sec. Int.); Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1907.
- LEOPOLD III** (former King, Belg.); Nov. 3, 1901.
- LEWIS**, John L. (Pres., UMW, U. S.); Lucas, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1880.
- LIE**, Trygve (Sec. Gen., U. N.); Oslo, Nor., July 16, 1896.
- LILIENTHAL**, David E. (Chmn., Atomic Energy Comm.); Morton, Ill., July 8, 1899.
- MacARTHUR**, Gen. Douglas (Comm., Allied Occup. Forces, Jap.); Little Rock barracks, Ark., Jan. 26, 1880.
- McGRATH**, J. Howard (U. S. Atty. Gen.); Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 28, 1903.
- McNEIL**, Hector (Min. of State, Brit.); Garelochhead, Scot., Mar. 10, 1910.
- MALIK**, Yakov A. (Sov. Perm. Rep. to U. N.); Ukraine, 1906.
- MAO**, Tse-tung (Communist ldr., China); Shao Shan, China, 1893.
- MARSHALL**, George C. (former U. S. Sec. State); Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 31, 1880.
- MARTIN**, Joseph W., Jr. (Min. Ldr., House, U. S.); North Attleboro, Mass., Nov. 3, 1884.
- MICHAEL I** (or Mihai) (former King, Rum.); Sinaia, Rum., Oct. 25, 1921.
- MINTON**, Sherman (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Georgetown, Ind., Oct. 20, 1890.
- MOLOTOV**, Vyacheslav M. (V. M. Skryabin) (Dep. Prem., U.S.S.R.); Kukarka, Rus., Mar. 9, 1890.
- MORRISON**, Herbert S. (Lord Pres. of Counc., Brit.); London, Eng., Jan. 3, 1888.
- MURRAY**, Philip (Pres., CIO, U. S.); Blantyre, Scot., May 25, 1886.
- NAZIMUDDIN**, Khawaja (Gov. Gen., Pakistan); Dacca, Bengal, July 19, 1894.
- NEHRU**, Jawaharlal (Pr. Min., India); Allahabad, India, Nov. 14, 1889.
- O'DWYER**, William (Mayor, N. Y. C.); Bohola, Ire., July 11, 1890.
- O'KELLY**, Séan (Pres., Ire.); Dublin, Ire., Aug. 25, 1882.
- PAASIKIVI**, Juho K. (Pres., Fin.); Tampere, Fin., Nov. 27, 1870.
- PANDIT**, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi (Indian Amb. to U. S.); Allahabad, India, Aug. 18, 1900.
- PANYUSHKIN**, Alexander S. (Sov. Amb. to U. S.); Kuibyshev, Rus., June, 1905.
- PAUKER**, Ana (Ana Rabinsohn) (For. Min., Rum.); Codaesti, Moldavia, 1893.
- PAUL I** (King, Gr.); Athens, Gr., Dec. 14, 1901.
- PEARSON**, Lester B. (Ext. Aff. Sec., Can.); Toronto, Can., Apr. 23, 1897.
- PERÓN**, Juan D. (Pres., Arg.); near Lobos, Arg., Oct. 8, 1895.
- PIUS XII** (Eugenio Pacelli) (Pope); Rome, It., Mar. 2, 1876.
- QUIRINO**, Elpidio (Pres., Phil.); Vigan, Luzon, Phil., Nov. 16, 1890.
- RAJAGOPALACHARI**, Chakravarthi (Gov. Gen., India); Hosur, India, 1879.
- RAYBURN**, Sam (Spkr., House, U. S.); Roane Co., Tenn., Jan. 6, 1882.
- REED**, Stanley F. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Mason Co., Ky., Dec. 31, 1884.
- RENNER**, Karl (Pres., Aus.); Dolne-Dunajovice, Moravia, Dec. 14, 1870.
- REUTHER**, Walter P. (Pres., UAW, U. S.); Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 1, 1907.
- RHEE**, Syngman (Pres., Kor.); Whanghal Prov., Kor., Apr. 26, 1875.
- ROOSEVELT**, Eleanor (U. N. Del., U. S.); New York City, Oct. 11, 1884.
- ST. LAURENT**, Louis Stephen (Pr. Min., Can.); Compton, Que., Can., Feb. 1, 1882.
- SALAZAR**, António de Oliveira (Prem., Port.); Santa Comba, Port., 1889.
- SCHUMACHER**, Kurt (Soc. Dem. Chmn., Ger.); Kulm, W. Prus., Oct. 13, 1895.
- SCHUMAN**, Robert (For. Min., Fr.); Luxembourg, Luxem., June 29, 1886.
- SCHVERNIK**, Nikolai M. (Chmn., Presidium of Sup. Counc., U.S.S.R.); Russia, 1888.
- SFORZA**, Count Carlo (For. Min., It.); Montignoso de Lunigiana, It., Sept. 24, 1873.
- SHARETT**, Moshe (Moshe Shertok) (For. Min., Israel); Kherson, Ukraine, 1894.
- SHINWELL**, Emanuel (Sec. of State for War, Brit.); London, Eng., Oct. 18, 1884.
- SMUTS**, Jan Christiaan (former Pr. Min., S. Af.); Capetown, S. Af., May 24, 1870.
- SNYDER**, John W. (U. S. Sec. of Treas.); Jonesboro, Ark., June 21, 1896.
- SOONG**, T. V. (former Prem., China); Shanghai, China, 1894.
- SPAAK**, Paul-Henri (Pres., Counc. of Eur.); Brussels, Belg., Jan. 25, 1899.
- STALIN**, Joseph V. (Iosif V. Dzhugashvili) (Prem., U.S.S.R.); Gori, Georgia, Transcaucasia, Dec. 21, 1879.
- STASSEN**, Harold E. (Pres., U. of Pa.); West St. Paul, Minn., Apr. 13, 1907.
- TAFT**, Robert A. (U. S. Sen., Ohio); Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1889.
- THOMAS**, Norman M. (Socialist ldr., U. S.); Marion, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1884.

- THOREZ, Maurice (Communist ldr., Fr.); Noyelles-Godault, Fr., Apr. 28, 1900.
- TITO, (Josip Brozovich or Broz) (Prem., Yugos.); Kumrovec, Croatia, May 25, 1892.
- TOGLIATTI, Palmiro (Communist ldr., It.); Genoa, It., Mar. 26, 1893.
- TRUJILLO y MOLINA, Rafael L. (Pres., Dom. Rep.); San Cristóbal, Dom. Rep., Oct. 24, 1891.
- TRUMAN, Harry S. (Pres., U. S.); Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884.
- VANDENBERG, Arthur H. (U. S. Sen., Mich.); Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 22, 1884.
- VINSON, Frederick M. (Ch. Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); Louisa, Ky., Jan. 22, 1890.
- VISHINSKY, Andrei Y. (For. Min., U.S.S.R.); Odessa, Rus., 1883.
- WALLACE, Henry A. (former Vice Pres., U. S.); Adair Co., Iowa, Oct. 7, 1888.
- WEBB, James E. (U. S. Undersec. State); Granville Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1906.
- WEIZMANN, Chaim (Pres., Israel); near Pińsk, Rus., Nov. 27, 1874.
- WILHELMINA (former Queen, Neth.); The Hague, Neth., Aug. 31, 1880.
- YOSHIDA, Shigeru (Prem., Jap.); Tokyo, Jap., Sept. 22, 1878.

Leading National Associations and Societies in the U. S.

(Listed by name, address, year of founding [in parentheses], number of membership and name and title of executive.)

- ADULT EDUCATION, American Assn. for; 167 Public Sq., Cleveland 14, Ohio, (1926), 2,650, Herbert C. Hunsaker, Dir.
- ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, Natl. Assn. for the; 20 W. 40 St., N. Y. 18, (1909), 520,000, Roy Wilkins, Exec. Sec.
- ADVERTISERS, Assoc. of Natl.; 285 Madison Ave., N. Y. 17, (1910), 420, Paul B. West, Pres.
- ADVERTISING AGENCIES, American Assn. of; 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17, (1917), 236, Frederic R. Gamble, Pres.
- ADVERTISING FED. of America; 330 W. 42 St., N. Y. 18, (1905), 25,000, Elon G. Borton, Gen. Man.
- AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES, Inst. of the; 2 E. 64 St., N. Y. 21, (1932), 10,800, S. Paul Johnston, Dir.
- ALCOHOLIC FOUNDATION (Alcoholics Anonymous); P. O. Box 459, Grand Central Annex, N. Y. 17, (1935), 80,000, address correspondence to the Secretary.
- ARCHITECTS, American Inst. of; 1741 New York Ave. NW, Wash., D. C., (1857), 8,600, Edmund R. Purves, Exec. Dir.
- ARMY & NAVY LEGION OF VALOR of the U. S.; 316 Court House, Pittsburgh 19, (1890), 1,700, Lt. Ben Prager, Natl. Adj.
- ARTS AND LETTERS, American Acad. of; 633 W. 155 St., N. Y. 32, (1904), 49, Paul Man-ship, Pres.
- ARTS AND LETTERS, Natl. Inst. of; same as above, (1898), 235, Douglas Moore, Pres.
- ARTS AND SCIENCES, American Acad. of; 28 Newbury St., Boston 16, (1780), 914, Howard M. Jones, Pres.
- ASTRONOMICAL Society, American; Washburn Observatory, Madison 6, Wis., (1897), 675, C. M. Huffer, Sec.
- AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS; 165 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, (1914), 3,297, James N. Shryock, Man. Dir.
- AUDUBON Soc., Natl.; 1000 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 28, (1905), 14,000, John H. Baker, Pres.
- AUTHORS LEAGUE of America; 6 E. 39 St., N. Y. 16, (1912), 7,500, Luise M. Silcox, Exec. Sec.
- AUTOMOBILE Assn., American; Pa. Ave. at 17 St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1902), 2,690,000, Russell E. Singer, Exec. V. P.
- AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Soc. of; 29 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1905), 18,000, Stanwood W. Sparrow, Pres.
- BACTERIOLOGISTS, Soc. of American; 1919 Madison Ave., N. Y. 35, (1899), 3,900, William McD. Hammon, Pres.
- BAPTIST HOME MISSION Soc., American; 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1832), Rev. G. Pitt Beers, Exec. Sec.
- BAR Assn., American; 1140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, (1878), 42,000, Philip J. Wick-ser, Pres.
- BETTER BUSINESS BUREAUS, Assn. of; 405 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17, (1913), 92 bureaus, Victor H. Nyborg, Pres.
- BIBLE Soc., American; 450 Park Ave., N. Y. 22, (1816), 200,000, Eric M. North, Gen. Sec.
- BIG BROTHER Movement; 207 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 3, (1904), 1,054, Joseph H. McCoy, Gen. Sec.
- B'NAI B'RITH; 1003 K St. NW, Wash. 1, D. C., (1843), 430,000, Maurice Bilsger, Exec. Sec.
- BOOKSELLERS Assn., American; 31 Madison Ave., N. Y. 10, (1900), c. 1,400 stores, Robert B. Campbell, Pres.
- BOY'S CLUBS of America; 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 16, (1906), 300,000, David W. Arm-strong, Exec. Dir.
- BOY SCOUTS of America; 2 Park Ave., N. Y. 16, (1910), 2,224,840, Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Exec.
- BROADCASTERS, Natl. Assn. of; 1771 N St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1922), 1,775, Justin Miller, Pres.
- BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S Clubs, Natl. Fed. of; 1819 Broadway, N. Y. 23, (1919), 147,623, Dr. K. Frances Scott, Pres.

- CALENDAR Assn., World;** 630 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 20, (1930), c. 13,500, Elisabeth Achells, Pres.
- CANCER Soc., American;** 47 Beaver St., N. Y. 4, (1913), 174, Messord R. Runyon, Exec. V. Pres.
- CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe);** 20 Broad St., N. Y. 5, (1945), 25 agencies, Paul Comly French, Exec. Dir.
- CATHOLIC MEN, Natl. Council of;** 1312 Mass. Ave. NW, Wash. 5, D. C., (1920), Emmet A. Blaes, Pres.
- CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS of the U. S.;** 817 14 St. NW, Wash., D. C., (1935), Nicholas J. Wagener, Natl. Comdr.
- CATHOLIC WELFARE Conf., Natl.;** 1312 Mass. Ave. NW, Wash., D. C., (1919), 182, Most Rev. John P. McNicholas, Chmn.
- CERAMIC Soc., American;** 2525 N. High St., Columbus 2, Ohio, (1899), 4,000, Charles S. Pearce, Gen. Sec.
- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of the U. S.;** 1615 H St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1912), 3,042 bureaus, Herman W. Steinkraus, Pres.
- CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, American Inst. of;** 120 E. 41 St., N. Y. 17, (1908), 9,558, Stephen L. Tyler, Exec. Sec.
- CHEMICAL Soc., American;** 1155 16 St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1876), 61,730, Alden H. Emery, Exec. Sec.
- CHEMISTS, American Inst. of;** 60 E. 42 St., N. Y. 17, (1923), 2,500, Lawrence H. Flett, Pres.
- CHILDREN'S AID Soc.;** 105 E. 22 St., N. Y. 10, (1853), Arthur Huck, Exec. Dir.
- CHRISTIAN EDUCATION, World Council of;** 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1889), 37,000,000, Dr. Forrest L. Knapp, Gen. Sec.
- CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, Natl. Conf. of;** 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 16, (1928), 200 corporation members, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Pres.
- CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, Federal Council of;** 297 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1908), 28,907,341, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Gen. Sec.
- CIVIL ENGINEERS, American Soc. of;** 33 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1852), c. 26,000, William N. Carey, Exec. Sec.
- CIVIL LIBERTIES Union, American;** 170 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1920), 12,000, Roger N. Baldwin, Dir.
- CIVITAN Internatl.;** 1523-28 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., (1920), 15,000, Rudolph T. Hubbard, Sec.
- COLLEGES, Assn. of American;** 726 Jackson Place NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1914), 644, Guy E. Snively, Exec. Dir.
- COMPOSERS, AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, American Soc. of (ASCAP);** 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, (1914), 2,009 writers, 342 publishers, Fred E. Ahlert, Pres.
- CONSULTING ENGINEERS, American Inst. of;** 75 West St., N. Y. 6, (1910), 153, R. E. Bakenhus, Sec.
- DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution (DAR);** 1720 D St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C.
- DECORATORS, American Inst. of;** 41 E. 57 St., N. Y. 22, (1931), c. 800, Karl Bock, Pres.
- DEMOLAY, Order of;** 201 E. Armour Blvd., Kansas City 2, Mo., (1919), 1,700,000, Frank S. Land, Sec. Gen.
- DENTAL Assn., American;** 222 E. Superior St., Chicago 11, (1859), 73,567, Dr. Harold Hillenbrand, Sec.
- DIETETIC Assn., American;** 620 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, (1917), 8,300, Gladys E. Hall, Exec. Sec.
- DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS;** 1423 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio, (1919), 141,413, Gen. J. M. Wainwright, Natl. Comdr.
- EAGLES, Grand Aerie Fraternal Order of;** 1203 Locust St., Kansas City 6, Mo., (1898), 1,756 units, M. L. Brown, Man. Organizer.
- EDUCATION Assn. of the U. S., Natl.;** 1201 16 St. NW, Wash., D. C., (1857), 427,527, Willard E. Givens, Exec. Sec.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, American Inst. of;** 33 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1884), 32,488, H. H. Henline, Sec.
- ELKS, Benevolent and Protective Order of;** 2750 Lake View Ave., Chicago 14, (1868), 975,000, J. E. Masters, Grand Sec.
- ENGINEERS, American Assn. of;** 8 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago 3, (1915), 5,255, M. E. McIver, Natl. Sec.
- EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH, Board of International Missions;** 905 Schaff Building, Philadelphia 2, (1941), 714,583, Rev. Dobbs F. Ehlman, Exec. Sec.
- EXPLORERS Club;** 10 W. 72 St., N. Y. 23, (1905), 768, Dr. James P. Chapin, Pres.
- FAMILY SERVICE Assn. of America;** 122 E. 22 St., N. Y. 10, (1911), 235 agencies, Frank J. Hertel, Gen. Dir.
- FARM BUREAU Fed., American;** 109 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 2, (1919), 1,325,826, Allan B. Kline, Pres.
- FIRE FIGHTERS, Internatl. Assoc. of; AFL Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C., (1918), c. 70,000, George J. Richardson, Sec.**
- FIRE PROTECTION Assn., Natl.;** 60 Battery-march St., Boston 10, (1898), 13,500, Percy Bugbee, Gen. Man.
- FOREIGN POLICY Assn.;** 22 E. 38 St., N. Y. 16, (1918), 19,514, Brooks Emeny, Pres.
- FOREIGN PRESS Assn.;** 50 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, (1917), 225, Fred Vaz Dias, Sec.
- FOREIGN RELATIONS, Council on;** 58 E. 68 St., N. Y. (1921), 900, Walter H. Mallory, Exec. Dir.
- FORESTERS, Soc. of American;** 825 Mills Bldg., Wash. 6, D. C., (1900), 6,500, Henry Clepper, Exec. Sec.
- FOUR H Clubs; Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash. 25, D. C., (1914), 1,800,000, M. L. Wilson, Dir.**
- FRIENDS' General Conf.;** 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, (1900), 18,993, J. Barnard Walton, Sec.

- GEOGRAPHIC Soc., Natl.;** Wash. 6, D. C., (1888), 1,850,000, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Pres.
- GIDEONS Internatl.;** 212 E. Superior St., Chicago 11, (1899), c. 15,000, F. R. Sacher, Exec. Dir.
- GIRL SCOUTS of the U. S.;** 155 E. 44 St., N. Y. 17, (1912), 1,368,841, Mrs. C. Vaughan Ferguson, Pres.
- GRANGE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, Natl.;** 744 Jackson Place NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1867), c. 800,000, A. S. Goss, Master.
- GRAPHIC ARTS, American Inst. of;** 115 E. 40 St., N. Y. 16, (1914), 1,550, Stanton L. Catlin, Exec. Dir.
- HADASSAH, Women's Zionist Org. of America;** 1819 Broadway, N. Y. 23, (1912), 250,000, Jeannette N. Leibel, Exec. Sec.
- HEART Assn., American;** 1775 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1922), 8,511, Rome A. Betts, Exec. Dir.
- HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, American Soc. of;** 51 Madison Ave., N. Y. 10, (1895), 7,100, A. V. Hutchinson, Sec.
- HEBREW CONGREGATIONS, Union of American;** 34 W. 6 St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio, (1873), 397 congregations, Jacob Aronson, Chmn.
- HISTORICAL Assn., American;** Library of Congress Annex, Wash. 25, D. C., (1884), 5,300, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, Exec. Sec.
- HOME AND SCHOOL LIBRARY Assn.;** 114 Church St., Lexington 4, Ky., (1938), 5 board members, Paul J. Hines, Exec. Sec.
- HOME MISSIONS of the Congregational and Christian Churches, Board of;** 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1937), Truman B. Douglass, Exec. V. P.
- HOME MISSIONS Council of N. A.;** 297 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1908), 23 denominations, Dr. I. George Nace, Exec. Sec.
- HOTEL Assn., American;** 221 W. 57 St., N. Y. 19, (1910), 5,800, Charles A. Horrworth, Exec. V. P.
- INFANTILE PARALYSIS, Natl. Foundation for;** 120 Broadway, N. Y. 5, (1938), 2,824 chapters, Basil O'Connor, Pres.
- IRON AND STEEL Inst., American;** 350 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 1, (1908), c. 2,250, Walter S. Tower, Pres.
- IZAAK WALTON League of America;** 31 N. State St., Chicago 2, (1922), 56,000, Walter Frye, Pres.
- JEWISH COMMITTEE, American;** 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 16, (1906), c. 13,000, Joseph M. Proskauer, Pres.
- JEWISH CONGRESS, American;** 1834 Broadway, N. Y. (1918).
- JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS, Council of;** 165 W. 46 St., N. Y. 19, (1932), 258 feds., Harry L. Lurie, Exec. Dir.
- JEWISH HISTORICAL Soc., American;** 3080 Broadway, N. Y. 27, (1892), 1,000, Dr. Lee M. Friedman, Pres.
- JEWISH MEN'S CLUBS, Natl. Fed. of;** 3080 Broadway, N. Y. 27, (1929), 25,000, A. S. Bruckman, Pres.
- JEWISH WELFARE Board, Natl.;** 145 E. 32 St., N. Y. 16, (1913), 450,000, S. D. Gershowitz, Exec. Dir.
- KINDERGARTEN Assn., Natl.;** 8 W. 40 St., N. Y. 18, (1909), Bessie Locke, Exec. Sec.
- KIWANIS Internatl.;** 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, (1915), 195,000, O. E. Peterson, Sec.
- KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS;** 45 Wall St., New Haven, Conn., (1882), 763,451, John E. Swift, Supreme Knight.
- KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS;** 1054 Midland Bank Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn., (1864), c. 300,000, Fred Ratliff, Supreme Chancellor.
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, American Soc. of;** 9 Park St., Boston 8, Mass., (1899), 553, Bradford Williams, Sec.
- LEGAL AID Assn., Natl.;** 25 Exchange St., Rochester 4, N. Y., (1923), 61, Emery A. Brownell, Sec.
- LEGION, The American;** 777 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 6, Ind., (1919), 3,087,044, G. N. Craig, Natl. Comdr.
- LIBRARIES Assn., Special;** 31 E. 10 St., N. Y. 3, (1909), c. 5,000, Mrs. Ruth H. Hooker, Pres.
- LIBRARY Assn., American;** 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, (1876), 20,000, John Mackenzie Cory, Exec. Sec.
- LIONS CLUBS, Internatl. Assn. of;** 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, (1917), 381,426, Melvin Jones, Sec. Gen.
- LUTHER LEAGUE of America;** 1228 Spruce St., Philadelphia 7, (1895), 31,000, Howard L. Logan, Pres.
- MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS, Natl. Assn. of;** 232 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16, (1919), 102, Arch Crawford, Pres.
- MANUFACTURERS, Natl. Assn. of;** 14 W. 49 St., N. Y. 20, (1895), 14,500, Earl Bunting, Man. Dir.
- MASONS (Supreme Council, 330 Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A.);** 1117 Statler Bldg., Boston 16, (1813), 344,977, Melvin M. Johnson, Sov. Grand Comdr.
- MASONS (same as above, Southern Jurisdiction);** 1733 16 St. NW, Wash., D. C., 1801), 341,711, John H. Cowles, Sov. Grand Comdr.
- MATHEMATICAL Soc., American;** 531 W. 116 St., N. Y. 27, (1888), 4,020, J. R. Kline, Sec.
- MAYORS, U. S. Conference of;** 730 Jackson Place NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1932), 250 cities, Paul V. Betters, Exec. Dir.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, American Soc. of;** 29 W. 39th st., N. Y. 18, (1880), 28,732, C. E. Davies, Sec.
- MEDICAL Assn., American;** 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, (1847), 140,000, George F. Lull, Gen. Man.
- MEDICINE, N. Y. Academy of;** 2 E. 103 St., N. Y. 29, (1847), 2,400, Dr. Howard Rel Craig, Dir.
- MERCHANT MARINE Inst., American;** 1 Broadway, N. Y. 4, (1905), 67, Frank Taylor, Pres.

- METEOROLOGICAL Soc., American;** 5 Joy St., Boston 8, (1919), 4,000, Kenneth C. Spengler, Exec. Sec.
- METHODIST YOUTH Fellowship;** Box 871, Nashville, Tenn., (1940), 2,000,000, Rev. Hoover Rupert, Dir.
- MILITARY ENGINEERS, Soc. of American;** 808 Mills Bldg., Wash. 6, D. C., (1920), 18,000, Col. F. H. Kohlloss, Exec. Sec.
- MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS, American Inst. of;** 29 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1871), 20,000, E. H. Robie, Sec.
- MIZRACHI Organization of America;** 1133 Broadway, N. Y., (1919), 35,000, Leon Gellman, Pres.
- MOOSE, Loyal Order of;** Mooseheart, Ill., (1888), 850,677, Malcolm R. Giles, Exec. Dir.
- MOTION PICTURE ARTS AND SCIENCES, Academy of;** 9038 Melrose Ave., Hollywood 46, (1927), c. 2,000, Charles Brackett, Pres.
- MUSEUMS, American Assn. of;** Smithsonian Inst., Wash. 25, D. C., (1906), 400, Laurence V. Coleman, Dir.
- MUSIC CLUBS, Natl. Fed. of;** 455 W. 23 St., N. Y. 11, (1898), c. 500,000, Mrs. Royden J. Keith, Pres.
- NAVY LEAGUE of the U. S.;** 820 Mills Bldg., Wash. 6, D. C., (1902), c. 10,000, Frank A. Hecht, Pres.
- NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS Assn., American;** 370 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17, (1887), 793, Cranston Williams, Gen. Man.
- NURSES Assn., American;** 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1896), 164,160, Ella Best, Exec. Sec.
- OSTEOPATHIC Assn., American;** 212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, (1897), 7,748, Dr. R. C. McCaughan, Exec. Sec.
- OWLS, Order of;** 31 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn., (1904), c. 280,000.
- PALESTINE APPEAL, United;** 41 E. 42 St., N. Y. 17, (1926), Ellis Radinsky, Exec. Dir.
- PAN AMERICAN Union;** 17 St. and Constitution Ave. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1890), 21 American Republics, Alberto Lleras, Sec. Gen.
- PARENTS AND TEACHERS, Natl. Congress of;** 600 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago 5, (1897), 5,774,358, Mrs. John E. Hayes, Pres.
- PARENTS Assn. of N. Y., United;** 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1921), 200,000, David I. Ashe, Pres.
- PARKS Assn., Natl.;** 1214 16 St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1919), c. 3,500, Devereux Butcher, Exec. Sec.
- PEACE FOUNDATION, World;** 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, (1910), Raymond Dennett, Dir.
- PEN WOMEN, Natl. League of American;** 814 National Press Bldg., Wash. D. C., (1897), 4,000, Dr. Margaret H. Sebree, Pres.
- PETROLEUM Inst., American;** 50 W. 50 St., N. Y. 20, (1919), c. 6,000, Lacey Walker, Sec.
- PHARMACEUTICAL Assn., American;** 2215 Constitution Ave. NW, Wash. 7, D. C., (1852), 20,200, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, Gen. Man.
- PHILATELIC Soc., American;** 212 S. Allen St., State College, Pa., (1886), c. 11,300, H. Clay Musser, Exec. Sec.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC Soc. of America;** 1815 Spruce St., Philadelphia 3, (1934), 8,889, John G. Mulder, Pres.
- PHYSICAL Soc., American;** Columbia Univ., N. Y. 27, (1899), 8,500, F. W. Loomis, Pres.
- PHYSICIANS, American College of;** 4200 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, (1915), 6,600, E. R. Loveland, Exec. Sec.
- PILGRIMS of the U. S.;** 17 E. 42 St., N. Y. 17, (1903), c. 800, John W. Davis, Pres.
- PIONEER YOUTH of America;** 45 Astor Place, N. Y. 3, (1923), George New, Exec. Dir.
- PLANNED PARENTHOOD Fed. of America;** 501 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22, (1921), 145 committees, Dr. D. F. Milam, Dir.
- PLANNING Assn., Natl.;** 800 21 St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1934), 2,000, E. Johnston Coil, Dir.
- POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, American Academy of;** 3817 Spruce St., Philadelphia 4, (1889), c. 14,000, Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, Pres.
- POLITICAL SCIENCE, Academy of;** Fayerweather Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. 27, (1886), 10,500, Lewis W. Douglas, Pres.
- POPULATION LIMITATION, Natl. Council for;** 15 Park Row, N. Y., (1949), Leonard Wilensky, Sec.
- PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, American Soc. for the;** 50 Madison Ave., N. Y. 10, (1866), 7,075, Sydney H. Coleman, Exec. V. P.
- PREVENTION OF WAR, Natl. Council for;** 1013 18 St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1921), 165, Frederick J. Libby, Exec. Sec.
- PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, Natl. Soc. of;** 1121 15 St. NW, Wash., D. C., (1934), 21,000, Paul H. Robbins, Exec. Dir.
- PSYCHIATRIC Assn., American;** 1270 Ave. of the Americas, N. Y. 20, (1844), 5,022, Dr. George S. Stevenson, Pres.
- PUBLIC HEALTH Assn., American;** 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1872), 11,575, Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, Exec. Sec.
- PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING, Natl. Organization for;** 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1912), 9,073, Anna Fillmore, Gen. Dir.
- RADIO ENGINEERS, Inst. of;** 1 E. St., N. Y. 21, (1912), 23,000, George W. Bailey, Exec. Sec.
- RAILROADS, Assn. of American;** Transportation Bldg., Wash. 6, D. C., (1934), 198 RR, William T. Faricy, Pres.
- RECREATION Assn., Natl.;** 315 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1906), 13,000, Robert Garrett, Chmn.
- RED CROSS, American Natl.;** 17 and E Sts., Wash. 13, D. C., (1881), 18,110,000, George C. Marshall, Pres.
- RED MEN, Improved Order of;** 1521-23 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia 30, (1834), 165,000, Louis Buffler, Pres.
- RESEARCH Council, Natl.;** 2101 Constitution Ave., Wash. 25, D. C., (1916), 230, Detley W. Bronk, Chmn.

ROSE Soc., American; Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa., (1899), 10,500, Dr. R. C. Allen, Exec. Sec.

ROSICRUCIAN Order (AMORC); Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, Calif., (1915), 40,000, Ralph M. Lewis, Imperator.

ROTARY Internatl.; 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, (1905), 330,000—6,854 clubs, Philip Lovejoy, Sec.

RUSSIAN Inst., American; 58 Park Ave., N. Y. 16, (1926), E. C. Ropes, Chmn.

SAFETY Council, Natl.; 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, (1913), 8,000, Ned H. Dearborn, Pres.

SALVATION ARMY; 120 W. 14 St., N. Y. 11, (1880), 215,094, Ernest I. Pugmire, Natl. Comdr.

SCIENCE, American Assn. for the Advancement of; 1515 Mass. Ave. NW, Wash. 5, D. C., (1848), 44,430, Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, Sec.

SCIENCES, Natl. Academy of; 2101 Constitution Ave., Wash. 25, D. C., (1863), 447, Dr. Alfred N. Richards, Pres.

SCULPTURE Soc., Natl.; 1083 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 28, (1893), c. 300, Sidney Waugh, Pres.

SEAMEN'S SERVICE, United; 39 Broadway, N. Y., (1942), 60, Otho J. Hicks, Exec. Dir.

SEEING EYE, Inc.; Morristown, N. J., (1929), 22,208, Henry A. Colgate, Pres.

SHRINERS (Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for N. A.); Pure Oil Bldg., Wacker Drive, Chicago, (1872), 149 temples—596,895, George M. Saunders, Imperial Recorder.

SOCIAL WORKERS, American Assn. of; 130 E. 22 St., N. Y. 10, (1921), c. 11,500, Joseph P. Anderson, Exec. Sec.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS, United; 40 G St. NE, Wash., D. C., (1904), c. 70,000, Charles R. Barefoot, Comdr.-in-Chief.

SURGEONS, American College of; 40 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, (1913), 15,500, Dr. Irvin Abell, Chmn.

TRAVELERS AID Society of N. Y.; 144 E. 44 St., N. Y. 17, (1907), 5,250, Edward E. Watts, Jr., Pres.

TUBERCULOSIS Assn., Natl.; 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1904), 3,888, Dr. James E. Perkins, Man. Dir.

UNIVERSITY PRESSES, Assn. of American; Univ. of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., (1928), 38 Universities, Miss Porter Cowles, Sec.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS; American Assn. of; 1101 Connecticut Ave. NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1915), 33,638, Ralph E. Himstead, Gen. Sec.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN, American Assn. of; 1634 Eye St. NW, Wash., D. C., (1881), 108,000, Dr. Kathryn McHale, Gen. Dir.

VETERANS COMMITTEE, American (AVC); 1200 Eye St. NW, Wash. 5, D. C., (1944), 35,000, Gilbert A. Harrison, Natl. Chmn.

VETERANS of Foreign Wars (VFW); Broadway at 34 St., Kansas City 2, Mo., (1899), c. 1,500,000.

VETERANS of World War II (AMVETS); 724 9 St. NW, Wash. 1, D. C., (1944), 200,000, Harold Russell, Natl. Comdr.

WOMAN'S Assn., American; 111 E. 48 St., N. Y. 17, (1922), Elizabeth Kelley, Pres.

WOMEN of the U. S., Natl. Council of; 501 Madison Ave., N. Y., (1888), c. 5,000,000, Mrs. Thomas G. Evans, Pres.

WOMEN VOTERS of U. S., League of; 726 Jackson Place NW, Wash. 6, D. C., (1920), 89,000, Anna Lord Strauss, Pres.

WOMEN'S CLUBS, General Fed. of; 1734 N St. NW, Wash. 6, D. C. (1890), c. 5,000,000, Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, Pres.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES, American; 500 Park Ave., N. Y. 16, (1941), 20,000, Mrs. C. Ruxton Love, Pres.

WOODMEN CIRCLE, Supreme Forest; 33 and Farnam Sts., Omaha 2, Nebr., (1891), 151,651, Dora Alexander Talley, Pres.

WOODROW WILSON Foundation; 45 E. 65 St., N. Y. 21, (1922), Julie d'Estournelles, Exec. Dir.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE; 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. 2, (1900), 70,000, Joseph Baskin, Gen. Sec.

WORLD FEDERALISTS, United; 7 E. 12 St., N. Y. 3, (1947), 45,000, Alan Cranston, Pres.

WRITERS CLUB, Natl.; 1835 Champa St., Denver 2, Colo., (1937), 4,600, David Rafelock, Dir.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Assns., Natl. Council of; 291 Broadway, N. Y. 7, (1851), 1,769,312, Eugene E. Barnett, Gen. Sec.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW Assns.; See Jewish Welfare Board.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN Assn. of the U. S.; 600 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 22, (1858), c. 3,000,000, Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott, Gen. Sec.

YOUTH HOSTELS, American; 6 E. 39 St., N. Y. 16, (1934), 10,000, Ben W. Miller, Exec. Dir.

ZIONIST Organization of America; 41 E. 42 St., N. Y. 17, (1897), 750,000, Dr. Sidney Marks, Exec. Dir.

ZOOLOGISTS, American Soc. of; Chicago, Ill., (1890), 1,160, Walter N. Hess, Exec. Sec., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

LIQUIDATION OF U.N.R.R.A.

The 52-nation U. N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, established on Nov. 9, 1943, was formally disbanded on March 30, in Washington, D. C. Its final financial report showed that UNRRA spent \$3,968,-

392,725 of which 73 per cent was supplied by the U. S. The major recipients were China, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland and The Ukraine which absorbed the major portion of \$3,683,582,239 in commodities.

CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMY

Edited by

HUGH S. RICE, A.M., Research Associate, Hayden Planetarium



Kinds of Time

Of the three main kinds of time (sidereal, apparent solar, and mean solar), the two kinds used in our calendar pages (local civil and standard time) are both types of mean solar time.

Sidereal time is used mostly in astronomy. It is nearly but not exactly star-time, and is measured by the diurnal rotation of the vernal equinox point in the sky. Sidereal days are shorter than solar days by about $3^m 56^s$ of mean time.

Apparent solar time is measured by the apparent diurnal rotation of the sun, and is the hour-angle of the sun $+12^h$. When the sun is at lower transit we have 0^h by apparent time; when it is on the upper meridian the apparent time is 12^h . The sun is not a good timekeeper, its eastward motion along the ecliptic being irregular, so apparent days are of unequal duration.

Mean solar time is the hour-angle of the "mean sun" $+12^h$. The mean sun is an imaginary body moving uniformly along the celestial equator. When the mean sun is on the lower meridian, the mean time is 0^h . The actual sun is sometimes ahead of and sometimes behind the mean sun, and the difference at any moment is the *equation of time*. When the sun is west of the mean sun, we have the "sun fast" situation, and the sun crosses the meridian before the mean sun; when the sun is east of the mean sun, we have the "sun slow" condition, and the sun transits after the mean sun. The equation of time helps in conversion of apparent and mean solar time. No clock runs on apparent time but ordinary clocks keep mean solar time in some form.

Local civil time (L.C.T.) is the mean solar time of a designated meridian, and its day begins with the mean sun at lower transit. This is midnight, the moment of *zero hour* (0^h). Ordinary clocks are not set to local civil time, because this time—

at any instant—varies with any change of longitude.

Standard time is the local civil time of a standard meridian, but used over an entire time-zone. In the U. S. the four zones (Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific) are based upon the standard meridians of 75° , 90° , 105° , and 120° respectively. Ordinary clocks run on standard time, a type of mean solar time. In the summer, in certain localities, they run on advanced time (as daylight saving time) but this is only a clock-setting, and is actually standard time. Daylight saving time for a certain zone is the normal standard time of one zone to the east. While popular in certain metropolitan areas, it is not used for scientific observations. Advanced time is 1^h later on the clock-face than the normal standard time of the same zone.

Time zones. A time-zone chart of the entire world shows clearly how the world is divided into 24 time zones according to longitude. In a large proportion of countries, standard time is in use, and commonly the time on the clock-face reads 1 hour later for each zone east of a given zone, and 1 hour earlier for each zone west of a given zone. The zero time-zone of the world runs thru Greenwich, Eng., and the zones are so marked that the standard time at a particular station, added algebraically to the zone-number at the bottom gives the corresponding universal time or Greenwich civil time. For example, 3 A.M., M.S.T. $+ 7^h = 10^h$ U.T. or G.C.T.

Mexico, except for the northern part of Lower California, uses 90th-meridian time entirely. Canada uses the 4 standard-time zones of the U. S., and two others: (1) 60th-meridian or Atlantic standard time, for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec (east of 68° w.), 4^h earlier than Greenwich, and (2) 135th-meridian or Yukon standard time, 9^h earlier than Greenwich.

Newfoundland and the Labrador coast use Newfoundland standard time, 3^h 30^m earlier than Greenwich. Alaska uses 4 time-zones, those based on the following meridians of west longitude: 120° (Juneau), 135° or Yukon standard time (Yakutat), 150° or Alaska standard time (Fairbanks), and 165° (Nome).

The Date-line. At any moment of time, usually there are parts of two different but contiguous days going on at different places on the earth. The change of date is made at the date-line, an imaginary line that follows essentially the course of the 180° meridian in the Pacific Ocean. At points east of the date-line the calendar day is 1 day earlier than at places to the west of

the line. At a point just west of the date-line, let us suppose it is 18^h or 6 P.M., L.C.T., on Aug. 1. At the same moment it is 12^h at long. 90° e., 6^h at long. 0°, and 0^h at long. 90° w., all of the same date, Aug. 1. West of long. 90° w., it is not yet 0^h (midnight); hence between 90° w. and 180° the date must be July 31. As one crosses the date-line going eastward his watch remains the same but the date changes abruptly to 1 day earlier, so the traveler repeats part of a calendar day. As one crosses the line going westward the date changes abruptly to one day later, causing him to omit a calendar day. (According to actual practice, the change is made at night regardless of the true moment of crossing.)

On Using the Following Calendar Pages

Sun fast and sun slow. This is the equation of time, as previously discussed.

Sunrise and sunset. For accurate results, two corrections to the tabular values are necessary: (1) interpolation for latitude, and (2) reduction to standard time. When the observer is at a latitude between two given latitudes, he computes a time for sunrise or sunset that lies between the times shown for the given latitudes. (Our table of longitudes and latitudes is a guide for one's position, but a large atlas may be consulted.) For example, on May 12, the sun sets at 6:54 at lat. 35° and at 7:04 at lat. 40°, the difference being +10^m. An observer at Gallup, N. Mex. (lat. 35° 31') would be about 0.1 the distance between 35° and 40°. (0.1) (10^m) = 1^m, and hence at Gallup, N. Mex., sunset occurs at 6:54 + 1^m = 6:55 A.M., L.C.T. [New York City is $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance between 40° and 45°; Philadelphia 0.95 between 35° and 40°; Los Angeles $\frac{2}{3}$ between 30° and 35°.]

In the sun and moon tables, the data has to be given in LOCAL CIVIL TIME. This is not standard time, but has to be reduced to standard time.

To reduce local civil time to standard time, decrease the L.C.T. by 4^m for every degree the station is east of the standard meridian, or increase the L.C.T. by 4^m for every degree the station is west of the standard meridian.

Moonrise and moonset. For accurate results at any station in the U. S., three corrections are needed: (1) interpolation for latitude, (2) correction for longitudes west of 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ °, and (3) reduction to standard time.

(1) Interpolation for latitude follows the same method as for the sun.

(2) Use of the *a-factor*. The moon tables are exact for the given latitudes and for longitude 75° w. The *a-factor* adapts them to any longitude in the U. S. For observers in the eastern states and as far west as long. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° [Port Huron, Mich., Mans-

field, Ohio, Huntington, W. Va., Asheville, N. C., Tampa, Fla.], no *a-factor* is used. For stations in the 90° zone, between 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ °, use the *a-factor* in the column "90°". The "*a-factor*, moonrise" is always to be added to the time of moonrise as derived from the main tables, and the "*a-factor*, moonset" is added to the time of moonset as derived. The boundary at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ °, between the 90° and the 105° zones, runs through Grafton, N. Dak., Webster, S. Dak., Norfolk, Nebr., Salina, Kans., Oklahoma City, Okla., Fort Worth and Corpus Christi, Tex. Observers in the 105° zone, between 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° and 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° long., will use the "105°" *a-factor*, and those west of 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° will use the "120°" *a-factor*, the eastern boundary (112 $\frac{1}{2}$ °) of the 120° zone going through Butte, Mont., Pocatello, Idaho, Panguitch, Utah, and Prescott, Ariz. These zones do not correspond to the irregular divisions of the standard-time belts.

(3) Change L.C.T. to standard time.

Example: find moonset on June 27, 1950, at Sedalia, Mo. (long. 93° 12' west, lat. 38° 43' north). (a) Moonset for 35° is 2:14 A.M.; for 40°, 1:58 A.M.; the difference is -16^m. Sedalia is $\frac{3}{4}$ the distance from 35° to 40°; we have $\frac{3}{4}(-16^m) = -12^m$; and 2:14 - 12^m = 2:02 A.M. (b) Add *a-factor*, moonset, for the 90° region: 2:02 + 4^m = 2:06 A.M., L.C.T. (c) Reduce to standard time. 93.2 - 90 = 3.2; hence Sedalia is 3.2° west of the standard meridian; 3.2 (4^m) = 12^m.8 or 13^m; 2:06 + 13^m = 2:19 A.M., C.S.T., moonset at Sedalia, Mo.

Moon's transit. This data indicates the local civil time of the moon crossing the observer's meridian. The time is the same for all latitudes. It is nearly correct for all longitudes in the U. S.; for more exact work use—for every day—a mean *a-factor* of 2^m, 4^m, 6^m. That is, for the 75° zone, use no correction; for the 90° zone add 2^m to the time in the tables; for the 105° zone add 4^m; for the 120° zone add 6^m. Afterward, reduce the L.C.T. to standard time.

JANUARY

1950

Jan.	Sun slow	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.			Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset		Moon's phases
		Sun			Sun			Sun			Sun						
		rise	set	transit	rise	set	transit	rise	set	transit	rise	set	transit				
1 Sun.	m s	m	m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	m	m
2 Mon.	3 20	2 4	5	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
3 Tue.	3 48	2 4	5	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
4 Wed.	4 16	3	5	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
5 Thu.	4 44	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
6 Fri.	5 11	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
7 Sat.	5 38	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
8 Sun.	6 30	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
9 Mon.	6 56	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
10 Tue.	7 20	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
11 Wed.	7 45	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
12 Thu.	8 8	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
13 Fri.	8 32	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
14 Sat.	8 54	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
15 Sun.	9 16	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
16 Mon.	9 38	2	5	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
17 Tue.	9 58	2	4	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
18 Wed.	10 18	2	3	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
19 Thu.	10 37	1	2	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
20 Fri.	10 56	1	2	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
21 Sat.	11 14	1	2	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
22 Sun.	11 31	1	2	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
23 Mon.	11 47	1	2	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
24 Tue.	12 2	1	2	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
25 Wed.	12 17	1	2	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
26 Thu.	12 31	1	2	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
27 Fri.	12 44	1	3	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
28 Sat.	12 56	2	3	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
29 Sun.	13 7	2	4	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
30 Mon.	13 18	2	5	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49
31 Tue.	13 27	3	6	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49	5 11	4 36	2 49

Moon's
phases

E.S.T.

d h m
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☾ 11 5 31
☾ 18 2 59
☾ 25 11 39

C.S.T.

d h m
○ 4 1 48
☾ 11 4 31
☾ 18 1 59
☾ 25 10 39

M.S.T.

d h m
○ 4 0 48
☾ 11 3 31
☾ 18 0 59
☾ 25 9 39

P.S.T.

d h m
○ 3 11 48
☾ 11 2 31
☾ 17 11 59
☾ 25 8 39

MARCH
1950

MARCH 1950															Moon's phases		E.S.T. d h m		C.S.T. d h m		M.S.T. d h m		P.S.T. d h m	
Mar.	Sun slow	a- factor, moonrise		LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.			Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset	90°	105°	120°				
		m	s	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set									
1 Wed.	12 35	3	6	9	6 27	5 59	3 8	4 42	4 56	5 55	2 56	4 56	6 35	5 51	2 40	5 12	5 31	10 20	2	3	5			
2 Thu.	12 23	3	6	9	6 26	5 59	4 16	5 24	5 35	6 33	5 52	5 47	6 38	5 48	3 42	6 2	11 13	1	3	4				
3 Fri.	12 11	3	6	9	6 25	6 0	5 24	6 1	6 28	6 32	5 53	5 11	6 18	6 36	5 49	5 2	6 28	.....	1	2	3			
4 Sat.	11 58	3	6	9	6 24	6 1	6 31	6 36	6 27	5 58	2 18	6 40	6 30	5 54	6 26	6 34	5 50	0 4	1	2	3			
5 Sun.	11 45	3	6	9	6 23	6 1	7 38	7 9	6 26	5 58	2 58	7 9	6 29	5 55	7 41	7 9	6 33	5 52	7 10	1	2	3		
6 Mon.	11 32	3	6	10	6 22	6 2	8 46	7 41	6 24	5 59	8 51	7 38	6 27	5 56	8 57	7 34	6 31	5 53	7 30	1	2	3		
7 Tue.	11 18	3	7	10	6 20	6 3	9 56	8 15	6 23	6 0	10 4	8 9	6 26	5 58	10 14	8 1	6 29	5 54	10 26	7 52	2	3	4	
8 Wed.	11 3	3	6	10	6 19	6 3	11 6	8 53	6 22	6 1	11 18	8 43	6 24	5 58	11 33	8 31	6 27	5 56	11 50	8 17	3	2	3	
9 Thu.	10 48	3	6	9	6 18	6 4	.....	9 36	6 20	6 2	.....	9 22	6 23	6 0	.....	9 7	6 25	5 57	.....	8 49	4 23	2	3	4
10 Fri.	10 33	3	6	9	6 17	6 5	0 16	10 25	6 19	6 3	0 32	10 9	6 21	6 1	0 49	9 51	6 24	5 58	1 11	9 29	5 22	2	3	4
11 Sat.	10 18	3	5	8	6 16	6 5	1 24	11 22	6 17	6 4	1 40	11 5	6 20	6 2	2 0	10 45	6 22	6 0	2 24	10 20	6 23	3	5	8
12 Sun.	10 2	2	4	6	6 15	6 6	2 25	12 23	6 16	6 4	2 42	12 7	6 18	6 3	3 52	12 54	6 1	3 26	11 23	7 24	3	6	8	
13 Mon.	9 46	2	3	5	6 14	6 6	3 19	1 27	6 15	6 5	3 34	1 12	6 16	6 4	4 32	12 3	6 2	4 14	12 33	8 21	3	6	9	
14 Tue.	9 29	1	3	4	6 12	6 7	4 3	2 31	6 13	6 6	4 17	2 19	6 15	6 5	4 32	2 5	6 16	6 4	4 50	1 46	9 15	3	6	9
15 Wed.	9 13	1	2	3	6 11	6 8	4 42	3 32	6 12	6 7	4 52	3 23	6 13	6 6	5 4	3 12	6 14	6 5	5 19	2 59	10 4	3	6	8
16 Thu.	8 56	1	2	3	6 10	6 8	5 14	4 31	6 11	6 8	5 22	4 24	6 12	6 7	5 30	4 18	6 12	6 6	5 40	4 9	10 50	3	5	8
17 Fri.	8 39	1	2	3	6 9	6 9	5 44	5 27	6 9	6 9	5 48	5 24	6 10	6 8	5 52	5 21	6 11	6 8	5 59	5 17	11 32	3	5	8
18 Sat.	8 21	1	2	3	6 8	6 10	6 10	6 22	6 8	6 9	6 12	6 23	6 8	6 9	6 13	6 23	6 9	6 9	6 15	6 30	12 13	3	5	8
19 Sun.	8 4	1	2	2	6 6	6 10	6 35	7 16	6 6	6 10	6 34	7 20	6 7	6 10	6 32	7 23	6 7	6 10	6 30	7 27	12 52	3	5	7
20 Mon.	7 46	1	2	3	6 5	6 11	7 2	8 10	6 5	6 11	6 57	8 17	6 5	6 11	6 52	8 24	6 5	6 11	6 47	8 32	1 32	3	5	8
21 Tue.	7 29	1	2	3	6 4	6 12	7 29	9 6	6 4	6 12	7 22	9 14	6 4	6 12	7 14	9 25	6 3	6 13	7 4	9 38	2 14	3	5	8
22 Wed.	7 11	1	2	3	6 3	6 12	7 59	10 2	6 2	6 13	7 49	10 13	6 2	6 13	7 38	10 27	6 1	6 14	7 24	10 44	2 57	3	5	8
23 Thu.	6 53	1	3	4	6 1	6 13	8 33	10 59	6 1	6 13	8 20	11 13	6 0	6 14	8 6	11 30	5 59	6 15	7 48	11 50	3 43	3	5	8
24 Fri.	6 34	2	3	5	6 0	6 13	9 12	11 57	6 0	6 14	8 57	.....	5 59	6 15	8 39	.....	5 58	6 16	8 19	.....	4 32	3	5	7
25 Sat.	6 16	2	4	6	5 59	6 14	9 57	.....	5 58	6 15	9 40	0 13	5 57	6 16	9 21	0 31	5 56	6 18	8 58	0 54	5 24	2	5	7
26 Sun.	5 58	2	5	7	5 58	6 15	10 49	0 52	5 57	6 16	10 32	1 9	5 55	6 17	10 12	1 29	5 54	6 19	9 48	1 53	6 17	2	4	7
27 Mon.	5 40	3	5	8	5 56	6 16	11 46	1 45	5 55	6 17	11 30	2 2	5 54	6 18	11 12	2 21	5 52	6 20	10 48	1 48	7 12	2	4	7
28 Tue.	5 21	3	6	9	5 55	6 16	12 49	2 33	5 54	6 17	12 35	2 49	5 52	6 19	12 18	3 5	5 50	6 22	11 58	3 26	8 2	3	5	8
29 Wed.	5 3	3	6	9	5 54	6 16	1 54	3 16	5 52	6 18	1 43	3 29	5 50	6 20	1 29	3 43	5 48	6 23	1 13	4 0	8 59	1	3	4
30 Thu.	4 45	3	6	9	5 53	6 17	3 1	3 54	5 51	6 19	2 53	4 5	5 49	6 21	2 43	4 15	5 46	6 24	2 32	4 28	9 50	1	2	4
31 Fri.	4 27	3	6	9	5 52	6 18	4 7	4 30	5 50	6 20	4 3	4 36	5 47	6 22	3 58	4 43	5 44	6 25	3 52	4 50	10 40	1	2	3

Moon's phases
○ 4 5 34
☾ 10 9 38
● 18 10 20
☾ 26 3 9

E.S.T.
d h m
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☾ 10 9 38
● 18 10 20
☾ 26 3 9

C.S.T.
d h m
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● 18 9 20
☾ 26 2 9

M.S.T.
d h m
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● 18 8 20
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P.S.T.
d h m
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MAY

1950

May	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's phases	
	Sun fast	a- factor, moonrise		Moon-set	Sun-rise	Sun-set	Moon-rise	Moon-set	Sun-rise	Sun-set	Moon-rise	Moon-set	Sun-rise	Sun-set	Moon-rise	Moon-set	Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset
		90°	105°																120°
1 Mon.	m s	m	m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m
2 Tue.	2 51	3	7	10	5 18	6 37	6 20	4 38	5 10	6 45	6 29	4 31	4 24	4 51	7 4	6 51	4 15	2
3 Wed.	2 59	3	7	10	5 17	6 37	7 35	5 18	5 9	6 45	7 47	5 8	4 56	4 49	7 6	8 19	4 42	3
4 Thu.	3 6	3	6	10	5 16	6 38	8 50	6 4	5 8	6 46	9 5	5 50	4 57	4 56	7 9	9 45	5 17	5
5 Fri.	3 12	3	5	8	5 15	6 39	10 1	6 58	5 7	6 47	10 18	6 42	4 59	4 46	7 8	11 2	6 1	6
6 Sat.	3 18	2	4	6	5 14	6 39	11 4	8 0	5 6	6 48	11 21	7 43	4 56	4 45	7 9	.....	6 59	7
7 Sun.	3 24	2	4	6	5 14	6 40	11 58	9 6	5 5	6 49	.....	8 50	4 55	4 43	7 10	0 4	8 8	8
8 Mon.	3 28	2	3	5	5 13	6 41	.....	10 14	5 4	6 50	0 13	9 59	4 54	4 42	7 12	0 51	9 23	9
9 Tue.	3 32	1	3	4	5 12	6 41	0 42	11 18	5 3	6 50	0 54	11 7	4 53	4 41	7 13	1 26	10 38	6
10 Wed.	3 36	1	2	3	5 11	6 42	1 19	12 19	5 2	6 51	1 28	12 11	4 52	4 39	7 14	1 51	11 51	5
11 Thu.	3 39	1	2	3	5 10	6 43	1 50	1 17	5 1	6 52	1 56	1 12	4 51	4 38	7 15	2 12	1 51	6
12 Fri.	3 41	1	2	2	5 10	6 43	2 18	1 12	5 0	6 53	2 21	2 11	4 50	4 37	7 16	2 29	2 6	7
13 Sat.	3 43	1	2	2	5 9	6 44	2 44	3 6	4 59	6 54	2 45	3 8	4 48	4 36	7 18	2 45	3 10	8
14 Sun.	3 44	1	2	2	5 8	6 44	3 9	4 0	4 58	6 54	3 7	4 4	4 46	4 34	7 19	3 1	4 14	9
15 Mon.	3 45	1	2	3	5 8	6 45	3 36	4 53	4 58	6 55	3 30	5 1	4 46	4 33	7 20	3 18	5 19	10
16 Tue.	3 45	1	2	3	5 7	6 46	4 3	5 49	4 57	6 56	3 56	5 59	4 46	4 32	7 21	3 35	6 24	11
17 Wed.	3 45	1	2	3	5 6	6 46	4 35	6 46	4 56	6 57	4 24	6 58	4 44	4 31	7 22	3 57	7 31	12
18 Thu.	3 44	1	3	4	5 6	6 47	5 10	7 43	4 56	6 57	4 57	7 58	4 43	4 30	7 24	4 23	8 36	13
19 Fri.	3 42	2	4	5	5 5	6 48	5 52	8 40	4 55	6 58	5 36	8 57	4 43	4 29	7 25	4 57	9 39	14
20 Sat.	3 40	2	4	6	5 5	6 48	6 39	9 35	4 54	6 59	6 22	9 51	4 42	4 28	7 26	5 40	10 34	15
21 Sun.	3 37	3	5	7	5 4	6 49	7 32	10 25	4 53	7 0	7 15	10 40	4 41	4 26	7 27	6 32	11 21	16
22 Mon.	3 34	3	5	8	5 4	6 50	8 29	11 10	4 53	7 0	8 14	11 24	4 40	4 26	7 28	7 34	.....	17
23 Tue.	3 30	3	6	8	5 3	6 50	9 30	11 49	4 52	7 1	9 17	.....	4 40	4 25	7 29	8 43	0 4	18
24 Wed.	3 25	3	6	9	5 2	6 51	10 32	.....	4 52	7 2	10 22	0 1	4 39	4 24	7 30	9 55	0 30	19
25 Thu.	3 21	3	6	9	5 2	6 51	11 35	0 25	4 51	7 3	11 28	0 33	4 38	4 23	7 31	11 9	0 55	20
26 Fri.	3 15	3	6	9	5 2	6 52	12 37	0 57	4 50	7 3	12 33	1 3	4 37	4 22	7 32	12 24	1 16	21
27 Sat.	3 9	3	6	9	5 1	6 52	1 41	1 28	4 50	7 4	1 40	1 31	4 37	4 21	7 33	1 39	1 36	22
28 Sun.	3 3	3	6	9	5 1	6 53	2 46	2 0	4 49	7 5	2 50	1 58	4 36	4 20	7 34	2 58	1 55	23
29 Mon.	2 56	3	7	10	5 0	6 54	3 55	2 32	4 47	7 5	4 2	2 27	4 36	4 19	7 35	4 10	2 22	24
30 Tue.	2 49	3	7	10	5 0	6 54	5 7	3 9	4 48	7 6	5 18	3 0	4 35	4 19	7 36	5 45	2 39	25
31 Wed.	2 42	3	7	10	5 0	6 55	6 22	3 51	4 48	7 7	6 36	3 39	4 34	4 18	7 37	7 12	3 9	26
	2 33	3	6	9	5 0	6 55	7 37	4 41	4 48	7 7	7 53	4 26	4 34	4 17	7 38	8 35	3 48	27

MAY
1950

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M.S.T.

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16 4 32

Moon's phases

E.S.T.

d h m

○ 8 5 32

● 16 7 54

D 24 4 28

○ 31 7 43

C.S.T.

d h m

○ 1 11 19

● 8 4 32

D 16 6 54

D 24 3 28

○ 31 6 43

M.S.T.

d h m

○ 1 10 19

● 8 3 32

D 16 5 54

D 24 2 28

○ 31 5 43

P.S.T.

d h m

○ 1 9 19

● 8 2 32

D 16 4 54

D 24 1 28

○ 31 4 43

JUNE
1950

Moon's
phases

E.S.T.
d h m
● 15 10 53
○ 29 2 58

C.S.T.
d h m
● 15 9 53
○ 29 1 58

M.S.T.
d h m
● 15 8 53
○ 29 12 58

P.S.T.
d h m
● 15 7 53
○ 29 11 58

June	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.						LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.						LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.						LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.						Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset	90°	105°	120°
	Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon						
	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set					
1 Thu.	2 25	3 5	4 59	6 55	4 47	7 8	4 33	6 53	4 22	7 11	4 10	6 43	3 58	6 38	3 47	6 28	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
2 Fri.	2 16	3 4	4 59	6 56	4 37	7 10	4 23	6 44	4 12	7 01	4 01	6 34	3 49	6 29	3 38	6 19	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
3 Sat.	2 7	2 3	4 59	6 57	4 27	7 9	4 13	6 35	4 02	6 51	3 52	6 25	3 40	6 20	3 29	6 10	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
4 Sun.	1 57	1 2	4 59	6 58	4 17	7 8	4 03	6 26	3 52	6 41	3 41	6 16	3 30	6 11	3 19	6 00	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
5 Mon.	1 47	1 2	4 58	6 58	4 07	7 10	3 53	6 16	3 42	6 31	3 31	6 06	3 20	6 01	3 09	5 55	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
6 Tue.	1 37	1 2	4 58	6 58	3 57	7 11	3 43	6 06	3 32	6 21	3 22	5 56	3 10	5 51	2 59	5 45	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
7 Wed.	1 26	1 2	4 58	6 59	3 47	7 11	3 33	5 56	3 22	6 11	3 12	5 46	3 00	5 41	2 49	5 35	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
8 Thu.	1 15	1 2	4 58	6 59	3 37	7 12	3 23	5 46	3 12	6 01	3 02	5 36	2 50	5 31	2 39	5 25	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
9 Fri.	1 3	1 2	4 58	7 10	3 27	7 12	3 13	5 36	3 02	5 51	2 52	5 26	2 40	5 21	2 29	5 15	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
10 Sat.	0 52	1 2	4 58	7 10	3 17	7 13	3 03	5 26	2 52	5 41	2 42	5 16	2 30	5 11	2 19	5 05	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
11 Sun.	0 40	1 2	4 58	7 1	3 07	7 13	2 53	5 16	2 42	5 31	2 32	5 06	2 18	5 01	2 09	4 59	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
12 Mon.	0 28	1 2	4 58	7 1	2 57	7 14	2 43	5 06	2 32	5 21	2 22	4 56	2 06	4 51	1 59	4 53	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
13 Tue.	0 15	1 3	4 58	7 1	2 47	7 14	2 33	4 56	2 22	5 11	2 12	4 46	1 56	4 41	1 49	4 43	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
14 Wed.	SLOW	2 3	4 58	7 2	2 37	7 15	2 23	4 46	2 12	5 01	2 02	4 36	1 46	4 31	1 39	4 33	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
15 Thu.	0 10	2 4	4 58	7 2	2 27	7 15	2 13	4 36	2 02	4 51	1 52	4 26	1 36	4 21	1 29	4 23	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
16 Fri.	0 23	2 5	4 58	7 2	2 17	7 16	2 03	4 26	1 52	4 41	1 42	4 16	1 26	4 11	1 19	4 13	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
17 Sat.	0 36	3 5	4 58	7 3	2 07	7 16	1 53	4 16	1 42	4 31	1 32	4 06	1 16	4 01	1 11	4 03	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
18 Sun.	0 49	3 6	4 59	7 3	1 57	7 16	1 43	4 06	1 32	4 21	1 22	3 56	1 06	3 91	1 01	3 53	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
19 Mon.	1 2	3 6	4 59	7 3	1 47	7 17	1 33	3 56	1 22	4 11	1 12	3 46	0 56	3 81	0 51	3 43	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
20 Tue.	1 15	3 6	4 59	7 4	1 37	7 17	1 23	3 46	1 12	4 01	1 02	3 36	0 46	3 71	0 41	3 33	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
21 Wed.	1 28	3 6	4 59	7 4	1 27	7 17	1 13	3 36	1 02	3 91	0 92	3 26	0 36	3 61	0 31	3 23	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
22 Thu.	1 41	3 6	4 59	7 4	1 17	7 17	1 03	3 26	0 92	3 81	0 82	3 16	0 26	3 61	0 21	3 13	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
23 Fri.	1 54	3 6	5 0	7 4	1 07	7 17	1 36	3 16	0 82	3 71	0 72	3 06	0 16	3 51	0 11	3 03	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
24 Sat.	2 7	3 6	5 0	7 4	0 57	7 17	2 57	2 56	0 62	3 51	0 52	2 46	0 06	3 41	0 01	2 43	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
25 Sun.	2 20	3 7	5 0	7 5	0 47	7 18	2 57	2 56	0 62	3 51	0 52	2 46	0 06	3 41	0 01	2 43	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
26 Mon.	2 33	3 7	5 0	7 5	0 37	7 18	4 12	1 32	0 52	3 41	0 42	2 36	0 06	3 31	0 01	2 33	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
27 Tue.	2 45	3 6	5 0	7 5	0 27	7 18	5 27	2 14	0 42	3 31	0 32	2 26	0 06	3 21	0 01	2 23	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
28 Wed.	2 58	3 6	5 1	7 5	0 17	7 18	6 40	3 5	0 32	3 21	0 22	2 16	0 06	3 11	0 01	2 13	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
29 Thu.	3 10	2 4	5 1	7 5	0 07	7 18	7 44	4 6	0 22	2 11	0 12	2 06	0 06	2 51	0 01	2 03	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			
30 Fri.	3 22	2 3	5 2	7 5	0 07	7 18	8 37	5 16	0 12	2 01	0 02	1 56	0 06	2 41	0 01	1 53	h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m			

JULY
1950

JULY 1950										Moon's phases		E.S.T.		C.S.T.		M.S.T.		P.S.T.	
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										6 9 53		15 0 5		22 5 50		14 11 5		14 10 5	
										28 11 17		28 10 17		28 9 17		28 8 17		28 7 17	
										28 11 17		28 10 17		28 9 17		28 8 17		28 7 17	
										28 11 17		28 10 17		28 9 17		28 8 17		28 7 17	
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										28 11 17		28 10 17		28 9 17		28 8 17		28 7 17	

AUGUST

1950

Moon's
phases

E.S.T.

d h m
☾ 5 2 56
● 13 11 48
☾ 20 10 35
○ 27 9 51

C.S.T.

d h m
☾ 5 1 56
● 13 10 48
☾ 20 9 35
○ 27 8 51

M.S.T.

d h m
☾ 5 12 56
● 13 9 48
☾ 20 8 35
○ 27 7 51

P.S.T.

d h m
☾ 5 11 56
● 13 8 48
☾ 20 7 35
○ 27 6 51

Aug.	Sun slow	a- factor, moonrise	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset	
			Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set			
90°	105°	120°	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	90°	105°	120°
1 Tue.	m	m	5 18	6 54	9 14	8 36	5 9	7 4	5 14	8 36	5 9	7 4	5 14	8 36	5 9	7 4	5 14	8 36	m	m	m
2 Wed.	1	2	5 19	6 53	9 41	8 36	5 9	7 3	5 14	8 36	5 9	7 3	5 14	8 36	5 9	7 3	5 14	8 36	1	2	m
3 Thu.	1	2	5 20	6 52	10 8	10 30	5 10	7 2	5 14	8 36	5 10	7 2	5 14	8 36	5 10	7 2	5 14	8 36	1	2	m
4 Fri.	1	2	5 20	6 52	10 36	11 26	5 11	7 1	5 14	8 36	5 11	7 1	5 14	8 36	5 11	7 1	5 14	8 36	1	2	m
5 Sat.	1	2	5 21	6 51	11 7	12 22	5 11	7 0	5 14	8 36	5 11	7 0	5 14	8 36	5 11	7 0	5 14	8 36	1	2	m
6 Sun.	1	3	5 21	6 50	11 43	1 18	5 12	6 59	5 14	8 36	5 12	6 59	5 14	8 36	5 12	6 59	5 14	8 36	1	3	m
7 Mon.	1	3	5 22	6 49	11 43	2 16	5 13	6 58	5 14	8 36	5 13	6 58	5 14	8 36	5 13	6 58	5 14	8 36	1	3	m
8 Tue.	2	4	5 22	6 48	12 4	3 13	5 14	6 57	5 14	8 36	5 14	6 57	5 14	8 36	5 14	6 57	5 14	8 36	2	4	m
9 Wed.	2	4	5 23	6 47	1 11	4 8	5 15	6 56	5 14	8 36	5 15	6 55	5 14	8 36	5 15	6 55	5 14	8 36	2	4	m
10 Thu.	3	5	5 24	6 46	2 5	4 59	5 15	6 55	5 14	8 36	5 15	6 54	5 14	8 36	5 15	6 54	5 14	8 36	3	5	m
11 Fri.	3	6	5 24	6 46	3 4	5 45	5 16	6 54	5 14	8 36	5 16	6 54	5 14	8 36	5 16	6 54	5 14	8 36	3	6	m
12 Sat.	3	6	5 25	6 45	4 6	6 25	5 17	6 53	5 14	8 36	5 17	6 53	5 14	8 36	5 17	6 53	5 14	8 36	3	6	m
13 Sun.	4	6	5 25	6 44	5 10	7 1	5 18	6 52	5 14	8 36	5 18	6 52	5 14	8 36	5 18	6 52	5 14	8 36	4	6	m
14 Mon.	4	6	5 26	6 43	6 14	7 33	5 18	6 50	5 14	8 36	5 18	6 50	5 14	8 36	5 18	6 50	5 14	8 36	4	6	m
15 Tue.	4	6	5 27	6 42	7 17	8 4	5 19	6 49	5 14	8 36	5 19	6 49	5 14	8 36	5 19	6 49	5 14	8 36	4	6	m
16 Wed.	4	6	5 27	6 41	8 20	8 35	5 20	6 48	5 14	8 36	5 20	6 48	5 14	8 36	5 20	6 48	5 14	8 36	4	6	m
17 Thu.	4	6	5 28	6 40	9 24	9 41	5 21	6 47	5 14	8 36	5 21	6 47	5 14	8 36	5 21	6 47	5 14	8 36	4	6	m
18 Fri.	3	6	5 28	6 39	10 30	9 41	5 21	6 46	5 14	8 36	5 21	6 46	5 14	8 36	5 21	6 46	5 14	8 36	3	6	m
19 Sat.	3	6	5 29	6 38	11 37	10 20	5 22	6 45	5 14	8 36	5 22	6 45	5 14	8 36	5 22	6 45	5 14	8 36	3	6	m
20 Sun.	3	6	5 30	6 37	12 47	11 6	5 23	6 44	5 14	8 36	5 23	6 44	5 14	8 36	5 23	6 44	5 14	8 36	3	6	m
21 Mon.	3	6	5 30	6 36	1 56	11 59	5 24	6 43	5 14	8 36	5 24	6 43	5 14	8 36	5 24	6 43	5 14	8 36	3	6	m
22 Tue.	3	6	5 31	6 35	3 3	12 1	5 24	6 42	5 14	8 36	5 24	6 42	5 14	8 36	5 24	6 42	5 14	8 36	3	6	m
23 Wed.	2	5	5 31	6 34	4 2	1 0	5 25	6 40	5 14	8 36	5 25	6 40	5 14	8 36	5 25	6 40	5 14	8 36	2	5	m
24 Thu.	2	5	5 32	6 32	4 53	2 6	5 26	6 38	5 14	8 36	5 26	6 38	5 14	8 36	5 26	6 38	5 14	8 36	2	5	m
25 Fri.	2	5	5 32	6 31	5 37	3 14	5 27	6 37	5 14	8 36	5 27	6 37	5 14	8 36	5 27	6 37	5 14	8 36	2	5	m
26 Sat.	1	5	5 33	6 30	6 13	4 21	5 27	6 36	5 14	8 36	5 27	6 36	5 14	8 36	5 27	6 36	5 14	8 36	1	5	m
27 Sun.	1	5	5 34	6 29	6 45	5 25	5 28	6 35	5 14	8 36	5 28	6 35	5 14	8 36	5 28	6 35	5 14	8 36	1	5	m
28 Mon.	1	5	5 34	6 28	7 14	6 25	5 29	6 33	5 14	8 36	5 29	6 33	5 14	8 36	5 29	6 33	5 14	8 36	1	5	m
29 Tue.	1	5	5 35	6 27	7 41	7 23	5 30	6 32	5 14	8 36	5 30	6 32	5 14	8 36	5 30	6 32	5 14	8 36	1	5	m
30 Wed.	0	4	5 35	6 26	8 8	8 19	5 30	6 31	5 14	8 36	5 30	6 31	5 14	8 36	5 30	6 31	5 14	8 36	0	4	m
31 Thu.	0	3	5 36	6 25	8 35	9 15	5 31	6 29	5 14	8 36	5 31	6 29	5 14	8 36	5 31	6 29	5 14	8 36	0	3	m

SEPTEMBER

1950

Sept.	Sun fast	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.			
		a- factor, moonrise		Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset
		90°	105°														
1 Fri.	m s	m	m	5 36	6 23	9 6	10 11	5 32	6 28	8 55	10 19	5 27	6 33	8 45	10 30	h m	90°
2 Sat.	-0 12	1	2	5 37	6 22	9 40	11 7	5 32	6 26	9 27	11 19	5 28	6 31	9 13	11 33	h m	105°
3 Sun.	0 27	1	3	5 37	6 22	10 18	12 5	5 33	6 25	10 4	12 18	5 28	6 30	9 46	12 35	h m	120°
4 Mon.	0 46	2	4	5 38	6 20	11 2	1 2	5 34	6 24	10 46	1 18	5 29	6 28	10 27	1 36	m	m
5 Tue.	1 6	2	5	5 38	6 19	11 53	1 57	5 35	6 22	11 36	2 14	5 30	6 27	11 17	2 34	m	m
6 Wed.	1 26	3	5	5 39	6 17	.....	2 49	5 36	6 21	.....	3 6	5 31	6 25	.....	3 26	m	m
7 Thu.	1 46	3	5	5 40	6 16	0 49	3 37	5 36	6 20	0 33	3 53	5 32	6 23	0 14	4 10	m	m
8 Fri.	2 6	3	6	5 40	6 15	1 50	4 20	5 37	6 18	1 36	4 32	5 33	6 22	1 19	4 47	m	m
9 Sat.	2 27	3	6	5 41	6 14	2 53	4 57	5 38	6 17	2 42	5 7	5 34	6 20	2 28	5 19	m	m
10 Sun.	2 47	3	6	5 41	6 12	3 58	5 32	5 38	6 15	3 49	5 38	5 35	6 18	3 39	5 46	m	m
11 Mon.	3 8	3	6	5 42	6 11	5 2	6 3	5 39	6 14	4 57	6 7	5 36	6 17	4 51	6 11	m	m
12 Tue.	3 29	3	6	5 42	6 10	6 6	6 35	5 40	6 12	6 4	6 35	5 37	6 15	6 3	6 34	m	m
13 Wed.	3 50	3	6	5 43	6 9	7 11	7 7	5 41	6 11	7 14	7 3	5 38	6 14	7 16	6 58	m	m
14 Thu.	4 11	3	6	5 43	6 8	8 18	7 41	5 41	6 10	8 24	7 33	5 39	6 12	8 31	7 25	m	m
15 Fri.	4 32	3	6	5 44	6 6	9 27	8 19	5 42	6 8	9 36	8 8	5 40	6 10	9 47	7 55	m	m
16 Sat.	4 53	3	6	5 44	6 5	10 38	9 3	5 43	6 7	10 50	8 49	5 41	6 9	11 5	8 33	m	m
17 Sun.	5 15	3	6	5 45	6 4	11 48	9 55	5 44	6 5	12 4	9 39	5 42	6 7	12 22	9 19	m	m
18 Mon.	5 36	3	5	5 46	6 3	12 56	10 53	5 44	6 4	1 13	10 36	5 43	6 5	1 33	10 16	m	m
19 Tue.	5 57	2	4	5 46	6 1	1 57	11 58	5 45	6 2	2 14	11 41	5 44	6 4	2 34	11 22	m	m
20 Wed.	6 18	2	3	5 47	6 0	2 51	.....	5 46	6 1	3 6	.....	5 45	6 2	3 24	.....	m	m
21 Thu.	6 40	1	3	5 47	5 59	3 35	1 5	5 46	6 0	3 48	0 50	5 46	6 0	4 3	0 33	m	m
22 Fri.	7 1	1	2	5 48	5 58	4 13	2 10	5 47	5 58	4 22	1 59	5 46	5 59	4 34	1 46	m	m
23 Sat.	7 22	1	2	5 48	5 56	4 46	3 14	5 48	5 57	4 52	3 6	5 48	5 57	5 0	2 56	m	m
24 Sun.	7 43	1	2	5 49	5 55	5 15	4 14	5 49	5 55	5 18	4 10	5 48	5 55	5 21	4 4	m	m
25 Mon.	8 4	1	2	5 49	5 54	5 42	5 13	5 49	5 54	5 42	5 10	5 49	5 54	5 42	5 9	m	m
26 Tue.	8 25	1	2	5 50	5 53	6 9	6 9	5 50	5 52	6 6	6 10	5 50	5 52	6 2	6 12	m	m
27 Wed.	8 45	1	2	5 50	5 51	6 36	7 5	5 51	5 51	6 30	7 9	5 51	5 50	6 24	7 15	m	m
28 Thu.	9 6	1	2	5 51	5 50	7 5	8 1	5 52	5 50	6 57	8 8	5 52	5 49	6 46	8 17	m	m
29 Fri.	9 26	1	2	5 52	5 49	7 37	8 57	5 52	5 48	7 26	9 7	5 53	5 47	7 13	9 20	m	m
30 Sat.	9 46	2	3	5 52	5 48	8 15	9 54	5 53	5 47	8 0	10 7	5 54	5 45	7 44	10 23	m	m

Moon's
phases

E.S.T.

d h m

c 4 8 53

● 11 10 29

○ 25 11 21

C.S.T.

d h m

c 4 7 53

● 11 9 29

○ 25 10 21

M.S.T.

d h m

c 4 6 53

● 11 8 29

○ 25 9 21

P.S.T.

d h m

c 4 5 53

● 11 7 29

○ 25 8 21

NOVEMBER 1950										Moon's phases		E.S.T.		C.S.T.		M.S.T.		P.S.T.		
Nov.	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.		LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.		LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.		LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.		a- factor, moonset 90° 105° 120°	Moon's upper transit		Moon's rise		Moon's set		Moon's rise		Moon's set		
	Sun		Sun		Sun		Sun			Sun		Sun		Sun		Sun		Sun		
	m	s	m	s	m	s	m	s		m	s	m	s	m	s	m	s	m	s	
1 Wed.	16 21	3	5 8	m	10 33	12 9	h	m	h	m	12 23	h	m	h	m	12 39	h	m	h	m
2 Thu.	16 23	3	6 8	m	11 24	12 48	h	m	h	m	1 0	h	m	h	m	1 31	h	m	h	m
3 Fri.	16 24	3	6 9	m	5 12	...	h	m	h	m	1 33	h	m	h	m	1 44	h	m	h	m
4 Sat.	16 24	3	6 9	m	5 11	0 25	h	m	h	m	2 3	h	m	h	m	2 10	h	m	h	m
5 Sun.	16 23	3	6 9	m	5 11	1 27	h	m	h	m	2 31	h	m	h	m	2 34	h	m	h	m
6 Mon.	16 21	3	6 9	m	5 10	2 29	h	m	h	m	2 58	h	m	h	m	2 57	h	m	h	m
7 Tue.	16 19	3	6 9	m	5 9	3 34	h	m	h	m	3 30	h	m	h	m	3 32	h	m	h	m
8 Wed.	16 15	3	7 10	m	5 8	4 42	h	m	h	m	4 5	h	m	h	m	4 37	h	m	h	m
9 Thu.	16 11	3	7 10	m	5 8	5 54	h	m	h	m	5 0	h	m	h	m	4 22	h	m	h	m
10 Fri.	16 6	3	7 10	m	5 7	7 9	h	m	h	m	5 33	h	m	h	m	4 38	h	m	h	m
11 Sat.	16 0	3	6	10	5 7	8 24	h	m	h	m	6 30	h	m	h	m	4 48	h	m	h	m
12 Sun.	15 53	2	6	8	6 22	9 36	h	m	h	m	7 34	h	m	h	m	4 47	h	m	h	m
13 Mon.	15 46	2	6	8	6 23	5 10	h	m	h	m	8 44	h	m	h	m	4 46	h	m	h	m
14 Tue.	15 37	2	6	5	6 24	5 5	h	m	h	m	9 53	h	m	h	m	4 45	h	m	h	m
15 Wed.	15 28	1	6	4	6 25	5 4	h	m	h	m	10 59	h	m	h	m	4 44	h	m	h	m
16 Thu.	15 18	1	6	3	6 25	5 4	h	m	h	m	12 50	h	m	h	m	4 44	h	m	h	m
17 Fri.	15 7	1	2	3	6 26	5 3	h	m	h	m	0 2	h	m	h	m	4 43	h	m	h	m
18 Sat.	14 55	1	2	3	6 27	5 3	h	m	h	m	1 49	h	m	h	m	4 42	h	m	h	m
19 Sun.	14 43	1	2	2	6 28	5 3	h	m	h	m	2 16	h	m	h	m	4 42	h	m	h	m
20 Mon.	14 30	1	2	3	6 29	5 2	h	m	h	m	2 52	h	m	h	m	4 41	h	m	h	m
21 Tue.	14 15	1	2	3	6 30	5 2	h	m	h	m	3 47	h	m	h	m	4 40	h	m	h	m
22 Wed.	14 0	1	2	3	6 30	5 2	h	m	h	m	4 43	h	m	h	m	4 40	h	m	h	m
23 Thu.	13 45	1	3	4	6 31	5 1	h	m	h	m	5 39	h	m	h	m	4 39	h	m	h	m
24 Fri.	13 28	2	3	5	6 32	5 1	h	m	h	m	6 36	h	m	h	m	4 38	h	m	h	m
25 Sat.	13 11	2	4	6	6 33	5 1	h	m	h	m	7 33	h	m	h	m	4 38	h	m	h	m
26 Sun.	12 53	2	4	7	6 34	5 1	h	m	h	m	8 28	h	m	h	m	4 38	h	m	h	m
27 Mon.	12 34	3	5	8	6 34	5 0	h	m	h	m	9 19	h	m	h	m	4 37	h	m	h	m
28 Tue.	12 14	3	5	8	6 35	5 0	h	m	h	m	10 6	h	m	h	m	4 36	h	m	h	m
29 Wed.	11 54	3	5	8	6 36	5 0	h	m	h	m	10 47	h	m	h	m	4 36	h	m	h	m
30 Thu.	11 33	3	5	8	6 37	5 0	h	m	h	m	11 23	h	m	h	m	4 36	h	m	h	m

DECEMBER 1950

Moon's phases
E.S.T.
d h m
☾ 2 11 22
● 9 4 28
☾ 16 0 56
○ 24 5 23

C.S.T.
d h m
☾ 2 10 22
● 9 3 28
☾ 15 11 56
○ 24 4 23

M.S.T.
d h m
☾ 2 9 22
● 9 2 28
☾ 15 10 56
○ 24 3 23

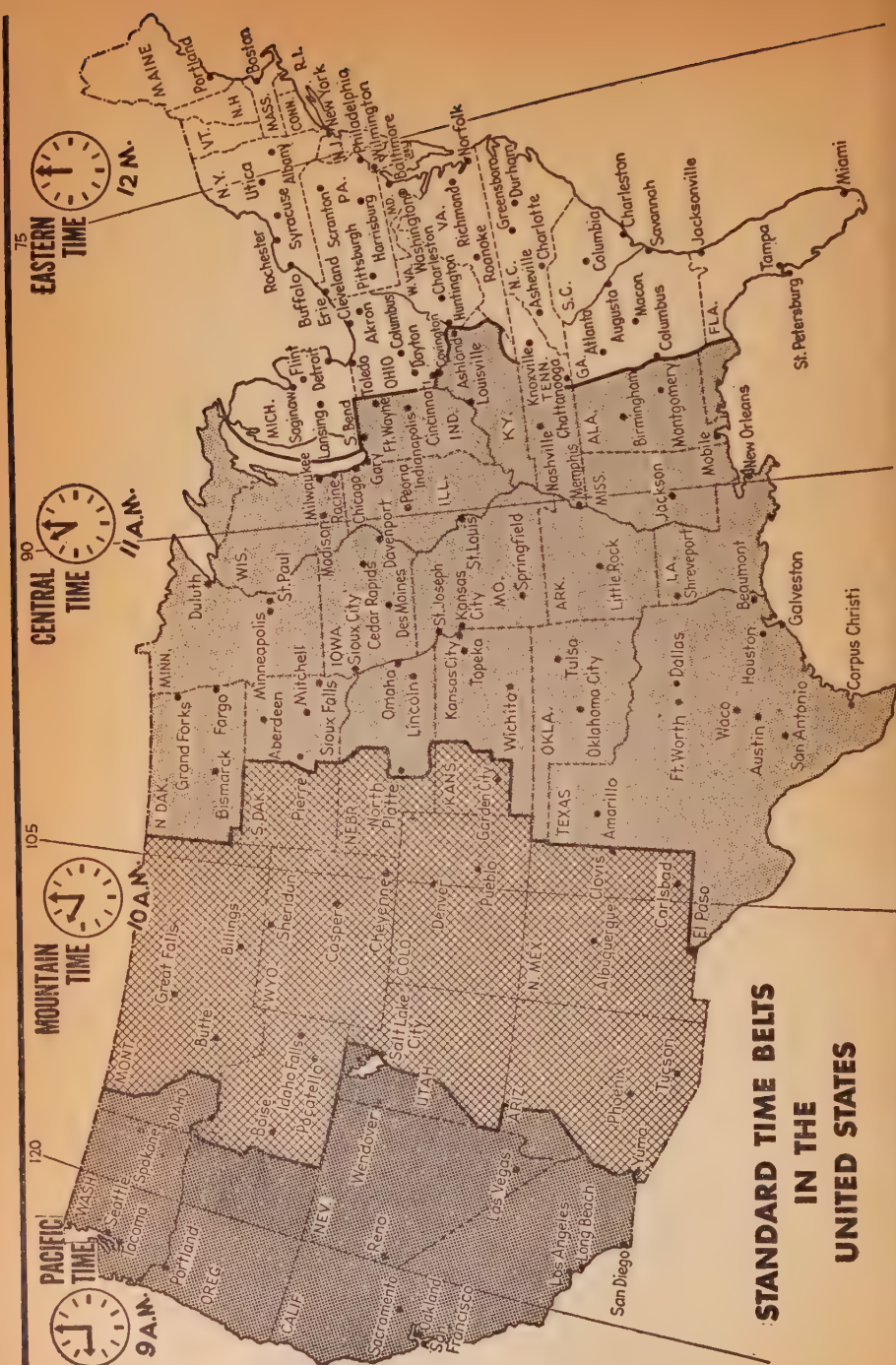
P.S.T.
d h m
☾ 2 8 22
● 9 1 28
☾ 15 9 56
○ 24 2 23

Dec.	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				a- factor, moonrise		
	Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Moon's transit	90°	
	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set		105°	120°
1 Fri.	6 38	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 49	4 49	11 8	12 30	7 2	4 36	11 1	12 36	7 17	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
2 Sat.	6 39	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 50	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 3	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 18	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
3 Sun.	6 39	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 51	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 4	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 19	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
4 Mon.	6 40	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 52	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 5	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 20	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
5 Tue.	6 41	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 52	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 6	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 21	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
6 Wed.	6 42	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 53	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 7	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 22	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
7 Thu.	6 42	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 54	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 8	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 23	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
8 Fri.	6 43	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 55	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 9	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 24	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
9 Sat.	6 44	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 56	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 10	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 25	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
10 Sun.	6 45	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 57	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 11	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 26	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
11 Mon.	6 45	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 58	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 12	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 27	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
12 Tue.	6 46	5 0	11 14	11 55	6 59	4 48	11 8	12 30	7 13	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 28	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
13 Wed.	6 47	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 0	4 49	11 8	12 30	7 14	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 29	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
14 Thu.	6 47	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 0	4 49	11 8	12 30	7 15	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 30	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
15 Fri.	6 48	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 0	4 50	11 8	12 30	7 16	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 31	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
16 Sat.	6 49	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 1	4 50	11 8	12 30	7 17	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 32	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
17 Sun.	6 49	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 1	4 50	11 8	12 30	7 18	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 33	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
18 Mon.	6 50	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 2	4 51	11 8	12 30	7 19	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 34	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
19 Tue.	6 51	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 2	4 51	11 8	12 30	7 20	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 35	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
20 Wed.	6 51	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 3	4 52	11 8	12 30	7 21	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 36	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
21 Thu.	6 52	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 3	4 52	11 8	12 30	7 22	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 37	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
22 Fri.	6 52	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 4	4 53	11 8	12 30	7 23	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 38	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
23 Sat.	6 53	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 4	4 53	11 8	12 30	7 24	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 39	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
24 Sun.	6 53	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 5	4 54	11 8	12 30	7 25	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 40	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
25 Mon.	6 53	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 6	4 54	11 8	12 30	7 26	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 41	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
26 Tue.	6 54	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 6	4 55	11 8	12 30	7 27	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 42	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
27 Wed.	6 54	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 7	4 55	11 8	12 30	7 28	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 43	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
28 Thu.	6 55	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 7	4 56	11 8	12 30	7 29	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 44	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
29 Fri.	6 55	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 8	4 56	11 8	12 30	7 30	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 45	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
30 Sat.	6 55	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 8	4 57	11 8	12 30	7 31	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 46	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m
31 Sun.	6 56	5 0	11 14	11 55	7 8	4 58	11 8	12 30	7 32	4 35	11 1	12 36	7 47	4 20	10 53	12 21	h m	m	m

Longitude, Latitude and Magnetic Declination of U. S. and Canadian Cities

The last column shows, in degrees, the magnetic declination, which is the angle that the magnetic meridian makes with the true, or geographic, meridian. When the value in degrees is marked w, the north end of the compass needle points west of true north by that number of degrees; when the value is e, the north end of the needle points east of true north by that many degrees.

City	Long.	Lat.	Dec.	City	Long.	Lat.	Dec.
° /	° /	° /	°	° /	° /	° /	°
Eastport, Maine.....	67 0	44 54	21 w	Pierre, S. Dak.....	97 33	44 22	12 e
Bangor, Maine.....	68 47	44 48	19 w	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	96 44	43 33	11 e
Portland, Maine.....	70 15	43 40	17 w	Lincoln, Nebr.....	96 40	40 50	10 e
Manchester, N. H.....	71 30	43 0	16 w	North Platte, Nebr.....	100 46	41 8	12 e
Montpelier, Vt.....	72 32	44 15	16 w	Wichita, Kans.....	97 17	37 43	10 e
Boston, Mass.....	71 5	42 21	15 w	Garden City, Kans.....	100 53	37 58	13 e
Springfield, Mass.....	72 34	42 6	14 w	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	97 28	35 26	10 e
Providence, R. I.....	71 24	41 50	15 w	Amarillo, Tex.....	101 50	35 11	12 e
New Haven, Conn.....	72 55	41 19	12 w	Dallas, Tex.....	96 46	32 46	9 e
New York, N. Y.....	73 57½	40 48½	12 w	Sweetwater, Tex.....	100 24	32 28	11 e
Albany, N. Y.....	73 45	42 40	13 w	San Antonio, Tex.....	98 33	29 23	10 e
Watertown, N. Y.....	75 55	43 58	13 w	El Paso, Tex.....	106 29	31 46	13 e
Syracuse, N. Y.....	76 8	43 2	11 w	Havre, Mont.....	109 43	48 33	20 e
Buffalo, N. Y.....	78 50	42 55	7 w	Helena, Mont.....	112 2	46 35	19 e
Scranton, Pa.....	75 39	41 24	10 w	Lander, Wyo.....	108 40	42 50	17 e
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75 10	39 57	10 w	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	104 52	41 9	15 e
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	79 57	40 27	5 w	Denver, Colo.....	105 0	39 45	14 e
Atlantic City, N. J.....	74 25	39 22	10 w	Grand Junction, Colo.....	108 33	39 5	15 e
Baltimore, Md.....	76 38	39 18	8 w	Trinidad, Colo.....	104 30	37 10	14 e
Richmond, Va.....	77 29	37 33	6 w	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	105 57	35 41	13 e
Roanoke, Va.....	79 57	37 17	3 w	Carlsbad, N. Mex.....	104 15	32 26	13 e
Charleston, W. Va.....	81 38	38 21	2 w	Silver City, N. Mex.....	108 18	32 46	14 e
Raleigh, N. C.....	78 39	35 46	4 w	Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	112 1	43 30	18 e
Charlotte, N. C.....	80 50	35 14	2 w	Salmon, Idaho.....	113 54	45 11	20 e
Wilmington, N. C.....	77 57	34 14	3 w	Lewiston, Idaho.....	117 2	46 24	21 e
Columbia, S. C.....	81 2	34 0	1 w	Boise, Idaho.....	116 13	43 36	19 e
Charleston, S. C.....	79 56	32 47	2 w	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	111 54	40 46	17 e
Atlanta, Ga.....	84 23	33 45	2 e	Richfield, Utah.....	112 5	38 46	17 e
Savannah, Ga.....	81 5	32 5	0	Flagstaff, Ariz.....	111 41	35 13	15 e
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81 40	30 22	1 e	Phoenix, Ariz.....	112 4	33 29	15 e
Tampa, Fla.....	82 27	27 57	2 e	Nogales, Ariz.....	110 56	31 21	14 e
Miami, Fla.....	80 12	25 46	1 e	Las Vegas, Nev.....	115 12	36 10	16 e
Key West, Fla.....	81 48	24 33	3 e	Elko, Nev.....	115 47	40 49	18 e
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	84 21	46 30	4 w	Austin, Nev.....	117 4	39 29	18 e
Detroit, Mich.....	83 3	42 20	3 w	Reno, Nev.....	119 49	39 30	18 e
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	85 40	42 58	1 e	Spokane, Wash.....	117 26	47 40	23 e
Cleveland, Ohio.....	81 37	41 28	5 w	Yakima, Wash.....	120 33	46 34	22 e
Columbus, Ohio.....	83 1	40 0	2 w	Seattle, Wash.....	122 20	47 37	23 e
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	84 30	39 8	1 e	Hogquiam, Wash.....	123 54	46 59	23 e
Louisville, Ky.....	85 46	38 15	1 e	Portland, Oreg.....	122 41	45 31	23 e
Knoxville, Tenn.....	83 56	35 57	0	Eugene, Oreg.....	123 5	44 3	22 e
Nashville, Tenn.....	86 47	36 10	3 e	Baker, Oreg.....	117 50	44 47	21 e
Memphis, Tenn.....	90 3	35 9	6 e	Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	121 44	42 10	19 e
Birmingham, Ala.....	86 50	33 30	3 e	Sacramento, Calif.....	121 30	38 35	17 e
Montgomery, Ala.....	86 18	32 21	3 e	San Francisco, Calif.....	122 26	37 47	18 e
Mobile, Ala.....	88 3	30 42	5 e	Fresno, Calif.....	119 48	36 44	17 e
Jackson, Miss.....	90 12	32 20	7 e	Los Angeles, Calif.....	118 15	34 3	16 e
Indianapolis, Ind.....	86 10	39 46	1 e	Needles, Calif.....	114 36	34 50	15 e
Milwaukee, Wis.....	87 55	43 2	2 e	San Diego, Calif.....	117 10	32 42	15 e
Chicago, Ill.....	87 37	41 50	2 e	El Centro, Calif.....	115 33	32 48	15 e
Springfield, Ill.....	89 38	39 48	4 e	St. John, N. B.....	66 10	45 18	22 w
Duluth, Minn.....	92 5	46 49	7 e	Quebec, Que.....	71 11	46 49	20 w
Minneapolis, Minn.....	93 14	44 59	7 e	Montreal, Que.....	73 35	45 30	16 w
Dubuque, Iowa.....	90 40	42 31	5 e	Ottawa, Ont.....	75 43	45 24	14 w
Des Moines, Iowa.....	93 37	41 35	7 e	Kingston, Ont.....	76 30	44 15	12 w
Kansas City, Mo.....	94 35	39 6	9 e	Toronto, Ont.....	79 24	43 40	8 w
St. Louis, Mo.....	90 12	38 35	5 e	London, Ont.....	81 34	43 2	5 w
Springfield, Mo.....	93 17	37 13	7 e	Port Arthur, Ont.....	89 17	48 30	1 e
Hot Springs, Ark.....	93 3	34 31	8 e	Winnipeg, Man.....	97 7	49 54	11 e
Shreveport, La.....	93 42	32 28	8 e	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	105 31	50 37	18 e
New Orleans, La.....	90 4	29 57	6 e	Calgary, Alta.....	114 1	51 1	23 e
Fargo, N. Dak.....	96 48	46 52	10 e	Nelson, B. C.....	117 17	49 30	23 e
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	100 47	46 48	14 e	Victoria, B. C.....	123 21	48 25	24 e



STANDARD TIME BELTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Longitude and Latitude of Foreign Cities—by Continents— and Time of Day Corresponding to 12:00 Noon, E.S.T.

City	Time	Long.	Lat.	City	Time	Long.	Lat.
		° /	° /			° /	° /
Nome, Alaska.....	6:00 a.m.	165 30 w	64 25 n	Munich, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	11 35 e	48 8 n
Sitka, Alaska.....	9:00 a.m.	135 15 w	57 10 n	Zürich, Switzerland.....	6:00 p.m.	8 31 e	47 21 n
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	7:00 a.m.	157 50 w	21 18 n	Milan, Italy.....	6:00 p.m.	9 10 e	45 27 n
Chihuahua, Mexico.....	11:00 a.m.	106 5 w	28 37 n	Venice, Italy.....	6:00 p.m.	12 20 e	45 26 n
Mexico City, Mexico.....	11:00 a.m.	99 7 w	19 26 n	Rome, Italy.....	6:00 p.m.	12 27 e	41 54 n
Veracruz, Mexico.....	11:00 a.m.	96 10 w	19 10 n	Naples, Italy.....	6:00 p.m.	14 15 e	40 50 n
Panamá City, Panamá.....	12:00 noon	79 32 w	8 58 n	Warsaw, Poland.....	6:00 p.m.	21 0 e	52 14 n
Havana, Cuba.....	12:00 noon	82 23 w	23 8 n	Prague, Czechoslovakia.....	6:00 p.m.	14 26 e	50 5 n
Kingston, Jamaica.....	12:00 noon	76 49 w	17 59 n	Vienna, Austria.....	6:00 p.m.	16 20 e	48 14 n
San Juan, Puerto Rico.....	1:00 p.m.	66 10 w	18 30 n	Budapest, Hungary.....	6:00 p.m.	19 5 e	47 30 n
Bogotá, Colombia.....	12:00 noon	74 15 w	4 32 n	Belgrade, Yugoslavia.....	6:00 p.m.	20 32 e	44 52 n
Caracas, Venezuela.....	12:30 p.m.	67 2 w	10 28 n	Bucharest, Rumania.....	7:00 p.m.	26 7 e	44 25 n
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	1:30 p.m.	58 15 w	6 45 n	Sofia, Bulgaria.....	7:00 p.m.	23 20 e	42 40 n
Paramaribo, Surinam.....	1:30 p.m.	55 15 w	5 45 n	Athens, Greece.....	7:00 p.m.	23 43 e	37 58 n
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	1:30 p.m.	52 18 w	4 49 n	Leningrad, U.S.S.R.....	7:00 p.m.	30 18 e	59 56 n
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	12:00 noon	79 56 w	2 10 s	Moscow, U.S.S.R.....	7:00 p.m.	37 36 e	55 45 n
Lima, Peru.....	12:00 noon	77 2 w	12 0 s	Saratov, U.S.S.R.....	8:00 p.m.	46 0 e	51 31 n
Belém, Brazil.....	2:00 p.m.	48 29 w	1 28 s	Odessa, U.S.S.R.....	7:00 p.m.	30 48 e	46 27 n
São Salvador, Brazil.....	2:00 p.m.	38 27 w	12 56 s	Algiers, Algeria.....	5:00 p.m.	3 0 e	36 50 n
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	2:00 p.m.	43 12 w	22 57 s	Tripoli, Libya.....	6:00 p.m.	13 12 e	32 57 n
São Paulo, Brazil.....	2:00 p.m.	46 31 w	23 31 s	Cairo, Egypt.....	7:00 p.m.	31 21 e	30 2 n
La Paz, Bolivia.....	1:00 p.m.	68 22 w	16 27 s	Dakar, French West Africa.....	4:00 p.m.	17 28 w	14 40 n
Asunción, Paraguay.....	1:00 p.m.	57 40 w	25 15 s	Léopoldville, Belgian Congo.....	6:00 p.m.	15 17 e	4 18 s
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	1:30 p.m.	56 10 w	34 53 s	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.....	8:00 p.m.	38 49 e	9 2 n
Iquique, Chile.....	1:00 p.m.	70 7 w	20 10 s	Nairobi, Kenya.....	8:00 p.m.	36 55 e	1 25 n
Santiago, Chile.....	1:00 p.m.	70 45 w	33 28 s	Johannesburg, U. of S. Af.....	7:00 p.m.	28 4 e	26 12 s
Córdoba, Argentina.....	1:00 p.m.	64 10 w	31 28 s	Durban, U. of S. Af.....	7:00 p.m.	30 53 e	29 53 s
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	1:00 p.m.	58 22 w	34 35 s	Capetown, U. of S. Af.....	7:00 p.m.	18 22 e	33 55 s
Reykjavik, Iceland.....	4:00 p.m.	21 58 w	64 4 n	Tananarive, Madagascar.....	8:00 p.m.	47 33 e	18 50 s
Belfast, Northern Ireland.....	5:00 p.m.	5 56 w	54 37 n	Irkutsk, U.S.S.R.....	0:00 a.m.*	104 20 e	52 30 n
Dublin, Eire.....	5:00 p.m.	6 15 w	53 20 n	Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.....	2:00 a.m.*	132 0 e	43 10 n
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	5:00 p.m.	2 9 w	57 9 n	Peiping, China.....	1:00 a.m.*	116 25 e	39 55 n
Edinburgh, Scotland.....	5:00 p.m.	3 10 w	55 55 n	Nanking, China.....	1:00 a.m.*	118 53 e	32 3 n
Glasgow, Scotland.....	5:00 p.m.	4 15 w	55 50 n	Shanghai, China.....	1:00 a.m.*	121 28 e	31 10 n
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.....	5:00 p.m.	1 37 w	54 58 n	Chungking, China.....	0:00 a.m.*	106 34 e	29 46 n
Leeds, England.....	5:00 p.m.	1 30 w	53 45 n	Canton, China.....	1:00 a.m.*	113 15 e	23 7 n
Manchester, England.....	5:00 p.m.	2 15 w	53 30 n	Manila, Philippine Islands.....	1:00 a.m.*	120 57 e	14 35 n
Liverpool, England.....	5:00 p.m.	3 0 w	53 25 n	Bangkok, Siam.....	0:00 a.m.*	100 30 e	13 45 n
Birmingham, England.....	5:00 p.m.	1 55 w	52 25 n	Singapore, British Malaya.....	0:30 a.m.*	103 55 e	1 14 n
London, England.....	5:00 p.m.	0 5 w	51 32 n	Rangoon, Burma.....	11:30 p.m.	96 0 e	16 50 n
Bristol, England.....	5:00 p.m.	2 35 w	51 28 n	Calcutta, India.....	10:30 p.m.	88 24 e	22 34 n
Plymouth, England.....	5:00 p.m.	4 5 w	50 25 n	Bombay, India.....	10:30 p.m.	72 48 e	19 0 n
Hammerfest, Norway.....	6:00 p.m.	23 38 e	70 38 n	Mecca, Saudi Arabia.....	8:00 p.m.	39 45 e	21 29 n
Oslo, Norway.....	6:00 p.m.	10 42 e	59 57 n	Ankara, Turkey.....	7:00 p.m.	32 55 e	39 55 n
Stockholm, Sweden.....	6:00 p.m.	18 3 e	59 17 n	Tokyo, Japan.....	2:00 a.m.*	139 45 e	35 40 n
Helsinki, Finland.....	7:00 p.m.	25 0 e	60 10 n	Nagoya, Japan.....	2:00 a.m.*	136 56 e	35 7 n
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	6:00 p.m.	12 34 e	55 40 n	Osaka, Japan.....	2:00 a.m.*	135 30 e	34 32 n
Lisbon, Portugal.....	5:00 p.m.	9 9 w	38 44 n	Nagasaki, Japan.....	2:00 a.m.*	129 57 e	32 48 n
Madrid, Spain.....	5:00 p.m.	3 42 w	40 26 n	Darwin, Australia.....	2:30 a.m.*	130 51 e	12 28 s
Barcelona, Spain.....	5:00 p.m.	2 9 e	41 23 n	Brisbane, Australia.....	3:00 a.m.*	153 8 e	27 29 s
Marseille, France.....	5:00 p.m.	5 20 e	43 20 n	Sydney, Australia.....	3:00 a.m.*	151 0 e	34 0 s
Bordeaux, France.....	5:00 p.m.	0 31 w	44 50 n	Melbourne, Australia.....	3:00 a.m.*	144 58 e	37 47 s
Lyon, France.....	5:00 p.m.	4 50 e	45 45 n	Adelaide, Australia.....	2:30 a.m.*	138 36 e	34 55 s
Paris, France.....	5:00 p.m.	2 20 e	48 48 n	Perth, Australia.....	1:00 a.m.*	115 52 e	31 57 s
Brussels, Belgium.....	5:00 p.m.	4 22 e	50 52 n	Hobart, Tasmania.....	3:00 a.m.*	147 19 e	42 52 s
Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	5:00 p.m.	4 53 e	52 22 n	Auckland, New Zealand.....	5:00 a.m.*	174 45 e	36 52 s
Bremen, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	8 49 e	53 5 n	Wellington, New Zealand.....	5:00 a.m.*	174 47 e	41 17 s
Hamburg, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	10 2 e	53 33 n	Batavia, Java.....	1:00 a.m.*	106 48 e	6 16 s
Berlin, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	13 25 e	52 30 n	Makassar, Celebes.....	1:00 a.m.*	119 30 e	5 9 s
Frankfurt, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	8 41 e	50 7 n	Port Moresby, Papua Ter.....	3:00 a.m.*	147 8 e	9 25 s

* On the following day.

The World Calendar

FIRST QUARTER																											
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4												1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11											3	4	5
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18											10	11	12
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25											17	18	19
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30													24	25	26
																									27	28	29
																									30		

* The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or June 31 (an extra day), follows June 30 in leap years only.
† The Year-End World Holiday, W or December 31 (365th day), follows December 30 every year.

Exposition

The perpetual World Calendar divides the year into equal quarters of 91 days, or thirteen weeks, or three months, or approximately one season. The first month in each quarter contains 31 days. The other two months have 30 days each, every month having twenty-six weekdays plus Sundays. Every quarter with its monthly arrangement of 31-30-30 days begins on a Sunday, the first day of the week, and ends on a Saturday, the seventh day of the week, which is easy for business, accountants and educators because the closing

day of every quarter does not fall on a Sunday. Every year begins logically on the accepted first day of the week, a Sunday January 1. This plan retains the customary arrangement of weekdays.
The 364-day year is not complete however. The 365th day of the year, essential in keeping the calendar in step with the seasons, is the logical Year-End World Holiday, dated W or December 31, that follows Saturday, December 30, every year. By giving the 365th day, the Year-End World Holiday, a name and date, a blank

date is avoided. This World Holiday is an integral part of the year; it belongs to and completes the calendar.

The extra day in leap years is the Leap-Year World Holiday, dated W or June 31, and follows Saturday, June 30. By placing these two stabilizing days, the Leap-Year World Holiday in leap years at the end of the second quarter and the Year-End World Holiday every year at the end of the fourth

quarter, the calendar in leap years becomes balanced, each half-year having 183 days. The calendar is thus a stable, balanced, well-coordinated time system.

Seventeen nations have already approved the World Calendar, including Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panamá, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Turkey and Uruguay.

Perpetual Calendar

1800—2000 A. D.

Day of the month	Jan. Oct.	Apr. Jul. Jan.	Sept. Dec.	Jun.	Feb. Mar. Nov.	Aug. Feb.	May	
1 8 15 22 29.....	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Mon.
2 9 16 23 30.....	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	Tue.
3 10 17 24 31.....	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	Wed.
4 11 18 25.....	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	Thur.
5 12 19 26.....	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	Fri.
6 13 20 27.....	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	Sat.
7 14 21 28.....	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	Sun.
EXAMPLES	..... 1804	..... 1805	1800 1806	1801 1807	1802	1803 1808	..... 1809	
(1) Given Nov. 20, 1891, to find the day of the week. Under Nov., opposite 20, is G. In the 1891 column, opposite G is Fri., <i>ans.</i>	1810 1821	1811 1816 1822	1817 1823	1818	1819 1824	1825	1826	
(2) Given Fri., Oct. —, 1868, to find the possible days of the month. In the 1868 column, opposite Fri. is G. Under Oct., G gives 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, <i>ans.</i> , the Fridays of Oct., 1868.	1827 1832 1838	1833 1839	1834	1835 1840	1836 1841	1837 1842	1838 1843	
(3) Given Mon., — 5, 1811, to find the possible months. In the 1811 column, opposite Mon. is B. Opposite 5, B gives Aug., the only common-year month available, <i>ans.</i>	1844 1849	1845 1850	1846 1851	1847	1848 1852	1849 1853	1850 1854	
(4) Given Sat., Feb. 29, —, to find the possible years. Under Feb., leap-year, opposite 29, is F. Opposite Sat. F gives leap-years 1812, 1840, 1868, 1896, etc., <i>ans.</i>	1855 1860 1866	1856 1861 1867	1857 1862 1868	1858 1863 1869	1859 1864 1870	1860 1865 1871	1861 1866 1872	
	1877 1883	1878 1884	1879 1885	1880 1886	1881 1887	1882 1888	1883 1889	
	1888 1894	1889 1895	1890 1896	1891 1897	1892 1898	1893 1899	1894 1900	
	1900 1906	1901 1907	1902 1908	1903 1909	1904 1910	1905 1911	1906 1912	
	1917 1923	1918 1924	1919 1925	1920 1926	1921 1927	1922 1928	1923 1929	
	1928 1934	1929 1935	1930 1936	1931 1937	1932 1938	1933 1939	1934 1940	
	1945 1951	1946 1952	1947 1953	1948 1954	1949 1955	1950 1956	1951 1957	
	1956 1962	1957 1963	1958 1964	1959 1965	1960 1966	1961 1967	1962 1968	
	1968 1973	1969 1974	1970 1975	1971 1976	1972 1977	1973 1978	1974 1979	
	1979 1984	1980 1985	1981 1986	1982 1987	1983 1988	1984 1989	1985 1990	
	1986 1990	1987 1991	1988 1992	1989 1993	1990 1994	1991 1995	1992 1996	
	1993	1994 1996	1995 1997	1996 1998	1997 1999	1998	1999 2000	

1949 JANUARY													FEBRUARY													MARCH													APRIL												
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S																								
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																								
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8																								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22																								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29																								
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	28	29	30	31	—	—	24	25	26	27	28	29	30																							
MAY													JUNE													JULY													AUGUST												
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—																								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12																									
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19																									
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26																									
29	30	31	—	—	—	—	26	27	28	29	30	—	—	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31	—	—	—																								
SEPTEMBER													OCTOBER													NOVEMBER													DECEMBER												
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S																								
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9																									
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16																									
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23																									
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	—	—	—	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																								

1950 JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30	31	—	—	—	—	26	27	28	—	—	—	—	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	29	30	31	—	—	—	25	26	27	28	29	30	—
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	28	29	30	31	—	—	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	28	29	30	31	—	—	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY							JUNE							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	29	30	31	—	—	—	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1951 JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
—	1	2	3	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
28	29	30	31	—	—	—	25	26	27	28	—	—	—	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	—	—	—	—	—	
MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
27	28	29	30	31	—	—	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	—	—	—	—	26	27	28	29	30	31	—	
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23/20	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	—	—	—	25	26	27	28	29	30	—	23/20	24/21	25/22	26/23	27/24	28/25	29/26	

Astronomical Data

The Sun

There are countless millions of far distant, superheated, self-luminous gaseous bodies called stars and each one is in itself a sun. Our Sun—the star around which our whole solar system revolves—is at a mean distance of 93,003,000 miles from the Earth, has a diameter of 865,390 miles, a surface temperature of about 11,000° F. and an interior temperature estimated at millions of degrees. It has a surface area approximately 12,000 times that of the Earth and in volume or bulk it is about 1,306,000 times the size of the Earth. It is, nevertheless, a star of only average size and temperature.

The Sun rotates on its axis and, by observation of Sun-spots (great whirling storms in the Sun's atmosphere) and Faculae (bright streaks or areas on the Sun's surface), astronomers have discovered that the rotational speed varies from approximately 24½ days at its equator to approximately 34 days near its poles. The Sun is just one star of the great Milky Way Galaxy that is rotating on its galactic axis at a rate that gives the Sun a galactic

traveling speed of 175 miles per second. Furthermore, the Sun is moving toward a point known as "the apex of the Sun's way" in the constellation Hercules at a speed of about 12 miles per second.

What we see when we look at the Sun is the glowing surface called the Photosphere. Extending above this surface is the Sun's atmosphere consisting of two layers, one extending outward for a few hundred miles from the Sun's surface and called the Reversing Layer for spectroscopic reasons, the other an outer layer extending several thousand miles and called the Chromosphere because of its reddish color due mostly to superheated hydrogen, helium and calcium. Solar "prominences" occasionally burst out from this layer and extend hundreds of thousands of miles above the Sun's surface. Beyond these layers of solar atmosphere and extending to great height is the outermost observable solar feature, the magnificent Corona of exceedingly slight density that provides an awesome spectacle for observers during total eclipses of the Sun.

Morning and Evening Stars in 1950

MERCURY

Evening star, Jan. 1 to Jan. 17
Morning star, Jan. 17 to Mar. 27
Evening star, Mar. 27 to May 14
Morning star, May 14 to July 10
Evening star, July 10 to Sept. 17
Morning star, Sept. 17 to Nov. 1
Evening star, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31

VENUS

Evening star, Jan. 1 to Jan. 31
Morning star, Jan. 31 to Nov. 13
Evening star, Nov. 13 to Dec. 31

Mercury may be seen over the eastern horizon before sunrise for about 10 days before and after each western elongation, and similarly over the western horizon after sunset around each eastern elongation. See phenomena section for elongation times. At the Jan. elongation Mercury is in w. Capricornus, near the ecliptic; at the Feb. elongation in e. Sagittarius; at the Apr. elongation in Aries, s.w. of the Pleiades; at the June elongation in Taurus, w. of the Hyades; at the Aug. elongation in w. Virgo, on the equator; at the Oct. elongation in s. Leo, near the ecliptic; at the Dec. elongation n. of the dipper in Sagittarius.

Venus is visible in the east for many weeks around western elongation. In Jan. it is in Capricornus and s. Aquarius in the evening sky; in Feb. in n.w. Capricornus;

MARS

Morning star, Jan. 31 to Mar. 23
Evening star, Mar. 23 to Dec. 31

JUPITER

Evening star, Jan. 1 to Feb. 3
Morning star, Feb. 3 to Aug. 26
Evening star, Aug. 26 to Dec. 31

SATURN

Morning star, Jan. 1 to Mar. 7
Evening star, Mar. 7 to Sept. 15
Morning star, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31

in March in n.w. Capricornus, Aquarius, and n.e. Capricornus; in Apr. it crosses Aquarius and enters s.w. Pisces; in May it is in s. Pisces; in June it crosses Aries and enters w. Taurus; in July it is in e. Taurus and w. Gemini; in Aug. it crosses e. Gemini and Cancer; in Sept. it crosses Leo and enters w. Virgo; in Oct. it crosses Virgo; in Nov. it crosses Libra and n. Scorpius and enters Ophiuchus; in Dec. it crosses Ophiuchus and most of Sagittarius.

Mars is in Virgo from Jan. to July; in Virgo and Libra in Aug.; in Libra in Sept.; in Scorpius and Ophiuchus in Oct.; in Sagittarius in Nov.; in Sagittarius and Capricornus in Dec.

Jupiter is in Capricornus from Jan. to March, and in Aquarius, Apr. to Dec.

Saturn is in s. Leo until mid-Sept., after which it is in Virgo.

The Brightest Stars

Star	Constellation	Position, 1950		Mag.	Dist.	On meridian 9 p.m.
		R.A.	Dec.			
		h m	° '		l.-y.	
Sirius.....	Canis Major.....	6 42.9	-16 39	-1.6	8	Feb. 16
Canopus.....	Carina.....	6 22.8	-52 40	-0.9	650	Feb. 11
Alpha Centauri.....	Centaurus.....	14 36.2	-60 38	+0.1	4	June 16
Vega.....	Lyra.....	18 35.2	+38 44	0.1	23	Aug. 15
Capella.....	Auriga.....	5 13.0	+45 57	0.2	42	Jan. 24
Arcturus.....	Boötes.....	14 13.4	+19 27	0.2	32	June 10
Rigel.....	Orion.....	5 12.1	-8 15	0.3	545	Jan. 24
Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....	7 36.7	+5 21	0.5	10	Mar. 2
Achernar.....	Eridanus.....	1 35.9	-57 29	0.6	70	Nov. 30
Beta Centauri.....	Centaurus.....	14 0.3	-60 8	0.9	130	June 7
Altair.....	Aquila.....	19 48.3	+8 44	0.9	18	Sept. 3
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....	5 52.5	+7 24	0.9	300	Feb. 3
Aldebaran.....	Taurus.....	4 33.0	+16 25	1.1	54	Jan. 14
Spica.....	Virgo.....	13 22.6	-10 54	1.2	190	May 28
Pollux.....	Gemini.....	7 42.3	+28 9	1.2	31	Mar. 3
Antares.....	Scorpius.....	16 26.3	-26 19	1.2	170	July 14
Fomalhaut.....	Piscis Austrinus.....	22 54.9	-29 53	1.3	27	Oct. 20
Deneb.....	Cygnus.....	20 39.7	+45 6	1.3	465	Sept. 16
Regulus.....	Leo.....	10 5.7	+12 13	1.3	70	Apr. 9
Beta Crucis.....	Crux.....	12 44.8	-59 25	1.5	465	May 18
Eta Carinae.....	Carina.....	10 43.1	-59 25	1-7	...	Apr. 17
Alpha-one Crucis.....	Crux.....	12 23.8	-62 49	1.6	150	May 13
Castor.....	Gemini.....	7 31.4	+32 0	1.6	44	Feb. 28
Gamma Crucis.....	Crux.....	12 28.4	-56 50	1.6	...	May 15
Epsilon Canis Majoris.....	Canis Major.....	6 56.7	-28 54	1.6	325	Feb. 19
Epsilon Ursae Majoris.....	Ursa Major.....	12 51.8	+56 14	1.7	50	May 20
Bellatrix.....	Orion.....	5 22.4	+6 18	1.7	215	Jan. 27
Lambda Scorpii.....	Scorpius.....	17 30.2	-37 4	1.7	205	July 30
Epsilon Carinae.....	Carina.....	8 21.5	-59 21	1.7	325	Mar. 13
Mira.....	Cetus.....	2 16.8	-3 12	2-9	250	Dec. 11
Epsilon Orionis.....	Orion.....	5 33.7	-1 14	1.7	405	Jan. 29
Beta Tauri.....	Taurus.....	5 23.1	+28 34	1.8	115	Jan. 27
Beta Carinae.....	Carina.....	9 12.7	-69 31	1.8	...	Mar. 26
Alpha Trianguli Australis.....	Triangulum Australe.....	16 43.4	-68 56	1.9	130	July 18
Alpha Persei.....	Perseus.....	3 20.7	+49 41	1.9	190	Dec. 27
Eta Ursae Majoris.....	Ursa Major.....	13 45.6	+49 34	1.9	220	June 3
Gamma Geminorum.....	Gemini.....	6 34.8	+16 27	1.9	65	Feb. 14
Epsilon Sagittarii.....	Sagittarius.....	18 20.9	-34 25	1.9	165	Aug. 12
Alpha Ursae Majoris.....	Ursa Major.....	11 0.7	+62 1	1.9	90	Apr. 22
Delta Canis Majoris.....	Canis Major.....	7 6.4	-26 19	2.0	410	Feb. 22

Comets

In ancient times comets were supposed to be omens of sudden death, war, revolution or other dire events in human affairs and practically nothing was known of their true nature. They still offer puzzling problems to modern astronomers and, with about 1000 listed, new ones are being discovered and charted each year. In general, comets consist of a nucleus (sometimes lacking) surrounded by a head or "coma" (from the Greek word for hair because of its hazy appearance) from which extends the great tail that makes the passage of a comet through our skies such a striking spectacle. Comets come in varying sizes but the average diameter of the heads of a large number of observed comets is about

80,000 miles and the tail length may stretch out to more than 100,000,000 miles. The density of comets is so low, however, that we can see the stars through them and there is more actual material in one cubic inch of ordinary air than in 2000 cubic miles of the tail of a comet.

The luminous tails of comets were believed, for many centuries, to be merely clouds high in our atmosphere. Tycho Brahe, eccentric Danish astronomer, proved that the comet he observed in 1577 was a celestial object far beyond the limit of the Earth's atmosphere. But the great forward step in the study of comets came when Edmund Halley, who became England's Astronomer Royal, carefully observed a

comet in 1682, checked with previous observations, calculated its orbit and predicted its return to our skies in 1758 or 1759. Halley died in 1742 but the comet, now named after him, reappeared on schedule and a search through ancient records indicated that it had been observed in repeated appearances as far back as 240 B.C. Its last appearance was marked by its perihelion passage in 1910 and its next visit to our skies will occur in 1986. Halley's fulfilled prediction was the first definite proof that comets have regular orbits and time schedules or are, as the astronomers say, "periodic". The known "periods" (time intervals between appearances) of comets vary from the 3.3 years of Encke's Comet to thousands of years for wider travelers. No known great comets are scheduled for appearance in our sky this year.

A curious thing about comets is that their tails always trail from the head in a direction away from the Sun, so that when a comet is moving away from the Sun, the tail stretches out in front of the head. A comet's tail is so tenuous as to be almost a vacuum. The Earth passed through the tail of Halley's Comet in May, 1910, and on that occasion astronomers heard nothing,

felt nothing and saw nothing to indicate that such passage had any observable effect on the Earth.

Twenty Famous Comets

Year and no.	Name of comet	Period
		years
1744	De Chéseaux's Comet.....	.....
1806	Biela's Comet.....	6.7
1811 I	Great Comet of 1811.....	3000
1812	Di Vico's Comet.....	70.7
1815	Olbers' Comet.....	74.0
1819 I	Encke's Comet.....	3.3
1819	Pons-Winnecke Comet.....	6.0
1835 III	Halley's Comet.....	76.3
1843 I	Great Comet of 1843.....	512.4
1844 II	Great Comet of 1844.....	102,050
1858 VI	Donati's Comet.....	2,040 (?)
1864 II	Great Comet of 1864.....	2,800,000
1871 III	Tuttle's Comet.....	13.8
1874 III	Coggia's Comet.....	6,000 (?)
1879	Brorsen's Comet.....	5.6
1881 II	Tebbutt's Comet.....	.....
1889 VI	Swift's 2nd Comet.....	7.0
1892 III	Holmes' Comet.....	6.9
1923	d'Arrest's Comet.....	6.6
1925 II	Comet Schwassmann-Wachmann..	16.2

The Polar Auroras

It has been definitely established that Sun-spots are the direct cause of the greatest electrical show on Earth, a double feature, the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) and the Aurora Australis (Southern Lights). Sun-spots are magnetic storms of vast dimensions on the surface of the Sun and they shoot out electrified particles into space. Those that come toward the Earth are drawn toward the Earth's magnetic poles and consequently these magnetic poles are the radiating centers of those spectacular electromagnetic displays in the sky that we commonly call the "Northern Lights" or the "Southern Lights", depending upon whether we see them in the northern or southern hemisphere. The electrical particles from the Sun-spots strike the upper regions of our atmosphere where the component gases (nitrogen, oxygen and extremely minor amounts of argon, helium, neon, hydrogen and carbon dioxide) are very much rarefied and cause them to vibrate and glow in colors characteristic of the various elements, just as a neon sign glows when an electric charge is passed through it. The Sun-spots that cause auroral displays also cause the magnetic storms that interfere

with radio reception, telephone, telegraph and cable traffic and other electromagnetic devices such as compasses and various aviation accessories.

There is an almost infinite variety to the auroral display. The lights may sweep across the sky in waves, in streamers or in folds like draped curtains. Or it may be a stationary glow. Sometimes there is little or no color in these waves, sheets or streamers of light. At other times the lights may be rich in red or green or pastel shades. Rose color and lavender and violet and purple are common. Blue is rare but has been seen. The "Northern Lights" have been seen as far south as New Orleans and the Florida peninsula and the "Southern Lights" have been seen as far north as New Zealand and Australia, but the maximum occurrence of these auroral displays is along the borders of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Since these are atmospheric displays, our atmosphere must extend to the extreme height at which auroral lights are observed. Prof. Carl Störmer of the University of Oslo found this to be about 600 miles. He further found that no auroral lights came closer to the Earth's surface than 50 or 60 miles.

The Change of Seasons

It is enough to state that the Earth is nearer to the Sun in January than it is in July to convince those who live in the northern hemisphere that there must be some other explanation than that for the

seasonal changes on our globe. The reason for the change in seasons is that the axis of rotation of the Earth is tipped to the perpendicular of the plane of its orbit around the sun at an angle of approxi-

mately $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees (more accurately, it varies in 1950 from $23^{\circ} 26' 52''.9$ to $23^{\circ} 26' 54''.3$) and consequently there is a proportional shifting of the angle of the Sun's rays falling on different portions of the Earth's surface at different times of year.

On or about June 21 the north end of the Earth's axis is tipped to its limit toward the Sun. In the northern hemisphere this is our Summer Solstice. We then have our longest days and receive a maximum of heat and light from the Sun whose perpendicular rays are falling on the Tropic of Cancer, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator. Six months later, on or about Dec. 21, the Earth has reached a position in its orbit that finds the north end of its axis tipped at its maximum away from the Sun. This is our Winter Solstice. We then have our shortest days and receive a minimum of heat and light from the Sun that is hovering over the Tropic of

Capricorn, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator. Conditions are reversed in the southern hemisphere for obvious reasons. Their Winter is our Summer; their Summer our Winter. Twice a year, at the equinoxes in March and September, the Sun is on the Equator, the day is of equal length all over the world and each hemisphere receives the same amount of light and heat from the rays of the Sun.

If the effect in the change of the angle of the Sun's rays on the Earth's surface were instantaneous, our coldest period would be at the Winter Solstice and our warmest period at the Summer Solstice; but due to the blanket of atmosphere around the Earth and the cumulative effect in the heating or cooling of the Earth's surface, we have "the lag of the seasons" that brings our warmest and coldest periods some five or six weeks after the Sun is "farthest north" or "farthest south".

The Seasons, 1950

(Eastern Standard Time)

	d	h	m	
Mar. 20	11	36	P.M.	Sun enters sign of Aries; spring begins in northern hemisphere
June 21	6	37	P.M.	Sun enters sign of Cancer; summer begins in northern hemisphere
Sept. 23	9	44	A.M.	Sun enters sign of Libra; autumn begins in northern hemisphere
Dec. 22	5	14	A.M.	Sun enters sign of Capricornus; winter begins in northern hemisphere

Planet Table

	Mean distance from sun in millions of miles	Period of revolution around the sun	Eccentricity of orbit	Inclination to ecliptic	Diameter	Period of rotation on axis	Inclination of equator to orbit plane	Surface gravity (earth = 1)	Oblateness	Mean velocity in orbit	Max. stellar mag.
				° ' "	miles		°			mi./sec.	
Sun.....					865,390	$24^d.64^h$	7.2	28	0	.....	-26.7
Moon.....		$(27^d.322)^*$	0.05	5 8	2,159.9	$27^d.322$	6.7	0.16	0	0.63	-12.6
Mercury.....	36.00	$87^d.969$	0.21	7 0	3,008.5	88^d	7	0.28	0	30	-1.2
Venus.....	67.27	$224^d.701$	0.01	3 24	7,575.4	$^{\circ} \ddagger$	$^{\circ}$	0.85	0	22	-4.4
Earth.....	93.00	$365^d.256$	0.02	0 0	7,926.7§	$23^h 56^m$	23.4	1.00	1/297	18.5	.....
Mars.....	141.71	$1^y.881$	0.09	1 51	4,215.6	$24^h 37^m$	25.2	0.38	1/192	15	-2.8
Jupiter.....	483.88	$11^y.862$	0.05	1 18	88,698§	$9^h 50^m \ddagger$	3.1	2.6	1/15	8	-2.5
Saturn.....	887.14	$29^y.458$	0.06	2 29	75,060§	$10^h 14^m \ddagger$	26.8	1.1	1/9.5	6	-0.4
Uranus.....	1784.82	$84^y.015$	0.05	0 46	30,878	10^h	98	0.9	1/14	4	+5.7
Neptune.....	2796.66	$164^y.788$	0.01	1 46	32,932	$15^h.8$	29	1.1	1/40	3	+7.6
Pluto.....	3669.66	$247^y.697$	0.25	17 9	5,900	??	??	??	??	<3	+14

* Period of revolution around the earth.

† This is the rotation at the equator.

‡ Rotation of Venus is uncertain but is probably a few weeks.

§ The equatorial diameters of the earth, Jupiter, and Saturn are given; polar diameters are: earth, 7900.0 mi., Jupiter 82,789 mi., Saturn 67,170 mi.

The Moon

The planet Mars has two tiny satellites or moons, Jupiter has eleven, Saturn nine, Uranus five, and Neptune two. The Earth has one comparatively large satellite that is commonly called the Moon. It is a globe of approximately 2160 miles in diameter with a surface deeply pitted by great craters. It has no atmosphere that astronomers can detect and shines only by re-

flected light of the Sun. Though it seems bright to us at "full moon", it reflects only about 7 per cent of the light poured on it by the Sun.

The path of the Moon on its travels around the Earth is elliptical, with the Earth at one focus of the ellipse. The distance of the Moon from the Earth varies from 221,463 miles (perigee) to 252,710

miles (apogee), the average distance being 238,860 miles. The really curious thing about the Moon is that it revolves around the Earth in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.47 seconds and rotates on its axis in exactly the same time, which is why we always see the same side of the Moon. Due to what are known as "librations in latitude and longitude" and also a "diurnal libration", we do see "around the edge of the Moon" at different times and in this manner a total of 59 per cent of the Moon's surface has been observed, but the other 41 per cent never has been seen by human eye.

Although the Moon revolves around the Earth in approximately $27\frac{1}{3}$ days, it is, on the average, a matter of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days (29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2.78 seconds) from

one New Moon to the other because the Earth is moving around the Sun while the Moon is moving around the Earth and the "New Moon" depends upon the relative positions of the three bodies. If the planes of orbit of the Earth and the Moon coincided, there would be an eclipse of the Moon at every "Full Moon" and an eclipse of the Sun at every "New Moon", but the (approximately) 5-degree angle between the planes of orbit of the Earth and the Moon causes the Moon on most of its revolutions to miss the Earth's shadow and the Moon's shadow on most trips to miss falling on the Earth. The tidal effects of the Moon are, of course, well known. The "Spring Tides" occur at "Full Moon" and "New Moon" and the "Neap Tides" at "First Quarter" and "Last Quarter".

Eclipses in 1950

1. *An annular eclipse of the sun, March 18.* This is visible in the south Atlantic Ocean and over a part of Antarctica. The partial phase begins in the Amundsen Sea off the coast of west Antarctica, and extends over the southern end of South America, almost the whole of the south Atlantic, and a large area of southern and Southwest Africa; and it ends off the coast of Southwest Africa. The annular phase is visible west of Enderby Land, Antarctica, and over a region of the Indian Ocean between Enderby Land and South Africa. This sea area is the place of maximum eclipse, and .93 of the sun's disc is covered. The partial eclipse is visible at sunset at stations in south and southwest Africa.

2. *A total eclipse of the moon, April 2.* This is visible in general from Europe, Africa, Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Antarctic and Arctic regions. The ending is visible over the Atlantic Ocean and eastern and central South America. The earth's shadow does not cover much more than the moon's diameter.

Grant Land (North America), crosses the Arctic Ocean, northeastern Siberia (north-east of the Kamchatka peninsula), Near Islands in the Alaskan archipelago, and goes southeast, ending in the north Pacific Ocean. Partial phases are observed over northeastern Asia and over Alaska and the western coast of Canada. The middle of the eclipse is visible at Anchorage, Alaska, at 5:39 P.M., and at Fairbanks at 5:32 P.M., 150th-meridian standard time, and at Nome at 4:30 P.M., 165th-meridian time. The beginning phases are visible in the Hawaiian Islands.

4. *A total eclipse of the moon, Sept. 25-26.* This is visible in general in North America, South America, the Atlantic Ocean, the Antarctic and Arctic regions. The beginning is visible in most of Africa and Europe, but the ending only in the western parts. About 1.1 of the moon's diameter is covered by the umbra of the earth.

Phenomena of the eclipse

(Universal time or G.C.T.)

	d	h	m	
Moon enters penumbra	Apr. 2	6	9	P.M.
Moon enters umbra		2	7	9
Total eclipse begins		2	8	$29\frac{1}{2}$
Middle of eclipse		2	8	44
Total eclipse ends		2	8	59
Moon leaves umbra		2	10	19
Moon leaves penumbra		2	11	19 P.M.

3. *A total eclipse of the sun, Sept. 11.* This is visible from extreme northeastern Asia and the north Pacific Ocean. The path of totality begins in the Arctic Ocean near

Phenomena of the eclipse

(Eastern standard time)

	d	h	m	
Moon enters penumbra	Sept. 25	8	20	P.M.
Moon enters umbra		25	9	$31\frac{1}{2}$
Total eclipse begins		25	10	54
Middle of eclipse		25	11	17
Total eclipse ends		25	11	40 P.M.
Moon leaves umbra		26	1	2 A.M.
Moon leaves penumbra		26	2	$13\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.

It is evident that the September lunar eclipse is the only one visible from the U. S. The next total solar eclipses will be Feb. 25, 1952 (Africa and Asia), and June 30, 1954 (central U. S., Canada, Scandinavia, to India).

Astronomical Constants

1 light-year	5,880,000,000,000 mi.
velocity of light	186,273 mi./sec.
astronomical unit or distance earth-to-sun	93,003,000 mi.
mean distance, earth to moon	238,860 mi.
general precession	50".26
obliquity of the ecliptic	23° 27' 8".26—0".4684(t—1900) *
equatorial radius of the earth	3963.34 statute mi.
polar radius of the earth	3949.99 statute mi.
earth's mean radius	3958.89 statute mi.
oblateness of the earth	$\frac{1}{297.0}$
equatorial horizontal parallax of the moon	57' 2".70
earth's mean velocity in orbit	18.5 mi./sec.
sidereal year	365 ^d .2564
tropical year	365 ^d .2422
sidereal month	27 ^d .3217
synodic month	29 ^d .5306
sidereal day	23 ^h 56 ^m 4".091 of mean-solar time
mean solar day	24 ^h 3 ^m 56".555 of sidereal time

* t refers to the year in question, for example 1948.

The Atmosphere

The atmosphere of the Earth—the blanket of air that surrounds our globe and is essential to life—is of interest to astronomers because of its effect on the light that comes to us from heavenly bodies. Air has weight and volume. It refracts (bends or changes the direction of) light rays that enter it. Due to this refraction, we are able to see the Sun and the Moon before they rise and after they set. The “twinkling” of the stars is caused by convection currents in the air that have a rapidly changing refractive effect on the light from the stars. Our twilight is produced by the diffusion in the atmosphere of light from the Sun when it is below the horizon. Meteors become visible when they are heated to incandescence by friction with the atmosphere when, from outer space, they plunge into it at terrific speed.

Prof. Carl Störmer of the University of

Oslo measured the height of the atmosphere and found it to be more than 600 miles, but about half of it by weight is below 18,000 feet. Although we may remark blandly that something is “as light as air”, the Earth’s atmosphere in bulk is of such enormous weight that at sea level it exerts a pressure of approximately 14.7 pounds per square inch. At higher levels, of course, the pressure is less.

Chemically, the atmosphere is composed of nitrogen (approximately 78 per cent by volume), oxygen (approximately 21 per cent by volume), and extremely minor amounts (about 1 per cent in all by volume) of argon, neon, helium, hydrogen and carbon dioxide. There is also present in the air a varying amount of water vapor, which is known as humidity and is distressing when the percentage is high in warm weather.

Important Meteor Showers

Date	Meteor stream	Radiant in constellation
Jan. 1-4	Quadrantids.....	Boötes
Feb. 5-10	Alpha Aurigids.....	Auriga
Mar. 10-12	Zeta Boötids.....	Boötes
Apr. 19-23	Lyrids.....	Hercules
May 1-6	May Aquarids.....	Aquarius
May 30	Eta Pegasids.....	Pegasus
June 27-30	Pons-Winnecke meteors.....	Draco
July 14	Alpha Cygnids.....	Cygnus
July 26-31	Delta Aquarids.....	Aquarius
Aug. 10-14	Perseids.....	Cassiopeia
Aug. 10-20	Kappa Cygnids.....	Cygnus
Aug. 21-31	Zeta Draconids.....	Draco
Sept. 22	Alpha Aurigids.....	Auriga
Oct. 2	Quadrantids.....	Boötes
Oct. 9	Giacobinids.....	Draco
Oct. 18-23	Orionids.....	Orion
Nov. 14-18	Leonids.....	Leo
Dec. 10-13	Geminids.....	Gemini

Meteors and Meteorites

Meteorites are meteors that have come down to Earth. Meteors are masses of mineral or metal or both that plunge into the Earth’s atmosphere at great speed and become incandescent from the resultant friction so that they are seen in the sky as “fireballs” (bolides) or “shooting stars”. The “fireballs” are the larger, make a greater flash across the sky and sometimes explode. Meteors come in all sizes but most of them verge on the microscopic and burn up completely in the flash that makes them visible from 40 to 60 miles above the Earth’s surface. Millions of them enter our atmosphere every twenty-four hours and probably not more than one or two a day survive to strike the ground as meteorites.

The largest meteorite ever found is located near Grootfontein, Southwest Africa, and its weight is estimated between 50 and

70 tons. The second largest meteorite (the Ahnighito, weight $36\frac{1}{2}$ tons) was found by Admiral Peary, Arctic explorer, at Cape York, Greenland, and is now on exhibition in the Hayden Planetarium, New York City. The largest meteorite found on United States soil is the Willamette (weight $15\frac{1}{2}$ tons), which fell near Portland, Oreg., and is now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Craters produced by the fall of meteorites have been found in many countries. The first to be recognized and the largest known is Meteor Crater in Arizona, a depression about 4,000 feet in diameter, about 600 feet deep, and with exterior walls rising 150 feet above the surrounding plain. Me-

teor craters have been found near Odessa, Texas; Haviland, Kansas; in the Arabian Desert; in Central Australia and—a notable group of fifty or more—in the region of the Stony Tunguska River in northern Siberia.

Many meteors travel in swarms, believed in some cases to be disintegrated comets. The Perseid shower that occurs annually Aug. 10-14 is thought by some astronomers to be all that remains of Tuttle's Comet and the Leonid shower, which reaches a maximum in mid-November every 33 years, similarly is suspected of being what is left of Tempel's Comet. The Leonid shower of 1833 was the greatest meteor display of which astronomers have record.

Projection Planetaria

Dr. Robert G. Aitken, Director Emeritus of the Lick Observatory, called the Zeiss Projector in planetarium use "the most remarkable instrument that has ever been devised to exhibit impressively, and with the illusion of reality, the motions of the heavenly bodies and the phenomena that result from these motions". The first of these projectors was invented and developed by Dr. Walter Bauersfeld at the Carl Zeiss plant at Jena, Germany, and the first planetarium in which it was put to use was in the Deutsches Museum in Munich, May, 1925. Between that time and the outbreak of World War II, twenty-seven other such Zeiss Projectors were constructed and shipped for use in planetaria spread around the world. Five planetaria for the use of the Zeiss Projector were erected in the United States. There were also Zeiss Projector planetaria in Vienna, The Hague, Brussels, Stockholm, Moscow, Paris, Milan, Rome, Tokyo and Osaka. Some smaller

planetaria, with other projectors, have been built and are in operation in various places in the United States and Canada.

The Zeiss Projector planetaria in the United States are, in the order in which they were built:

Adler Planetarium, 900 E. Achsah Bond Drive, Chicago 5, Ill.

Director, Wagner Schlesinger.

Fels Planetarium, 20th St., Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Director, I. M. Levitt.

Griffith Planetarium, P.O. Box 9787, Los Feliz Station, Los Angeles 27, Calif.

Director, Dinsmore Alter.

Hayden Planetarium, 81st St., Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y.

Director, Gordon A. Atwater.

Buhl Planetarium, Federal and West Ohio Sts., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

Director, Arthur L. Draper.

Notable Telescopes of the World

Refractor Telescopes

Size in inches	Observatory	Location
40	Yerkes	Williams Bay, Wis.
36	Lick	Mt. Hamilton, Calif.
32.7	Paris (Univ. of)	Meudon, France
31.5	Astrophysical	Potsdam, Germany
30	Allegheny	Pittsburgh, Pa.
30	Bischoffsheim	Nice, France
30	Poulkova	Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Reflector Telescopes

200	Palomar	Palomar Mt., Calif.
100	Mt. Wilson	Pasadena, Calif.
82	McDonald	Mt. Locke, Texas
74	Dunlap	Richmond Hill, Ont.
72	Lord Ross (dismantled)	Parsonstown, Eire
72	Dominion Astrophysical	Victoria, B. C.
69	Perkins	Delaware, Ohio
61	Harvard	Oak Ridge, Mass.
60	Bloemfontein	Bloemfontein, U. of S. Af.
60	Mt. Wilson	Pasadena, Calif.
60	Córdoba	Bosque Alegre, Argentina

Astronomical Photography

Since almost all astronomical research is now carried on by photographing the heavenly bodies, cameras and telescopes designed for this purpose are of the utmost importance.

What many astronomers consider the greatest advance in the making of astronomical instruments in the last fifty years was the production of the Schmidt Camera. The details of construction and method of operation of this camera were made known in 1930 by Bernhard Schmidt of the Hamburg Observatory at Bergedorf, Germany. The Schmidt Camera takes photographs with large fields of vision and sharp definition at much greater speed than was possible with earlier apparatus. Schmidt Cameras as fast as $f/0.6$ have been made, and those with a speed of $f/1$ are common. These remarkable cameras have been installed at many observatories in various parts of the world.

Symbols

☉ the sun	♃ Jupiter	☾ occultation
☾ the moon	♄ Saturn	♅ opposition
☿ Mercury	♅ Uranus	● new moon
♀ Venus	♆ Neptune	☾ first quarter
♁ the earth	♇ Pluto	☾ full moon
♂ Mars	♂ conjunction	☾ last quarter

Signs of the Zodiac

and average date of sun entering

1. ♈ Aries, the Ram, Mar. 21

2. ♉ Taurus, the Bull, Apr. 20

3. ♊ Gemini, the Twins, May 21

4. ♋ Cancer, the Crab, June 21

5. ♌ Leo, the Lion, July 23

6. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin, Aug. 23
7. ♎ Libra, the Balance, Sept. 23

8. ♏ Scorpius, the Scorpion, Oct. 23

9. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer, Nov. 22

10. ♑ Capricornus, the Goat, Dec. 22

11. ♒ Aquarius, the Water-bearer, Jan. 20

12. ♒ Pisces, the Fishes, Feb. 19

Phenomena, 1950 (Eastern Standard Time)

January			July		
d	h	m	d	h	m
1	6	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
3	1	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
3	5	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
8	11	53 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
10	5	8 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
12	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
13	7	0 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
25	8	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
February			August		
1	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
5	4	47 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
6	2	46 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
6	9	10 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
10	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
10	10	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
14	4	33 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
26	9	52 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
March			September		
4	10	41 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
6	0	36 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
6	3	— p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
14	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
16	0	30 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
23	1	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
27	1	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
31	5	55 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
April			October		
1	6	37 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
2	11	9 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
5	6	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
7	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
11	4	— a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
22	9	— p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
28	1	42 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
28	5	55 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
May			November		
2	6	— p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
6	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
7	4	15 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
9	10	42 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
12	5	38 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
16	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
25	9	32 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
26	6	50 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
June			December		
5	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
9	10	— p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
14	3	8 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
16	—	—	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
21	2	42 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
21	5	43 p.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.
23	6	29 a.m.	♂	♂	♂ on meridian, 4 a.m., L.C.T.

THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD



A GUIDE TO MAIN HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, GEOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL FACTS

Prepared by the Staff of **ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA**

Under the direction of
WALTER YUST, Editor-in-chief

Afghanistan (Kingdom)

Area: approx. 270,000 square miles.
Population (est. 1947): 12,000,000 (approx. 35% Afghan, 21% Tadchik, 8.5% Mongolian, 35.5% others).
Density per square mile: 44.
Ruler: Mohammed Zahir Shah.
Prime Minister: Sardar Shah Mahmud.
Principal cities (est.): Kabul, 206,000 (capital); Kandahar, 77,000 (trading center); Herat, 76,000 (farming center).
Monetary unit: Afghani rupee.
Languages: Pushtu (official), Persian.
Religion: Mohammedan (Sunni, 90%; Shia, 10%).

HISTORY. Wedged between Pakistan, Iran and the U.S.S.R. in southwestern Asia without outlet to the sea, Afghanistan did not become an independent state until 1747. Previously, it had been either a cluster of small states under nominal Arab rule, part of Mongol or Mogul empires, or dismembered among India, Persia and the Uzbeks.

By the 19th century Afghanistan had passed into the British sphere of influence, though the British had to dispatch troops more than once to enforce Afghan friendliness. In 1880 the British recognized Abdur Rahman Khan as Emir and gave him an annual subsidy of more than \$500,000 to delegate management of his foreign relations to Britain. His son, Habibullah, succeeded him in 1901 and kept Afghanistan neutral in World War I despite strong pressure of pro-Turkish elements.

On Aug. 8, 1919, a treaty was signed making Afghanistan free and independent of all British control. The country maintained strict neutrality in World War II, and was admitted to the United Nations in Nov., 1946.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1932 constitution, Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy, with authority vested in the sovereign and parliament, which has a senate of

forty-five members named for life by the sovereign and a national assembly of 138 elected members. Executive power is exercised by the sovereign and cabinet headed by the prime minister.

Military service is compulsory. The army strength is about 90,000, supplemented by tribal bands. There is a small air force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is nominally compulsory. Primary schools exist in many parts of the country, but secondary schools only in Kabul and provincial capitals. There were about 100,000 pupils in 425 schools in 1948.

Only a fifth of the soil is under cultivation, the greater part of the country being mountainous and rocky. Farming is confined to the fertile valleys and plains, sometimes with the aid of irrigation. Two crops a year are usually grown. Important ones include fruits and nuts, castor beans, cereals, madder, tobacco, cotton and vegetables. Wheat is the staple food. The fat-tailed indigenous sheep is the principal source of meat, wearing apparel and skins for export. Camels, humped cattle, oxen and asses are numerous.

Important manufactures include silk, felt, sheepskin coats, soap, carpets and boots. Factories have been erected by government monopolies to produce skins, sugar, textiles, vehicles, and power.

Among the leading exports are karakul skins (mostly to the U.S.), cotton, wool, rugs, carpets and dried fruits. Approximately 2,400,000 karakul skins were exported in 1945-46. Most of the trade is carried on through Pakistan, but cattle and foodstuffs are exported to the U.S.S.R. in return for cotton and wool. Exports through India in 1945-46 totaled approximately \$55,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure amount to about \$45,000,000 a year.

Afghanistan has no railways, navigable streams or air routes. Transport is generally by camel or pack horse. The principal trade routes lead south through the Khyber and Khojak Passes to Pakistan, and north to the Uzbek and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics. There are about 6,000 miles of roads suitable for motor transport.

Both mineral and forest resources are largely unexploited. There are deposits of coal, copper, gold, iron ore, oil and silver. Timber and gum resin are obtained.

NATURAL FEATURES; CLIMATE. Afghanistan, approximately the size of Texas, is split east to west by the Hindu Kush range of the Himalayas, rising in the east to heights of 24,000 feet. Except in the southwest, most of the country is covered by high snow-capped mountains and deep valleys. The few passes are deep and narrow. The Amu Darya (Oxus), Kabul and Helmand are the most important rivers, and there are hundreds of swift and unnavigable mountain streams. The climate ranges from extremes of below zero to more than 100° in the north; however, it is not so extreme in the south, although snowfall is heavy all over the country in winter. Rainfall, chiefly in the spring, is relatively light. The hottest weather occurs in summer and is particularly severe around Kandahar.

Albania (Republic)

(Shqiperia)

Area: 10,629 square miles.

Population (est. 1947): 1,150,000 (Albanian 99.8%; others, .2%).

Density per square mile: 108.2.

Head of the Government: Enver Hoxha.

Principal cities (est. 1946): Tirana, 35,000 (capital); Scutari, 30,000 (northern trading center); Koritsa, 25,000 (farming center).

Monetary unit: Lek.

Language: Albanian.

Religions (est.): Moslem, 69%; Orthodox Christian, 21%; Roman Catholic, 10%.

HISTORY. A tiny, backward state approximately the size of Maryland, Albania has acquired considerable importance since World War II because of its close ties with the Soviet Union and its strategic location at the mouth of the Adriatic. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Albania became part of the Byzantine Empire and was successively invaded by Goths, Serbs and Bulgarians. From 1014 to 1204 it was again under Byzantine rule. An alliance of Albanian chieftains (1444-66) under Skanderbeg failed to halt the advance of the Turks, and the country remained under at least nominal Turkish rule for more than four centuries, until it proclaimed its independence on Nov. 28, 1912.

During World War I Albania was variously occupied by Italian, Greek, French, Serb and Austro-Bulgarian forces. On Aug.

2, 1920, Italy recognized Albanian independence and evacuated the country. Ahmed Zogu, premier in 1922-23, ousted the government of Mgr. Fan Noli in 1924 and became president of a newly constituted republic in 1925. Three years later, after concluding pacts which placed Albania in Italy's sphere of influence, Zogu proclaimed himself King Zog I.

In 1939, Italy occupied the country in a matter of days. During the Greco-Italian war of 1940-41, the Greek armies pushed the Italians back from the Albanian border and occupied a large part of southern Albania. When Germany attacked Greece and Yugoslavia in April, 1941, however, the Greeks withdrew quickly, and the Axis occupation of Albania was complete.

Albania was free of the Axis yoke by the end of 1944, and a leftist provisional government under Colonel General Enver Hoxha was established. That regime was confirmed in power by subsequent elections, and British, Soviet and U. S. recognition. Since then, Albania has collaborated closely with the Soviet Union and supported Moscow and the Cominform in the latter's break with the Tito regime in Yugoslavia. Albania also has quarreled frequently with Greece and the western powers. Two main sources of dispute with Greece were the latter's claim to the Albanian territory of Northern Epirus and its charge that Albania was arming anti-government Greek guerrillas.

International tension rose in 1947 when two British destroyers were sunk by mines in the Corfu channel. Britain lodged a sharp protest and referred its complaint to the U. N. Security Council. The Council's decision, favorable to Britain, was vetoed by the U.S.S.R., and Britain carried its case to the International Court of Justice, which ruled on April 9, 1949, that Albania should pay damages to Britain.

GOVERNMENT. Elections of Dec. 2, 1945, for the constituent assembly officially gave 95 percent of the votes to a Democratic Front of various resistance elements including some Communists. On Jan. 11, 1946, the assembly proclaimed Albania a republic with Hoxha as head of government, commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister. The army, estimated at 60,000 men, maintains close liaison with the Soviets.

Albania's sovereignty over Saseno, a small but strategic Adriatic island, was confirmed by the Italian peace treaty of 1947.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but illiteracy is high, especially among women. There are no institutions of higher learning.

Albanians are called Ghegs and Tosks, according to whether they live north or south of the Shkumbi River. They live in

clans or tribes, in a feudal manner. Moslems predominate in most sections.

Albania is still a primitive country where each family tries to provide most of its own needs. Nearly the whole population is engaged in combined farming and stock-raising. Only a small portion of the central part is fit for tilling. Corn is the chief crop. Others are wheat, tobacco, oats, barley, rye, spelt, olives and citrus fruit. Only a few factories are engaged in processing Albania's food products.

Albania's postwar trade has been limited in volume. Exports include wool, hides, fur, dairy products and bitumen.

Railroad mileage is negligible, but two lines were under construction in 1949. Good highways were developed by the Italians for strategic purposes, and the Russians continued such construction. The principal and only fully equipped port is Durazzo.

Mineral wealth, thought to be considerable, is relatively unexploited. The principal minerals are aluminum and petroleum, which were developed to some extent during the Italian occupation of 1939-44. There are also deposits of lignite, bitumen, asphalt, gypsum, copper and iron.

Forest resources include large stands of oak, walnut, chestnut and elm, and in the high regions, beech, pine and fir.

NATURAL FEATURES; CLIMATE. Albania is a mountainous state, largely over 3,000 ft. above sea level, with a narrow marshy coastal plain crossed by several rivers. A complex, often inaccessible mountainous hinterland encloses small fertile basins, and contains some wide valleys, of which the largest is that of Lake Ohrid in the southeast. The interior mountain plateaus and basins contain the centers of population. With the exception of the Bojana in the northwest, which is the outlet of Lake Scutari (135 sq. mi.) to the Adriatic, there are no navigable rivers.

The climate is typically Mediterranean, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Inland temperatures are lower than those on the coast. Winter frosts occur in the southern part of the country.

Arabia

The Arabian peninsula is at the southwest extremity of Asia. Its rich oil deposits and proximity to Palestine gave it special importance after World War II. Once a political unit, today it consists of the kingdoms of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, the British colony of Aden and six British protectorates.

The peninsula, with an area more than three times that of Texas, and an extreme length of 1,400 miles, is generally a plateau sloping gently eastward from a mountain

range that averages 5,000 feet in elevation and runs along its entire west side within ten or fifteen miles of the Red Sea. The range reaches a maximum of 12,336 feet in Yemen to the southwest. Arabia has no rivers and no forests and is principally a desert dotted with many oases.

Most of the peninsula, particularly the interior, has a hot desert climate with frequent changes in temperature. The highlands of the Yemen and southwestern Saudi Arabia, however, together with parts of Oman, have a temperate climate. Jidda, on the Red Sea, has an average daily high temperature of 93° during August.

Mohammed united all Arabs in the 7th century A.D., and his followers, led by the caliphs, founded a great empire with its capital at Medina. Later, the caliphate capital was transferred to Damascus and then Baghdad, but Arabia retained its importance because of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Turks established at least nominal rule over much of Arabia, and in the middle of the 18th century it was divided into separate principalities.

Through agreements with local rulers, the British extended their rule over the southern and eastern coasts in the 19th century. At the same time, the Wahhabis, a religious sect advocating strict adherence to Mohammed's teachings, gained control over most of central and eastern Arabia, and their work was the beginning of the present Saudi Arabia.

Political Divisions of Arabia

Name	Area (sq. mi.)	Population (est. 1947)
Aden colony (British)	80	80,876*
Aden protectorate†	112,000	650,000
Bahrain Islands		
(Sultanate)†	213	125,000
Kuwait (Sheikdom)†	9,000	100,000
Oman and Masqat		
(Sultanate)†	65,000	830,000
Qatar (Sheikdom)†	4,000	25,000
Saudi Arabia	597,000	6,000,000
Trucial Coast (Sheikdoms)†	16,000	115,000
Yemen (Kingdom)	31,000	1,600,000‡

* Census 1946. †British protectorate. ‡Est. 1948.

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom)

The most important state of the peninsula is almost solely the creation of King Ibn Sa'ud. In 1901, at the age of twenty, he seized the emirate of Riyadh and soon set himself up as the leader of the Arab nationalist movement. During World War I he collaborated with the famous T. E. Lawrence in the successful "desert revolt" against Turkey. On the collapse of Turkey at the end of the war, he freed the whole peninsula from Turkish rule, and through a series of local military campaigns was able to proclaim himself King of Hejaz

and Nejd and dependencies in 1927. His territories became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932.

Hejaz and Nejd are still under separate administrations. In Nejd, whose capital is Riyadh, Ibn Sa'ud's rule is absolute. The eldest of his numerous sons, Prince Sa'ud, acts as viceroy in his absence. The constitution of Hejaz, whose capital is Mecca, provides for a cabinet of ministers headed by the King's second son, Prince Faisal, who likewise acts as viceroy in his father's absence. There is a consultative legislative assembly in Mecca and various municipal village and tribal councils whose members are named or approved by the King.

The majority of the inhabitants are Bedouin—nomads following their flocks over the desert. There are a few large towns—Mecca, birthplace of the Prophet (120,000), Medina, site of the tomb of the Prophet (30,000), Jidda, port of Mecca on the Red Sea (40,000), and Riyadh, capital of Nejd (60,000).

In Hejaz, Medina produces dates in the oases, and fruit and honey; otherwise, its products are such desert commodities as camels, horses, sheep, hides, charcoal and wool. The most important commercial activity outside of the oil industry is the annual influx of Moslem pilgrims to Mecca and Medina. The products of Nejd include dates, wheat, barley, hides, wool, fruits, butter, camels and livestock.

Oil is produced by an American-owned company whose principal field is at Dhahran near the Persian Gulf coast. Production has skyrocketed since World War II. In 1947, the output totaled 89,851,646 barrels, and in 1948, 142,852,989 barrels. The company's expenditures and payroll constitute important invisible exports, and the royalties paid to the government have greatly strengthened the kingdom's financial condition. A pipe line from Dammam to Sidon, Lebanon, was under construction in 1949.

There are no railroads and few motorable roads. Camel transportation prevails. Air service is provided by TWA, BOAC and the government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines.

Kuwait (Sheikdom)

Kuwait, on the northwestern shore of the Persian Gulf, is an independent state ruled by Sheik Ahmed Ibn Jabir al-Subah. British protection, first exercised in 1898, has several times prevented it from being absorbed by Saudi Arabia. The territory surrounding Al Kuwait, its port, is largely desert; its trade consists of exchanging Arab goods from the interior for textiles, rice, sugar and other necessities. Kuwait's petroleum reserves, estimated at 9 billion barrels, are under concession to the Kuwait Oil Co. Production in 1948: 46,546,795 bbl.

Oman and Masqat (Sultanate)

Occupying the mountainous southeastern part of the peninsula, Oman is nominally an independent state under the rule of Sultan Sayyid Sa'id Taimur. It has been under British protection since early in the 19th century. The state is best known for its date cultivation, and its riding camels are considered the best in the world. Trade is mainly to and from India. The capital, Masqat (population 4,200), commands the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Qatar (Sheikdom)

Qatar occupies the whole of the Qatar peninsula in the Persian Gulf. It is ruled, under British protection, by Sheik Abdullah Ibn Jasim eth Thani. The whole area is claimed by Saudi Arabia. Oil deposits are being explored by a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Co.

Trucial Coast (Sheikdoms)

This area, extending along part of the Gulf of Oman and the southern coast of the Persian Gulf, is ruled by 7 semi-independent sheiks. Treaties signed with Britain in 1853 and 1892 provided that the sheiks should not cede or sell any part of their land to any other power.

Yemen (Kingdom)

Yemen is an independent state occupying the southwestern extremity of the peninsula. Its ruler is Seif el-Islam Ahmad, who succeeded to the throne in March, 1948, after insurgents had murdered his aged father, King Yahya.

Its sovereign status was confirmed by the Treaty of San'a with Britain and India (Feb. 11, 1934) and the Treaty of Taif concluded with Saudi Arabia at the cessation of hostilities between the two states on May 13, 1934. The people are permanently settled and are for the most part engaged in agriculture, fishing and trade. Chief products are Mocha coffee, and sheep and goat skins. Much of the trade goes through the port of Aden. The capital and principal town is San'a (population about 25,000).

Argentina (Republic)

(República Argentina)

Area: 1,079,965 square miles.
Population (census 1947): 16,108,573 (approx. 97% of European descent, chiefly Spanish and Italian; 3% Indian and other).

Density per square mile: 14.9.

President: Juan D. Perón.

Principal cities (1947 or latest official est.): Buenos Aires, 3,150,000 (capital and chief port); Rosario, 521,210 (flour milling); Avellaneda, 399,021 (industrial suburb of Buenos Aires); Córdoba, 339,375 (northwest farming center); La Plata, 256,378 (seaport; meat packing).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Languages: Spanish (official), Italian.

Religion: Roman Catholic (state-superior).

HISTORY. A wedge-shaped nation in southeastern South America about a third as large as the U. S., Argentina in 1949 was beset by economic troubles—falling production, dollar shortage and shrinking markets. President Perón, nevertheless, was still firmly entrenched in power. Despite disagreements with the U. S., Argentina continued to co-operate in hemispheric affairs while solidifying its relations with neighboring South American nations.

Discovered in 1516 by the Spaniard Juan Díaz de Solís, Argentina developed slowly under Spanish colonial rule. Buenos Aires was settled permanently in 1580 and became a prosperous city; the cattle industry of the Argentine pampas was thriving as early as 1600.

Invading British forces were expelled in 1806-07, and when Napoleon conquered Spain, the Argentinians set up their own government in the name of the Spanish king in 1810. On July 9, 1816, independence was formally declared. Internal dissension, particularly between Buenos Aires and the provinces, was put down under the dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, who brought about unification from 1829 to 1852. Rosas was overthrown by Justo José de Urquiza, who became the first president under the 1853 constitution, modeled after that of the U. S.

Argentina made great material progress under Presidents Sarmiento (1868-74), Avellaneda (1874-80) and Roca (1880-86). The secret ballot was introduced in 1910 by President Roque Sáenz Peña.

President Hipólito Irigoyen (1916-22) refused to abandon Argentinian neutrality in World War I. Re-elected in 1928, Irigoyen, a radical, was ousted two years later by a conservative revolution led by General José Uriburu. The latter's successor, General Agustín Justo (1932-38) followed a moderate policy and undertook a large public works program. Under the leadership of a former radical, Roberto M. Ortiz, Argentina proclaimed neutrality at the outbreak of World War II, but in general co-operated in hemispheric defense programs.

Ortiz resigned because of illness in June, 1940, and was succeeded by Vice President Ramón Castillo, a conservative, whose regime was toppled in June, 1943, by a revolt led by General Pedro P. Ramírez. The latter abolished all political parties and broke relations with the Axis on Jan. 26, 1944, after disclosures of German spy activity in Argentina. A clique of army officers, apparently fearing that this would lead to war with Germany, replaced Ramírez on Feb. 24, 1944, with General Edelmiro Farrell.

In the closing months of World War II, Farrell's regime declared war on the Axis (March 27, 1945) and signed the Act of Chapultepec the following April 4. Diplomatic recognition and admission to the U. N. followed. Juan D. Perón, then an army colonel, emerged as strongman and won the 1946 presidential elections. In 1948 the government announced an attempt on Perón's life and officially accused a former U. S. attaché of being involved in the plot. By 1949, the Congress was completely controlled by Perón supporters.

In Feb., 1948, Argentina unsuccessfully reasserted its century-old claim to the British-owned Falkland Islands and dependent areas in Antarctica.

GOVERNMENT. Argentina is a federal union of fourteen provinces and nine territories. Under a new constitution promulgated in 1949, a president and vice president are elected every six years by direct popular vote. The president appoints his cabinet. The vice president presides over the Senate but has no other powers. Both executives are eligible for re-election. The National Congress has two houses—a thirty-member Senate popularly elected for six-year terms, and a Chamber of Deputies (one for each 100,000 electors) popularly elected for six years, one-half the membership of each house being renewed every three years.

Each province has its own constitution, elected governor, legislature and judiciary, but the president may in a crisis take over the local government.

The president, with Senate approval, appoints for life-terms the judges of the federal supreme court, five courts of appeal, and district courts (at least one in each province).

DEFENSE. Under legislation enacted Nov. 29, 1946, all men and women 12 to 50 are subject to military service at the president's discretion. Service from 20 to 22 is compulsory. Active army strength in 1949 was estimated at 100,000; a complete modernization program was under way.

The air force has about 150 combat planes. The navy in 1949 totaled approximately 95,000 tons, including two modernized battleships, three light cruisers and 11 destroyers. The budgetary allotment for defense in 1949 was 25 per cent.

EDUCATION. Argentina's estimated illiteracy rate of 7-10 per cent is the lowest in all Latin America. Education is free, secular and compulsory between six and fourteen. Enrollment in 1948 was estimated at 2,800,000. There are six universities, of which the most important is that of Buenos Aires. All were seized by the government in 1946 for alleged interference in politics.

AGRICULTURE. A farming and stock-raising nation, Argentina devotes 41 per

cent of its area to pasture and 11 per cent to cultivation. More than 70 per cent of the cultivated land is planted in cereals—wheat, corn, linseed and oats. In 1947-48 about 14,300,000 acres were devoted to wheat alone. About 20 per cent is in alfalfa for stock feed. Cotton, sugar cane and fruits are important, and Argentina is the world's largest producer of yerba maté (Paraguay tea), the national beverage. The 1948 wine production of 307,000,000 gallons was about 25 per cent above normal.

Crop production (est.) in the year 1947-48 included: wheat, 6,663,300 metric tons; oats, 800,700 tons; barley, 834,100 tons; rye, 521,100 tons; linseed, 942,500 tons; corn, 5,814,700 tons; (1946-47) cotton, 219,500 tons and sugar cane, 7,444,600 tons.

Cattle raising predominates on the pampas, especially in Buenos Aires province. Sheep raising is more important in Patagonia. In 1947 there were 41,268,470 cattle, 50,856,556 sheep, 2,981,406 hogs and 7,237,463 horses. Wool production in 1946-47 was 234,000 tons.

MANUFACTURING. Industrial expansion was accelerated during World War II by the shortage of imports, but industry is still closely allied to agriculture. The principal industry is meat refrigeration, followed by flour milling, textiles, sugar refining, dairy products, quebracho extraction and wine. In 1941 there were 57,940 industrial establishments with 852,154 workers; products were valued at 6,337 million pesos (7,800 million in 1943).

TRADE. Argentina's trade position, favorable in the immediate postwar period, deteriorated steadily in 1947-49 as dollar exchange became scarcer.

VALUE OF TRADE IN PAPER PESOS

Year	Imports	Exports
1937-39*	1,452,000,000	1,762,000,000
1945	1,154,001,730	2,485,219,642
1946	2,330,300,000	3,937,400,000
1947	5,351,000,000	5,332,000,000
1948†	3,031,100,000	3,152,500,000

* Average. † First six months.

Exports in 1947 included wheat and corn (31 per cent), oilseeds and products (21 per cent), meat (14 per cent), wool, hides and skins.

Exports were shipped principally to Great Britain (29.9 per cent), United States (9.7 per cent), Spain (5.7 per cent), Belgium (5.3 per cent). Principal sources of imports were the United States (45.4 per cent), Brazil (8.1 per cent), Britain (8.3 per cent), Italy (3.5 per cent). The leading imports were textiles, chemical products, fuels and lubricants, foodstuffs, iron and iron manufactures and machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS. The merchant fleet in 1943 consisted of 4,079 ships of 455,807

tons, of which 135,000 tons (1946) were government-owned. The chief ports are Buenos Aires, second only to New York in the western hemisphere, and La Plata, both on the Plata estuary; and Rosario, a port on the Paraná River.

Railway mileage is about 27,000, nearly all of which radiates outward from Buenos Aires. With the purchase in 1947-48 of the British- and French-owned railways, the system is now government-owned. Highway mileage in 1946 was estimated at 254,370, largely unimproved. Telephones in 1948 totaled 651,082; broadcasting stations 72 (1946), and radio sets 1,250,000. Five principal airlines are in operation and extend as far south as Tierra del Fuego. Direct international connections with the rest of the world are maintained by 11 airlines.

FINANCE. The ordinary budget for 1949 estimated expenditures at 4,792,200,000 pesos and revenues at 4,082,100,000 pesos, plus 709,800,000 pesos from the proceeds of loans. The combined budgets of autonomous agencies balanced at 4,030,000,000 pesos. The internal debt on Dec. 31, 1948, was 14,361,300,000 pesos and the external debt, 101,600,000 pesos, for a gross public debt of 14,462,900,000 pesos.

TOPOGRAPHY. Second in South America to Brazil in size and population, Argentina is about 2,070 miles long and 860 miles wide at the maximum. In general, the country is a plain, rising westward from the Atlantic to the Chilean border and the towering Andes peaks, including Aconcagua, 22,835 feet, the highest peak in the world outside Asia. The northern area of the Argentine plain is the swampy and partly wooded Gran Chaco. South of that to the Río Negro are the rolling, fertile pampas, rich for agriculture and grazing, and supporting most of Argentina's population. Next southward is Patagonia, a region of cool, arid steppes with some wooded and fertile sections. The eastern part of Tierra del Fuego, the island southern tip of South America, belongs to Argentina.

CLIMATE. Except for the northern Gran Chaco, which has mild winters and torrid summers, Argentina lies in the south temperate zone. The pampas region has an average temperature of 60°, and freezing is rare. Temperature extremes increase progressively southward. All over Argentina, January is the warmest month and June and July are coolest. At Buenos Aires, the mean annual temperature in January-February is about 73°; in June-July, 50°. The heaviest rainfall, over sixty inches a year, hits the Gran Chaco, while on the pampas it ranges from twenty inches in the west to forty in the northeast.

RIVERS. The three great rivers forming the Plata system—the Paraná, Paraguay

and Uruguay—are important commercial arteries in northern Argentina. Rosario and Santa Fé, 260 and 360 miles respectively above Buenos Aires on the Paraná, are accessible to ocean vessels. Many other river ports lie along the three streams' total navigable length of 1,997 miles.

MINERALS. Argentina must import most of nearly every mineral it uses. Oil is produced in Patagonia (1948: 23,250,000 barrels), and there is small mining of tungsten, lead, gold, zinc, tin, silver and beryllium. The government announced discovery of uranium deposits in Feb., 1947. Coal and coke imports in 1948 amounted to 2,116,687 metric tons.

FORESTS. The Gran Chaco area is the world's chief source of quebracho extract. Total production of this tanning agent obtained from quebracho logs in 1946 was 248,276 tons, of which 215,939 tons were exported. Other forest products—hardwoods, dyewoods, lignum vitae, red quebracho, medicinal gums and other tannins—are consumed locally for the most part.

Austria (Republic)

(Österreich)

Area: 32,388 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 7,057,140 (practically all Austrian).

Density per square mile: 217.9.

Allied Council: Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes (U. S. A.); Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov (U.S.S.R.); Lt. Gen. Sir Alexander Galloway (United Kingdom); Lt. Gen. Emile Marie Bethouart (France).

President: Dr. Karl Renner.

Chancellor: Leopold Figl.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Vienna, 1,750,000 (capital, industrial center); Graz, 248,000 (industrial center); Linz, 200,000 (Danube port); Innsbruck, 103,000 (Tyrolean tourist center).

Monetary unit: Schilling.

Language: German.

Religions (est.): Roman Catholic, 93.68%; Protestant, 3.11%; Jewish, 2.93%; unknown, .28%.

HISTORY. Austria, lying at the western edge of the "iron curtain" in central Europe, continued to be occupied by foreign troops in 1949. After the Foreign Ministers Conference at Paris in May and June, however, hope for independence revived when the Big Four agreed to prepare a draft treaty for Austria.

The history of Austria before World War I was largely that of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Hapsburg dynasty. Its origin was in the province of Ostmark, separated from Bavaria and given to Leopold of Babenberg (A.D. 976) by the Holy Roman Emperor, Otto II. It was ruled by the Babenbergs until 1246, and later passed to Ottakar of Bohemia, who lost it to Rudolf of Hapsburg (1276). In 1437, the three kingdoms of Austria, Hungary and

Bohemia were united under the rule of Albert V. For three centuries thereafter, despite almost constant warfare, the states remained for the most part under a single crown. The Hapsburgs gradually added to their possessions, until Charles V, during the 16th century, ruled a vast part of Europe. Emperor Francis I laid down the Holy Roman crown in 1806 at the height of the Napoleonic Wars, in which Austria with her allies was finally victorious. Influence in Germany was lost through defeat by Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War (1866). In 1867, the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary was established, united in the person of the sovereign, Franz Josef I, who ruled until 1916.

Following the defeat of the Central Powers in World War I, the republic of Austria was established in Nov., 1918. It was confined to its present borders by the Treaties of St. Germain (1919) and Trianon (1920). The years immediately following the war were a period of privation, dissension and riots, with Austrian currency becoming worthless and the nation bankrupt. Establishment of a semi-dictatorship by Engelbert Dollfuss, who had become Chancellor in 1932, was followed by an unsuccessful Socialist revolt (Feb., 1934) and an attempted Nazi coup d'état which failed, although Dollfuss was killed. He was succeeded by Kurt von Schuschnigg, whose futile efforts to maintain Austria's independence ended (March 12, 1938) with the bloodless occupation of Austria by German troops. Hitler proclaimed the *Anschluss* of Germany and Austria the next day.

Following the liberation of Vienna by the Red Army (April 13, 1945), Dr. Karl Renner, veteran Socialist, formed a provisional government. Elections held Nov. 25, 1945, resulted in victory for the People's Party, whose leader, Leopold Figl, became chancellor. Dr. Renner was elected president of the Second Austrian Republic (Dec. 20, 1945).

For more than three years thereafter, there seemed little prospect that Austria would soon regain her independence, since the Big Four could not agree on fundamental issues of reparations and territorial settlement. Then, at the Foreign Ministers conference in Paris during May-June, 1949, the Big Four reached preliminary agreement on a draft treaty for Austria, the terms to include restoration of the 1937 boundaries (thus ignoring Yugoslav claims) and return of German-owned assets seized by the U.S.S.R. Austria was to pay Russia \$150,000,000 for the latter.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT. Since World War II, Austria within its 1937 frontiers has been divided into four national zones, as is the city of Vienna. The Allied Council and the inter-Allied governing

authority of Vienna consist of the ranking officers of the four participating nations—the U. S., Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. Under an agreement signed by the four powers June 28, 1946, the Council's functions are supervisory rather than administrative.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. Austria is a federal republic comprised of nine provinces (including Vienna), each of which has its own elected assembly for the control of regional affairs. The federal parliament consists of two houses—the *Bundesrat* whose 50 members are nominated by the provincial assemblies and the *Nationalrat* whose 165 members are chosen by national election. The president of the republic is elected by parliament in joint session for a six-year term. The government is administered by the chancellor and his cabinet. In the elections of Nov., 1945, for the *Nationalrat*, 85 members of the Austrian People's Party, 76 Socialists and 4 Communists were returned.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In 1948, Austria had 4,228 primary schools with 654,085 pupils, 159 secondary schools with 49,217 pupils and 4 universities with 17,180 students.

Agriculture employs more than one-third of the population but the country is heavily dependent on imported foodstuffs. About 90 per cent of the total area is classified as productive; of this area, about 40 per cent is intensively cultivated as plowland, meadowland, gardens and vineyards. The amount under plow is relatively small, and mixed farming predominates. Rye and wheat are the leading cereals, with 1948 production amounting to 281,000 and 247,000 metric tons respectively, followed by oats and barley. Potato production was 2,228,000 tons and sugar beets 1,362,000 tons. Other crops include hops, grapes, flax, fruits and tobacco.

Stock raising and dairy farming both in the Alpine pastures and the lowlands of the east are of importance. In 1948 there were 2,107,390 cattle, 1,615,215 hogs and 474,020 sheep.

Austria is primarily an industrial country, having, in 1948, 328,729 industrial establishments with 1,813,178 workers. The metallurgical, engineering, textile and wood industries are most important. Styria is responsible for almost all the iron and steel production.

Legislation providing for the nationalization of 70 firms, comprising a substantial portion of Austrian basic industry, was enacted late in 1946. Most of the industrially important regions are in the Soviet zone.

The constantly unfavorable prewar trade balance was offset in part by international loans and in part by invisible exports, such

as tourist expenditures, income from foreign investments and transit trade.

Trade statistics are as follows (in millions of schillings):

	1937	1947	1948
Exports	1,222	842	1,983
Imports	1,456	1,191*	2,602*

* Excluding relief and ERP shipments.

Principal sources of imports (excluding relief shipments) in 1948 were Germany 17.9 per cent, Italy 11 per cent, Czechoslovakia 10.8 per cent and Poland 8.6 per cent. Chief customers were Italy 17.0 per cent, Switzerland 13.3 per cent, Czechoslovakia 7.5 per cent and Germany 5.8 per cent. The leading exports were iron and steel, timber and paper.

The construction of railways and roads has been hampered by physical difficulties. There are more than 4,000 miles of railway line, partly electrified. Water traffic is restricted for the most part to the Danube River. The major river ports are Linz and, especially, Vienna, which is also an important rail, road and air center.

Revenue in 1949 was estimated at 6,090,000,000 schillings and expenditures at 6,089,000,000 schillings.

NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES; CLIMATE. Austria covers an area about equal to that of Scotland and includes much of the mountainous territory of the eastern Alps* (about 92.3 per cent of the country is classified as mountainous). From the Rhine Valley, Austria's western frontier, these ranges cross the country from west to east, merging on the north and northeast into the Danube Valley and the open Vienna basin. On the east and southeast, the ranges merge into the forested foothills overlooking the undulating countryland of western Hungary. The country contains many snowfields, glaciers and snow-capped peaks. The principal river, the Danube, enters in the northwest and crosses northern Austria.

Austria possesses valuable mineral resources. In Styria lies one of the largest European deposits of iron ore. Copper is mined in Salzburg, Tyrol and lower Austria, and lead and zinc in Carinthia. Other minerals include bauxite, graphite, sulfur and manganese. Fuel resources comprise small coal deposits in lower Austria and large quantities of lignite, found everywhere except in Salzburg. Production in 1948 was 3,337,959 metric tons. Large supplies of coal and coke must be imported, but extensive water power resources are available for exploitation. Petroleum fields in the Zistersdorf and Mühlberg areas, both in the Soviet zone, produced an estimated 6,100,000 barrels in 1948.

Variety is the keynote of Austria's climate. The mean annual temperature in the north ranges between 45° and 48°, and

in no month does the average exceed 68°. Most of the rainfall occurs during summer. In the Tyrol, mild winters and warm summers (with temperatures often higher than 68°) are customary; maximum precipitation is in spring and summer. The mean annual temperature of Vienna is 49.4°, and the range about 40°.

Belgium (Kingdom)

(Royaume de Belgique—
Koninkrijk België)

Area: 11,775 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 8,602,611 (Walloon, Flemish).

Density per square mile: 730.6.

Sovereign (in exile): King Leopold III.

Regent: Prince Charles, brother of the king.

Premier: Gaston Eyskens.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Brussels, (Bruxelles), including suburbs, 1,290,800 (capital); Antwerp (Anvers), 786,000 (port and commercial center); Liège, 565,000 (iron and steel); Ghent (Gand), 432,000 (textiles).

Monetary unit: Belgian franc.

Languages: French, Flemish.

Religion: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. In 1914 and again in 1940, Belgium was crushed by German armies because its position in the Low Country area made it a highway on the invasion route to France. Highly industrialized, a bit larger than Maryland and the most densely populated nation in Europe, Belgium emerged from World War II in fair economic condition but, politically, the country suffered crisis after crisis in the struggle between conservatives and elements of the left, especially over the return of King Leopold III to the throne. The nation, however, soon recovered its political stability and attained a high degree of economic prosperity.

Perhaps the earliest mention of the Belgians in history was in 57-50 B.C., when they were conquered by Julius Caesar. In the Middle Ages the Belgian towns became wealthy and virtually autonomous as great textile centers. Belgium became part of Burgundy in 1385 and, later, part of the Spanish domains of Charles V. By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Belgium went to Austria, though retaining its autonomy, and from 1792 to 1815 it held a similar status under France. United with the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the Belgians revolted and proclaimed independence on Oct. 4, 1830, choosing as their sovereign Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Taking the title of King Leopold I, he ruled from 1831 to 1865.

Belgium progressed peaceably under Leopold I and his son, Leopold II, who reigned

from 1865 to 1909, and was succeeded by his nephew, Albert I (1909-34).

Despite heroic Belgian resistance under the personal leadership of Albert, the country was overrun by the Germans in 1914 and occupied throughout World War I. The treaty of 1919 gave Belgium the regions of Moresnet, Eupen and Malmédy, and a mandate over Ruanda-Urundi in Africa.

As World War II approached, Belgium strove to protect its legal neutrality; at the same time the nation rearmed rapidly and built a strong series of fortifications, especially along the Albert Canal. But these defenses were no great obstacle to the Germans, who invaded the country for the second time in a generation on May 10, 1940.

King Leopold III, who had succeeded his father upon the latter's death in a mountain-climbing accident in 1934, ordered the Belgians to surrender to the Nazis and was taken prisoner on May 28, 1940—eighteen days after the initial German attack. From the point of view of Belgium alone, his action was regarded as perhaps sensible, but the abrupt end of Belgian resistance contributed to the entrapment of the British and French at Dunkirk. The cabinet of Hubert Pierlot escaped from the country and set up a government-in-exile in London. When that government returned to Belgium on Sept. 7, 1944, King Leopold's brother, Prince Charles, was elected regent (Leopold was still a prisoner). Pierlot, a Catholic, became head of a coalition government. He was succeeded in Feb., 1945, by Achille van Acker (Soc.).

The Christian Socialists (Catholics) won a plurality in the elections of Feb. 17, 1946. Their pro-Leopold stand prevented them from taking office, however, and the country was ruled by the Liberal-Socialist-Communist cabinets of Van Acker (Mar. 31, 1946) and Camille Huysmans (Aug. 2, 1946) until March, 1947, when Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak formed a Socialist-Christian Socialist coalition cabinet. He was succeeded by Gaston Eyskens, a Christian Socialist, who succeeded in forming a Christian Socialist-Liberal cabinet on Aug. 10, 1949, to end the political stalemate which followed the elections of June 26, 1949.

On March 17, 1948, Belgium signed a 50-year defense treaty with Britain, France, Luxemburg and the Netherlands, and in April, 1949, the nation joined the North Atlantic alliance.

Leopold III was born Nov. 3, 1901; in 1926 he married Princess Astrid of Sweden. They had three children, of whom Prince Baudouin (born 1930) is heir apparent. Astrid was killed in 1935 in an automobile accident. On Sept. 11, 1941, while he was a German prisoner, Leopold married a

commoner, Marie Baels. She renounced the title of queen upon marriage, and became Princess de Réthy. The regent, Prince Charles, was born Oct. 10, 1903.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1831 constitution, Belgium is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy. The king's authority is delegated to the ministers whom he appoints and dismisses to conform with the parliamentary majority. The ministers who constitute the cabinet must have the confidence of parliament, which consists of a 212-member chamber of deputies popularly elected, and a senate of varying membership, elected both directly and indirectly. All members serve for four years unless one or both houses are dissolved by the king, in which case new elections must be held in forty days. Belgium's nine provinces and 2,670 communes have crown-appointed officials but retain considerable autonomy with locally-elected councils.

The election of June 26, 1949, returned 105 Christian Socialists (as against 92 in the previous election of 1946), 66 Socialists (70), 29 Liberals (17) and 12 Communists (23) to the Chamber of Deputies. The Christian Socialists failed by 2 votes to gain control of the Chamber but did win a majority in the Senate.

The army's strength in 1949 was officially placed at 67,360, organized in one army corps of two divisions. In the British zone of Germany, Belgium had several thousand men. In Belgian Congo were 18,000 men in three brigades of native troops with Belgian officers. The air force has about 110 combat planes. The navy, abolished in 1928, is now being reformed with a contemplated 2 or 3 frigates, 8 minesweepers and 12 fast launches.

EDUCATION. Education, free and universal for children from six to fourteen, is under state control in three divisions: primary, intermediate and higher. Primary schools in 1945 numbered 8,714 with 828,996 students; intermediate schools (1947), 447 with 100,459 students. There are four universities: official, Ghent and Liège; unofficial (private), Brussels and Louvain with a total of 16,017 students in 1947. There are also private schools, many under religious auspices.

AGRICULTURE. About 60 per cent of the total area is under cultivation, and one-half the farmed area is devoted to forage crops. Principal crops in 1948 (in metric tons) were wheat, 343,999; rye, 184,001; barley, 172,133; oats, 384,522; and sugar beets, 1,597,815. Other crops are fodder beets, flax and fruit. The pastoral industry, especially dairy farming, flourishes. In 1948 Belgium had 1,715,051 cattle, 146,637 sheep and 657,741 hogs. Butter production in 1947 was 27,450 short tons and cheese 3,250.

MANUFACTURING. Belgium is one of the most highly industrialized nations in Europe, largely because of vast, readily accessible coal reserves. Industry has not advanced, however, at the expense of agriculture; the Belgian economy is based on both. In Jan., 1948, there were 248,128 industrial establishments with 1,000,010 workers.

The metallurgical, textile and building industries are important. Associated with iron and steel is a considerable engineering industry, shipbuilding in Antwerp, and machinery and railway stock in Brussels. The centuries-old textile industry produces linen (Courtrai); cotton (the southeast); and synthetic fibers. Antwerp, using the output of mines in the Congo and Angola, rivals Amsterdam in diamond cutting.

Foreign trade is especially vital to the Belgian economy. The Belgian-Dutch-Luxembourg customs union (Benelux), established on Jan. 1, 1948, is one of the five great trading areas in the world. Trade (in billions of francs) is as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	21.7	61.5	74.0
Imports	22.6	84.9	87.4

Chief customers in 1948 were the Netherlands, 15 per cent; Britain, 9 per cent; France, 9 per cent; the U. S., 6 per cent; and Germany, 5 per cent. Leading sources of imports were the U. S., 18 per cent; Britain, 10 per cent; France, 9 per cent, and Germany 6 per cent. Chief exports were iron and steel and products, 30 per cent; wool and manufactures, 7 per cent; fertilizers, 4.7 per cent; and mechanical products, non-electrical, 4.2 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS. Inland transportation facilities are highly developed. Railroad mileage is 3,090. Navigable waterways total 998 mi., including the well-developed canal system. Before World War II, Belgium had the second largest river fleet on the Rhine; on Aug. 14, 1946, the fleet numbered 6,585 barges of 2,201,066 gross tons. Highway mileage in 1946 totaled 6,655, mostly improved. The merchant fleet on Jan. 1, 1949, totaled 91 ships (over 100 tons) of 279,140 net tons. Sabena, the government-controlled airline, flew 7,328,908 km. in 1946 and carried 121,178 passengers.

FINANCE. Revenue in 1949 was estimated at 69,472,400,000 francs and expenditures at 71,584,000,000 francs. The public debt on June 30, 1947, was 279,585,000,000 francs and the gold reserve (Oct., 1948), 28,326,000,000 francs.

NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES; CLIMATE. The northern third of Belgium is a plain extending eastward from the coast of the North Sea. North of the Sambre-Meuse Rivers is a low plateau, varying

from 250 to more than 600 feet in height, and to the south lies the Ardennes plateau, rising to a maximum of about 2,300 feet. The shallowness of the North Sea off Belgium precludes the development of good harbors; some of the port advantages of Antwerp, on the Schelde River, are offset by the fact that the approaches to it are through Dutch territory.

The principal mineral is coal; production in 1948 was 26,678,900 metric tons. The Ardennes coalfield, now nearly exhausted, extends southward into France. The Campine field, comparatively new, lies in the northeast. Iron ore, lead and zinc also are mined, principally in the Ardennes. Belgian mining, highly developed, normally employs about 200,000 people.

Forests cover about 20 per cent of Belgium, but their products are relatively unimportant. Fishing is vital in the economy. The 1948 catch was about 64,440 metric tons.

The climate is temperate. Ostend, on the sea, has an average annual temperature of 49° and annual rainfall of 27.5 inches, about like that of Chicago. Baraque Michel, in the Ardennes heights, has an average temperature of 43°, rainfall of 59.5 inches, and considerable snow in the winter.

Belgian Colonial Empire

Country	Area (sq. mi.)	Native pop. (est. 1948)
Belgian Congo (colony)	904,974	10,761,353
Ruanda-Urundi (U. N. trust territory)	20,120	3,779,000

BELGIAN CONGO—Status: Colony.

Capital: Léopoldville (population 1948: 126,115; Europeans, 7,244).

Governor General: Eugène Jungers.

Foreign trade (1947): exports (domestic), 7,649,906,000 francs; imports (for consumption), 6,069,045,000 francs; chief exports, copper, cotton, palm oil, gold.

Agricultural exports (1947, in metric tons): cotton, 43,644; coffee, 24,363; sugar, 4,869.

Mineral production (1947, in metric tons): copper (smelter), 150,840; tin ore, 15,553; diamonds, mainly industrial, 5,474,-517 carats; gold, 9,043 kg.; tin ingots, 3,125; uranium.

Forest exports (1947, in metric tons): palm oil, 84,935; palm kernels, 48,093; gum copal, 23,421; rubber, 3,909.

The mineral-rich Belgian Congo, in central Africa, with a narrow outlet to the Atlantic through the northwestern tip of Portuguese Angola, was acquired Nov. 15, 1908, by the Belgian state from the Belgian king, Leopold II. The latter had backed exploration of the area by the English explorer, H. M. Stanley, and in 1885 had been recognized by the great powers as personal sovereign and proprietor of the Congo Free State, as it was then called.

The area is now administered by a governor general responsible to the cabinet minister for the colonies. The governor general has unrestricted executive and legislative powers, and the colony has no representative institutions of its own. During World War II it furnished vital war materials to the Allies. The European population in 1948 was 44,305, of whom 31,889 were Belgians.

RUANDA-URUNDI—Status: U. N. trust territory, united administratively with the Belgian Congo.

Capital: Usumbura.

Governor General: Eugène Jungers.

Foreign trade: exports (1946), 250,767,000 francs; imports (1945), 222,165,000 francs.

Principal products: tin, coffee, gold, cotton, hides.

Ruanda-Urundi, in east Africa, was assigned to Belgium as a mandate by the League of Nations at the end of World War I, before which it was a portion of German East Africa. It is administered under the direction of the governor general of the Belgian Congo by a vice governor general. The area, placed under U. N. trusteeship in Dec., 1946, is largely mountainous, with livestock grazing the principal native activity.

Bhutan (Kingdom)

Area: approx. 18,000 square miles.

Population (est.): 300,000 (mostly Bhotiya).

Density per square mile: 16.7.

Ruler: Maharaja Sir Jig-me Wang-chuk.

Principal city: Punakha.

Monetary unit: Indian rupee.

Language: Tibetan dialect.

Religion: Buddhism.

HISTORY. Bhutan is a semi-independent state lying on the southeast slope of the Himalayas, bordered on the north by Tibet and on the east, south and west by the Dominion of India. The area is said to have been invaded and settled by Tibetan troops in the 9th century A.D. After almost a century of conflict between the Bhutanese and the British in India, British troops invaded the country in 1865 and negotiated an agreement under which Britain undertook to pay an annual allowance to Bhutan on condition of good behavior. A treaty signed with the Union of India in Aug., 1949, increased this subsidy and placed Bhutan's foreign affairs under Indian control.

Until 1907 Bhutan's government was under the dual control of the clergy and laity, but the country is now ruled by a hereditary maharaja.

The dominant people are the Bhotiyas, who are of Tibetan origin, speak a Tibetan dialect, and profess the same form of Buddhism as is prevalent in Tibet.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The chief crops

are rice, corn and millet; the fields, laid out on hillside terraces, are watered by an ingenious system of irrigation. Bhutan is famous for its small though sturdy mountain ponies. The chief industries are metal work, cloth weaving and fine basket and mat work. Trade is insignificant, and much of it is conducted by barter.

NATURAL FEATURES. The whole of Bhutan presents a succession of lofty and rugged mountains running generally from north to south and separated by deep valleys. Mountains in the north reach a height of 24,000 feet. The climate varies according to the topography. There are valuable forest stands ranging from semi-tropical woods on the lowest slopes to coniferous forests on the more temperate slopes to the north.

Bolivia (Republic)

(República Boliviana)

Area: 416,040 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 3,922,000 (1944: 52% Indian, 28% Mestizo, 13% white, .2% Negro, 6.8% unspecified).

Density per square mile: 9.4.

President: Mamerto Urriolagoitia.*

Principal cities (est. 1946): La Paz, 301,000 (de facto capital); Cochabamba, 80,000 (commercial center); Oruro, 50,000 (tin mines); Potosí, 40,000 (mining); Sucre, 32,000 (legal capital).

Monetary unit: Boliviano.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

*Vice President Mamerto Urriolagoitia became president in Oct., 1949 when Dr. Enrique Hertzog resigned due to illness.

HISTORY. Famous since Spanish colonial days for its mineral wealth, modern Bolivia was once a part of the ancient Incan Empire. After the Spaniards had defeated the Incas during the first part of the 16th century, Bolivia was subjected to the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru, and its predominantly Indian population was reduced to slavery. During the successive South American revolts against Spain in the early 19th century, Upper Peru (as Bolivia was then called) was a vast battlefield contested by Spanish and patriot troops. The country finally won its independence in 1825; the new republic was named after Simón Bolívar, South America's famed liberator.

Bolivia's political history since independence has been extremely stormy. Since 1825 it has had more than sixty revolutions, seventy presidents and eleven constitutions. No elected president has ever served out his term.

Harassed by internal strife, Bolivia lost great slices of territory to three neighbor nations. Several thousand square miles and its outlet to the Pacific were taken by Chile after a disastrous war in 1879-83. In 1903 a piece of Bolivia's Acre province, rich in rubber, was ceded to Brazil. And in

1938, after a war with Paraguay, Bolivia gave up claim to nearly 100,000 square miles of the Gran Chaco.

Recent years have been typical of Bolivia's turbulent political history, with several illegal seizures of power culminating in a leftist revolution on July 21, 1946, which overthrew the rightist regime of Lt. Col. Gualberto Villarroel, who in Dec., 1943, had ousted the legally elected president, Gen. Enrique Peñaranda. Villarroel was murdered by a mob which stormed the presidential palace. Elections held Jan. 5, 1947, gave none of the presidential candidates an absolute majority. The slight plurality of Dr. Enrique Hertzog, candidate of the Socialist Republican Union, a center group, was endorsed by Congress and he took office for a four-year term on March 10, 1947. Hertzog's administration has been marked by continued political and labor unrest, and martial law.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1938 constitution, Bolivia is a republic, electing by popular vote a president every four years, a 27-member Senate every six years, and a 110-member Chamber of Deputies every four years. The president appoints the 10 members of his cabinet. The Indian majority is virtually disfranchised, and less than 3 per cent of the population voted in the 1947 presidential elections.

Military service is compulsory, with a two-year training period beginning at nineteen and service on reserve until fifty. The army is fixed by law at 15,000, and there are about 12,000 federal police. The air force is being re-organized and trained by U. S. officers.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Bolivia has an illiteracy rate estimated in 1948 at over 80 per cent, highest in Latin America. A contributing factor is the high proportion of pure Indian population. In 1944 enrollment at 1,740 primary schools was 144,056, and at 55 intermediate schools, 17,496. There are five universities and several normal schools and educational centers for Indians. The government is reorganizing the curriculum for rural schools.

Mining is the backbone of the economy. Tin, accounting normally for 70 per cent of Bolivian exports, is by far the most important mineral, most of it coming from the plateau regions of Potosí and Oruro. During and since World War II, Bolivia has been the world's largest tin producer.

Mineral production for 1947 was as follows: tin, 33,789 metric tons; silver, 6,230,000 ounces; copper, 6,200 metric tons; gold, antimony, zinc ore, lead, manganese ore, tungsten concentrates, and mercury are also produced. Southern Bolivia is rich in oil, as yet relatively unexploited. Production in 1948 was at the rate of approximately 37,500 barrels monthly. Uranium deposits have been reported.

The 5,000,000 acres under cultivation produce wheat, rice, sugar, potatoes, cacao, barley, maize, coca (source of cocaine), tobacco and cotton. Production of such basic foodstuffs as wheat and rice, however, is insufficient for domestic needs, and considerable quantities must be imported. Cattle are raised in the more temperate regions of the east and south, sheep in the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba, and llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, important sources of hides, wool and meat, are raised on the plateaus by Indians whose economy is largely dependent upon them. The fur-bearing chinchilla, a native of the colder plateau regions, is also bred.

Manufacturing received considerable impetus during the Chaco War, but the output is insufficient to supply the domestic demand. Almost three-fourths of the manufacturing is carried on in La Paz. Major manufactures in 1946 had a value of about 1,500,000,000 bolivianos.

Tin and other minerals comprise almost the whole of Bolivia's exports. Since the country is landlocked, foreign trade must pass through free ports in Chile and river ports on the Amazon. The U. S. and Argentina are the principal sources of imports. Trade statistics for three years follow (in millions of U. S. dollars):

	1938	1945	1946
Exports	34.4	80.3	72.4
Imports	25.0	40.4	52.2

Exports in 1947 totaled \$83,200,000.

From its lowland tropical forests, Bolivia gets rubber, quinine bark, almonds and Brazil nuts, dyewoods, mahogany, quebracho and other hardwoods. Rubber exports in 1946 were 5,200 short tons.

Railway mileage totals 1,454, all in western Bolivia; the principal lines connect La Paz with the Chilean ports of Arica and Antofagasta. Highway mileage in 1947 was 6,280, much of it unimproved. Airlines play an important role in Bolivian transportation: national airlines, including the Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, covered 4,615 route miles in 1946, and Pan American Airways links the country with the rest of the Americas. In the lowlands, thousands of miles of navigable streams are the chief means of transportation.

Bolivia's 1949 budget, as announced in May, 1949, balanced receipts and expenditures at 2,125,421,537 bolivianos. On Dec. 31, 1946, the total public debt was 6,054,707,055 bolivianos, including arrears of interest.

NATURAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE. Landlocked Bolivia is a low alluvial plain throughout 60 per cent of its area toward the east, drained by the Amazon and Plata river systems. The western part, enclosed by two chains of the Andes, is a great

plateau—the Altiplano—measuring 500 by 80 miles at an average altitude of 12,000 feet. More than 80 per cent of the population lives on the plateau, which also contains La Paz, the highest capital city in the world. Lake Titicaca, half the size of Lake Ontario, is one of the highest large lakes in the world, at an altitude of 12,507 feet. Islands in the lake hold ruins of the ancient Incan civilization.

The climate varies from the humid heat of the equatorial lowlands in the east to the arctic cold of the Andean peaks. In the lowlands, the average temperature is about 77°, with no great departures; rainfall is heavy throughout the year. At higher elevations in the west (to 11,000 ft.) the climate is temperate, with occasional winter frost. In the great central plateau, the weather is always cool. In La Paz it averages about 50.4°.

Brazil (Republic)

(Estados Unidos do Brasil)

Area: 3,291,416 square miles.

Population (est. 1949): 48,900,000 (1945: white, 63%; Mestizo, 21%; Negro, 14%; Indian and other, 2%).

Density per square mile: 14.9.

President: Eurico Gaspar Dutra.

Principal cities (est. Dec. 31, 1946): Rio de Janeiro, 2,014,185 (est. Dec. 31, 1947, 2,052,672) (capital and chief port); São Paulo, 1,514,241 (coffee); Recife (Pernambuco), 397,808 (seaport); Salvador (Baia), 331,609 (seaport); Porto Alegre, 310,817 (seaport); Belo Horizonte, 241,337 (mining); Belém (Pará), 235,576 (Amazon port).

Monetary unit: Cruzeiro.

Language: Portuguese.

Religion: Roman Catholic, 95%.

HISTORY. Brazil, the only Latin American nation deriving its culture and language from Portugal, is by far the largest country in South America, covering nearly half the continent. In the Western Hemisphere it is second to Canada. In the world, it ranks after the U.S.S.R., China and Canada.

Brazil was discovered in 1500 by the Portuguese admiral, Pedro Álvares Cabral. Portuguese colonization efforts began in 1532 and Brazil became a royal colony seventeen years later. The later attempts of France and Holland to colonize Brazil were defeated by the Portuguese.

During the Napoleonic wars, the prince regent of Portugal (later King John VI) fled his country in advance of the French armies, and set up his royal court at Rio de Janeiro in 1808. John was drawn home by a revolution in 1820 and the Brazilians, after holding the seat of Portuguese government, rebelled at resuming colonial status and declared their independence in 1822 under Pedro, son of John VI. Harassed by trouble with his parliament, Pedro I

abdicated in 1831 in favor of his five-year-old son, who became emperor in 1840 as Pedro II. He proved to be an enlightened and popular monarch.

Despite his good works, however, Pedro II was forced to abdicate in 1889 following a military revolt, after which a republic was set up. Until 1893 Brazil was under two military dictators, Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca and Marshal Floriano Peixoto. After a revolt against the latter in 1893, Brazil returned gradually to stability under a succession of five civilian presidents—Prudente de Moraes Barros, 1894-98; Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles, 1898-1902; Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, 1902-06; Afonso Penna, 1906-09, who died in office; and Nilo Pecanha, 1909-10.

The president during World War I, Wenceslau Braz, co-operated with the Allies and declared war on Germany Oct. 26, 1917. Reckless expenditure marked the term of the next chief executive, Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, 1919-22, while the presidency of Arthur Bernardes, 1922-26, was bedeviled by financial difficulties and army dissension. His successor, Washington Luis Pereira da Souza, 1926-30, had to cope with the world depression and was overthrown by a revolutionary group under Getulio Vargas, who took over as provisional president.

Vargas' new constitution in 1934 sharply curtailed state's rights and emphasized a nationalistic policy. In 1937 Vargas seized absolute power, setting up another constitution which extended his term of office indefinitely. In World War II, Brazil co-operated well with the United Nations. Allied air bases were set up in Brazil, Brazilian naval forces patrolled the South Atlantic, and a Brazilian expeditionary force fought in Italy after the nation's declaration of war against the Axis in Aug., 1942.

National fear that Vargas would never fulfill his promise of free elections led to his overthrow on Oct. 29, 1945, and the transfer of his powers to Chief Justice José Linhares. In the subsequent elections, on Dec. 2, 1945, victory went to the Vargas candidate—Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, inaugurated as president on Jan. 31, 1946.

In Jan., 1948, Dutra's Social Democratic party and the opposition National Democratic Union pledged their support of the government in its fight against Brazilian Communists. The Chamber of Deputies voted to oust all Communist legislators. A bill giving Dutra extraordinary powers of security was passed despite stormy protests.

GOVERNMENT. Under the Constitution of Sept. 18, 1946, Brazil is a federation of twenty states, five territories and one federal district. The president is popularly elected for a five-year term and may not succeed himself. The national Congress is

composed of two houses—the Senate, whose members serve for eight-year terms, and the Chamber of Deputies, elected for four-year terms. Members of Congress are elected by equal, direct, compulsory and secret suffrage under a system of proportional representation.

Among the important innovations of the 1946 Constitution are articles empowering the federal government to create state-owned monopolies in the public interest and making the exploitation of mines and subsoil resources dependent on federal authorization. The Constitution also authorizes the government to intervene in labor disputes but recognizes the general principle of freedom of association and the right to strike. Labor courts handle labor-management disputes.

The twenty states, with popularly elected legislatures and governors, and their own constitutions, have considerable autonomy, but during the Vargas regime they suffered from federal intervention.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory beginning at twenty-one, with an initial training period of one year and service on reserve until forty-five. The permanent army of 112,300 men and 258,000 reserves in 1940 was greatly expanded in World War II. Its strength in 1948 was estimated at 118,000, including 38,000 federal police.

The army received a considerable amount of U. S. lend-lease military goods during World War II. The air force, under a separate Ministry of Aviation since 1941, expanded during the war and took an active part in the Italian campaign.

The navy on Jan. 1, 1949, had two old battleships, an old light cruiser, 13 destroyers, and smaller craft with a total estimated tonnage of approximately 50,000. During World War II about thirty small warships were acquired, mostly from the United States.

EDUCATION. Education is free and compulsory; under the 1946 constitution it is given in Portuguese only. According to the 1940 census, 43.6 per cent of the population 18 years of age and over could read and write. In 1946, there were 47,047 primary schools with 3,738,253 students. Secondary schools (1944) numbered 1,235 with 221,199 students. Vocational, commercial and professional schools had an enrollment of 159,908 in 1944. There are 10 universities, of which 3 are private (Catholic), 6 state and one federal (University of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro).

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture is the basis of Brazil's economy, but only 4 per cent of its area is under cultivation, the rest being grazing, forest, or non-productive land. Brazil leads the world in production of coffee and castor beans, and ranks second in cacao. Production and export of both

coffee and cacao are government-controlled. The most important agricultural products in the crop year 1947-48 were rice (45,172,182 bags of 132 lb. each), cotton (287,000 metric tons), sugar (1,482,000 metric tons), tobacco (101,771 metric tons), wheat (287,000 metric tons), cacao (69,060 metric tons) and coffee (16,687,000 bags of 132 lb. each). Other crops include corn, manioc, fruits, bananas and coconuts. The total value of agricultural production in 1946 was about 23,622,000,000 cruzeiros.

Livestock is raised nearly everywhere, with the great centers in the central and southern states. There were 42,100,000 cattle in 1946. A hog plague killed hundreds of thousands of animals in 1946-47.

MANUFACTURING. Manufacturing is still primarily for domestic consumption, but industrialization is progressing rapidly, although hampered by equipment shortages.

The state of São Paulo is by far the leading industrial area. The value of industrial production in 1946 was estimated at \$1,125,000,000. Leading industrial products are foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, metallurgical products, clothing, leather, glass and porcelain, paper and rubber articles. The most important single industry is cotton weaving, with 440 establishments employing 25 per cent of all industrial labor.

Brazil's first steel plant, at Volta Redonda, began production on June 23, 1946. Production of pig iron in 1948 was 552,735 metric tons and steel, 484,565 tons.

Foreign trade, largely hemispheric, was retarded in 1948-49 by scarcity of dollar exchange. Principal exports are coffee, raw cotton, cacao, lumber, hides and skins, and rice. Leading imports include machinery, foodstuffs (largely Argentine wheat), vehicles and petroleum products.

Trade statistics for three years follow (in billions of cruzeiros):

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	5.10	21.18	21.70
Imports	5.20	22.79	20.98

In 1948, Brazil's chief customers, by value, were the U. S., 43 per cent, Britain, 9 per cent and Argentina, 9 per cent. Leading suppliers were the U. S., 52 per cent; Britain, 10 per cent; and Argentina, 7 per cent. Coffee accounted for 41.5 per cent of all exports in 1948 and totaled 17,492,000 bags of 132 lb. each.

MINERAL RESOURCES. Brazil's vast mineral resources are among her least developed assets. The most important are coal (estimated reserves of 5,000,000,000 tons; estimated 1948 production, 2,015,286 metric tons) and iron ore, found chiefly in Minas Gerais (1947 output, 926,625 metric tons). Other important minerals, with es-

timated 1947 production, are manganese ore, 142,100 metric tons; gold, 134,000 troy ounces; diamonds, 275,000 carats; bauxite, 17,000 metric tons; tungsten, 1,328 metric tons; quartz crystals; uranium; chrome ore; graphite; petroleum and titanium.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. More than half of Brazil's area is forested, but the extensive resources are relatively undeveloped. The largest single forest commodities are timber, chiefly pine from the southern states, and the wax of the carnauba palm, used for insulation and phonograph records and produced commercially only in Brazil. Rubber production, mostly in the Amazon basin, was estimated in 1948 at 25,306 metric tons, but it has not developed as extensively as was once expected. Other forest products are Brazil nuts, yerba maté (Paraguay tea), medicinal plants, and vegetable oils. There are vast fishing banks and grounds in the rivers and along the coast, with some 2,500 known species of fish.

COMMUNICATIONS. Coastwise and river steamers are the main links between north and south Brazil, especially within the Amazon basin where inland waterways are the only means of land communication. Navigable waterways total 26,713 miles. Coastwise traffic is restricted to Brazilian ships, but the Amazon is open to all ships.

Railway mileage in 1948 was about 22,000, mostly located south of Recife. Railway development has been hampered by natural obstacles, especially by coastal mountains, but extensive government and private building is under way. Highways total 38,000 miles, and common roads about 124,000 miles. In 1946, 17 air lines serving Brazil carried 514,000 passengers. The government air force operates mail schedules over domestic routes that are commercially unprofitable.

FINANCE. The 1949 executive budget balanced revenue and expenditure at 20,200,000,000 cruzeiros. The national debt Dec. 31, 1946, was 16,617,000,000 cruzeiros. Income and consumption taxes are the government's chief sources of revenue.

TOPOGRAPHY. Brazil covers about three-sevenths of South America, extends 2,965 miles north-south, 2,691 miles east-west, and borders every South American state except Chile and Ecuador. Its area would more than blanket that of the U. S.

There are two principal physical divisions of the Brazilian surface. The lowlands are made up of the heavily forested tropical river basin of the Amazon, the world's largest drainage area; and the less heavily forested basin of the Plata to the south. The intermediate highland is a vast plateau, 1,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level, traversed by several low mountain ranges, and extending almost from the seacoast

to the Bolivian frontier and south to the plains of Rio Grande do Sul. The Central plateau comprises more than half of the country and, with the narrow coastal plain, supports 90 per cent of the population.

More than a third of Brazil is drained by the Amazon and its more than 200 tributaries. The Amazon is navigable for ocean steamers to Iquitos, Peru, 2,300 miles upstream. Southern Brazil is drained by the Plata system—the Paraguay, Uruguay and Paraná Rivers. The most important stream entirely within Brazil is the São Francisco, navigable for a thousand miles

but broken near its mouth by the 260-foot Paulo Afonso Falls, with estimated potential 1,000,000 horsepower.

CLIMATE. Brazil is almost wholly in the torrid zone, but such factors as altitude, prevailing winds, rainfall and distance from the sea combine to vary the climate from tropical to temperate. Manaus on the Amazon has an average temperature of 80.9° and annual rainfall of 71.65 inches. The corresponding figures for Rio de Janeiro are 72.5° and 44 inches. February is usually the warmest month in Rio de Janeiro. In much of the Amazon basin, rainfall averages 80 inches.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Europe

Political subdivision	Area (sq. mi.)	Population
United Kingdom	93,371	50,213,000 ^a
Channel Islands	75	92,000 ^a
Isle of Man	221	51,000 ^a
Gibraltar	2	22,532 ^a
Malta	122	308,929 ^a

Africa

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	967,500	7,547,500 ^a
Basutoland	11,716	630,000 ^a
Bechuanaland	275,000	284,000 ^a
Gambia	4,074	225,358 ^a
Gold Coast (including Togoland)	91,843	4,473,942 ^a
Kenya	224,960	4,209,300 ^a
Mauritius and dependencies	807	447,503 ^a
Nigeria (including British Cameroons)	372,674	23,000,000 ^a
Northern Rhodesia	290,323	1,721,100 ^a
Nyasaland	36,829	2,231,000 ^a
St. Helena and dependencies	126	5,040 ^a
Seychelles	156	34,632 ^a
Sierra Leone	27,925	2,000,000 ^a
Somaliland	67,936	700,000 ^a
Southern Rhodesia	150,333	1,984,300 ^a
South-West Africa	317,725	352,075 ^a
Swaziland	6,705	186,880 ^a
Tanganyika Territory	342,706	5,728,400 ^a
Uganda	80,301	4,012,200 ^a
Union of South Africa	472,494	11,790,000 ^a
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	250,000 ^a

America

Bahamas	4,404	75,018 ^a
Barbados	166	199,012 ^a
Bermudas	19	36,169 ^a
British Guiana	89,480	402,615 ^a
British Honduras	8,598	63,148 ^a
Canada	3,619,616	13,545,000 ^a
Falkland Islands and dependencies	7,681	2,633 ^a
Jamaica and dependencies	4,722	1,365,000 ^a

America—(cont.)

Political subdivision	Area (sq. mi.)	Population
Leeward Islands	422.5	108,812 ^a
Trinidad and Tobago	1,978	602,714 ^a
Windward Islands	821	251,771 ^a

Asia

Aden colony	80	80,876 ^a
Aden protectorate	112,000	650,000 ^a
Bahrein Islands	213	125,000 ^a
Borneo:		
Colony of North Borneo	29,347	335,379 ^a
Brunei	2,226	40,670 ^a
Sarawak	50,000	546,361 ^a
Ceylon	25,332	7,023,000 ^a
Cyprus	3,572	460,000 ^a
Hong Kong	391	1,800,000 ^a
India, Union of	1,221,000	342,114,000 ^a
Malaya:		
Malayan Federation	51,866	4,956,993 ^a
Singapore and dependencies	282	964,154 ^a
Pakistan	361,520	73,321,000 ^a

Oceania

Australia, Commonwealth of	2,974,581	7,710,229 ^a
Fiji	7,083	277,372 ^a
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	312	35,298 ^a
Nauru	8	2,873 ^a
New Guinea, Territory of	93,000	804,000 ^a
New Hebrides	5,700	48,815 ^a
New Zealand	103,416	1,861,714 ^a
Norfolk Island	13	938 ^a
Papua (British New Guinea)	90,540	300,000 ^a
Solomon Islands	11,458	94,865 ^a
Tonga (Friendly Islands)	250	45,558 ^a
Western Samoa	1,133	72,936 ^a

(Note: Each population figure is followed by superior number denoting the year of estimate: ^a for 1949, ^b for 1948, ^c for 1947, ^d for 1946, ^e for 1945, etc.)

EUROPE

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Area: 93,371 square miles (excluding Channel Islands and Isle of Man).

Population (est. Dec. 31, 1948): 50,213,000* (English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish).

Density per square mile: 537.7.*

Ruler: King George VI.

Prime Minister: Clement R. Attlee.

Principal cities (est. 1948): London (Greater), 8,367,000 (capital); Glasgow, 1,106,000† (seaport, shipbuilding); Birmingham, 1,099,000 (iron and steel); Liverpool, 767,990 (seaport); Manchester, 697,540 (textiles); Sheffield, 512,110 (steel, cutlery); Leeds, 497,340 (wholesale clothing); Edinburgh, 487,300† (capital, Scotland).

Monetary unit: Pound sterling.

Languages: English, Welsh, Gaelic.

Religion: Church of England (established church); Church of Wales (disestablished); Church of Scotland (established church—Presbyterian); Church of Ireland (disestablished); Roman Catholic; Methodist; Congregational; Baptist; Jewish.

* Including armed forces. † Est. Dec. 31, 1947.

HISTORY. Britain in 1949 entered its fifth year under the Labour regime with its world position strengthened by the Western European and the North Atlantic alliances. At home the Labour party, with national elections scheduled in 1950, met increasing opposition as it continued to push plans for nationalizing the iron and steel industry, the last part of its immediate nationalization program. Economically, Britain had made substantial progress in restoring industrial production. In the second quarter of 1949, however, the economy was severely jolted by diminishing foreign markets and large drains upon the nation's gold and dollar reserves which forced devaluation of the pound sterling from \$4.03 to \$2.80 on September 18.

The history of Britain is obscure until the Roman invasions of the 1st century B.C. brought the islands into contact with the continent. When the Roman legions withdrew in the 4th century A.D., Britain fell easy prey to the invading hordes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Scandinavia and the Low Countries. Seven large kingdoms were established, and the original Britons were forced into Wales and Scotland. It was not until the 11th century that the country finally became united under the Danish King Canute. Following the death of Edward the Confessor (1066), a dispute as to the succession arose, and William Duke of Normandy invaded Eng-

land, defeating the Saxon noble, Harold II, at the Battle of Hastings (1066). The Norman conquest was accompanied by the introduction of Norman law and feudalism, changing the customs of England.

The reign of Henry II (1154-89), first of the Plantagenets, saw an increasing centralization of royal power at the expense of the nobles, but in 1215 John (1199-1216) was forced to sign the Magna Carta, which awarded the people, especially the nobles, certain basic rights. Edward I (1272-1307) continued the conquest of Ireland, reduced Wales to subjection, and made some gains in Scotland. In 1314, however, English forces led by Edward II were ousted from Scotland after the battle of Bannockburn. The late 13th and early 14th centuries saw the development of a separate House of Commons with tax-raising powers.

Edward III's claim to the throne of France led to the Hundred Years' War (1338-1453), which ended with the loss of almost all the large English territory in France. In England the great poverty and discontent caused by the war was intensified by the Black Death, a plague which reduced the population by about one-third. The Wars of the Roses (1455-85), a struggle for the throne between the House of York and the House of Lancaster, were ended by the victory of Henry Tudor (Henry VII) at Bosworth Field (1485).

During the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47), the Church in England asserted its independence from the Roman Catholic Church. Under Edward VI and Mary, the two extremes of religious fanaticism were reached and it remained for Henry's daughter, Elizabeth (1558-1603), to settle the Church of England on a moderate basis. In 1588 the Spanish Armada, a fleet sent out by Catholic King Philip II of Spain, was defeated by the English and destroyed during a storm. It was during Elizabeth's reign that England became a world power.

Elizabeth's heir was of the house of Stuart—James VI of Scotland—who joined the two crowns as James I (1603-25). The Stuart kings incurred large debts and were forced either to depend on Parliament for taxes or to raise money by illegal means. In 1642 war broke out between Charles I and a large portion of the Parliament; Charles was defeated and executed in 1649, and the monarchy was then abolished. The Puritan Commonwealth endured for ten years, but after the death (1658) of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, the government fell to pieces and Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660. The struggle between the King and Parliament continued, but Charles II knew when to compromise. His brother James II (1685-88) possessed none of his ability and was

ousted by the Revolution of 1688, which confirmed the predominant position of Parliament. James' daughter, Mary, and her husband, William of Orange, now ruled jointly.

The reign of Queen Anne (1702-14) was marked by the Duke of Marlborough's victories over France at Blenheim, Oudenarde and Malplaquet in the War of the Spanish Succession. England and Scotland meanwhile were joined together by the Act of Union (1707). Upon the death of Anne, the distant claims of the elector of Hanover were recognized, and he became King of England as George I.

The 18th century was a period of gradual growth and change. At home the unwillingness of the Hanoverian kings to rule resulted in the formation by the King's ministers of a cabinet, headed by a prime minister, which directed all public business. Abroad the constant wars with France resulted in expansion of the British Empire all over the globe, particularly in North America and India. This imperial growth was checked by the revolt of the American colonies (1775-81).

The age-long struggle with France broke out again in 1793, and during the lengthy Napoleonic Wars, which ended at Waterloo (1815), England was pitted at one time against almost all of Europe.

The Victorian era, named after Queen Victoria (1837-1901), saw the growth of a democratic system of government which had begun with the Reform Bill of 1832. The two important wars in Victoria's reign were the Crimean War against Russia (1853-56) and the Boer War (1899-1902). The latter was the result of England's imperialist expansion in South Africa and was accompanied by enormous extension of her sway throughout Africa.

The reign of Edward VII (1901-10) was marked by increasing uneasiness at home and abroad. Within four years after the accession of George V (1910), England entered World War I when Germany invaded Belgium. The nation was led by coalition cabinets headed first by Herbert Asquith and then (Dec., 1916) by the Welsh statesman, David Lloyd George. The years after the war were marked by labor unrest which culminated in the general strike of 1926. A Labour ministry formed early in 1924 by Ramsay MacDonald fell in October of that year. In 1929 a second Labour government was formed, but the world economic depression forced a change in 1931, and a national government was formed composed chiefly of Conservative members, although MacDonald remained prime minister until 1935. King Edward VIII succeeded to the throne in 1936 on his father's death but abdicated eleven months later (in order to marry an American, Wallis Warfield Simpson, whose second di-

vor was then pending) in favor of his brother, who became King George VI.

The efforts of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to meet by peaceful means the rising tide of Nazism in Germany failed with the German invasion of Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), which was followed by England's entry into World War II (Sept. 3, 1939). Serious Allied reverses in the spring of 1940 led to Chamberlain's resignation and the formation of another coalition war cabinet by Conservative leader Winston Churchill, who led England through most of World War II. Churchill resigned as the coalition leader shortly after V-E Day, but then formed a "caretaker" government which remained in office until after the parliamentary elections of July 5, 1945, in which the Labour party won an overwhelming victory. The government formed by Clement R. Attlee on July 26 embarked on a moderate socialistic program.

AREA AND POPULATION OF MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS* (Dec. 31, 1948)

Subdivision	Area	Population
England	50,870	43,676,000
Wales	7,469	
Scotland	29,794	
Northern Ireland	5,238	

* Not including Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

RULER. King George VI, born December 14, 1895, second son of King George V and Queen Mary, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother, King Edward VIII, December 11, 1936; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (born Aug. 4, 1900). Their children are: (1) Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary (heirless presumptive), born April 21, 1926; and (2) Princess Margaret Rose, born Aug. 21, 1930. Princess Elizabeth was married Nov. 20, 1947, to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, born June 21, 1921; and their first child, Prince Charles of Edinburgh, was born Nov. 14, 1948. The King's living brothers are Prince Edward Albert, Duke of Windsor (formerly King Edward VIII), born June 23, 1894, and Prince Henry William, Duke of Gloucester, born March 31, 1900.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, with a king and a Parliament consisting of two houses: the House of Lords with about 670 hereditary peers, 26 spiritual peers, 16 Scottish representative peers, a number of Irish representative peers (vacancies are no longer filled), and a few life peers who have held high judicial office; and the House of Commons, numbering temporarily 640 members elected by practically universal suffrage. Supreme legislative power is vested in Parliament, which holds office for five years unless sooner dissolved. The executive power of the Crown is exer-

cised by the Cabinet, headed by the prime minister. The latter, normally the head of the party commanding a majority in the House of Commons, is appointed by the sovereign, with whose consent he in turn appoints the rest of the Cabinet. All ministers must be members of one or the other house of Parliament; they are individually and collectively responsible to the Crown, the prime minister and Parliament. The Cabinet proposes bills and arranges the business of Parliament but it depends entirely on the votes of confidence in Commons. By an act passed in 1911, the lords cannot hold up "money" bills, but they can delay other bills for a period of two years.

By the Act of Union (1707) the Scottish parliament was assimilated with that of England, and Scotland is now represented in Commons by 74 members. The Secretary of State for Scotland, a member of the Cabinet, is responsible for the administration of Scottish affairs.

PARTY STANDING IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Party	Popular vote (1945)	Seats (1948)
Labour	11,968,362	394
Conservative	9,075,406	192
Liberal National	759,883	13
Liberal	2,241,203	10
Independent Labour	46,679	3
National	158,917	2
Communist	102,780	2
Irish Nationalist	148,078	2
Independents and others†	594,826*	22
		640

* Including 83,181 scattered votes. † Including 10 members of Ulster-Unionist party.

The members of the British Cabinet are: Clement R. Attlee (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury), Herbert Morrison (Lord President of the Council), Ernest Bevin (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Sir Stafford Cripps (Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister for Economic Affairs), Albert V. Alexander (Minister of Defense), Viscount Jowitt (Lord Chancellor), Viscount Addison (Lord Privy Seal), James Chuter Ede (Secretary of State for the Home Department), Arthur Creech Jones (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Philip Noel-Baker (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations), Arthur Woodburn (Secretary of State for Scotland), George A. Isaacs (Minister of Labour and National Service), Aneurin Bevan (Minister of Health), Thomas Williams (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), George Tomlinson (Minister of Education), Harold Wilson (President of the Board of Trade), Hugh Dalton (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. England and Wales are divided into 62 administrative counties, including the county of London, and 83 county boroughs. The counties are administered by the justices and by popularly elected county councils. All incorporated towns are administered by a municipal corporation consisting of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses. Local government in Scotland is comparable to that in England and Wales.

JUDICIARY. The ultimate British court of appeal is the House of Lords; the final court of appeal for certain of the Dominions is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Below the House of Lords on the civil side is the High Court of Judicature, divided into two parts, the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice. On the criminal side is the Court of Criminal Appeal, which is the court of last resort barring the rare allowance of an appeal to the Lords. Actually these superior courts hear only a small fraction of the cases, and most of the trials are held in a complicated system of inferior courts, exercising original jurisdiction. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (law members of the House of Lords), and Lord Justices of Appeal are appointed by the Prime Minister.

DEFENSE. Compulsory military service, introduced in May, 1939, is still in effect, and will continue until 1954 under the terms of the National Defense Act approved July 18, 1947. This act makes one year's national service compulsory for men between 18 and 26. The armed forces are comprised of three separate services—the Army, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The Prime Minister retains supreme responsibility for defense, but the Minister of Defense has coordinating and executive duties.

Service ministers are no longer Cabinet members but continue to be members of the Defense Committee headed by the Prime Minister with the Minister of Defense as deputy chairman; this committee is responsible to the Cabinet both for the review of current strategy and for coordinating departmental action in preparation for war.

Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949-50 follow:

	Estimate	Strength*
Navy	£189,250,000	153,000
Army	304,700,000	550,000
Air	207,450,000	255,000

* Maximum during period.

Control of the land forces is exercised by the Army Council, headed by the Secretary of State for War. Its members include the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.

Rulers of England

Anglo-Saxons¹

Name	Born	Ruled
Alfred the Great	849	871-899
Edward the Elder	c. 870	c. 899-925
Aethelstan	895	925-939
Edmund I	921	939-946
Edred	c. 925	946-955
Edwy the Fair	c. 943	955-959
Edgar the Peaceful	943	959-975
Edward the Martyr	c. 962	975-979
Ethelred the Redeless	968	979-1016
Edmund II Ironside	c. 993	1016-1016

Danes

Canute	995	1016-1035
Harold I Harefoot	c. 1016	1035-1040
Hardicanute	c. 1018	1040-1042

Saxons

Edward the Confessor	c. 1004	1042-1066
Harold II	c. 1020	1066-1066

Normans

William I the Conqueror	1027	1066-1087
William II Rufus	c. 1056	1087-1100
Henry I	1068	1100-1135
Stephen	c. 1100	1135-1154

Plantagenets

Henry II	1133	1154-1189
Richard I Coeur de Lion	1157	1189-1199
John	1167	1199-1216
Henry III	1207	1216-1272
Edward I Longshanks	1239	1272-1307
Edward II	1284	1307-1327
Edward III	1312	1327-1377
Richard II	1367	1377-1399

House of Lancaster

Henry IV	1366	1399-1413
Henry V	1387	1413-1422
Henry VI	1421	1422-1461
		& 1470-1471

House of York

Name	Born	Ruled
Edward IV	1442	1461-1470
		& 1471-1483
Edward V	1470	1483-1483
Richard III	1452	1483-1485

House of Tudor

Henry VII	1457	1485-1509
Henry VIII	1491	1509-1547
Edward VI	1537	1547-1553
Jane (Lady Jane Grey)	1537	1553-1553
Mary I	1516	1553-1558
Elizabeth	1533	1558-1603

House of Stuart

James I ²	1566	1603-1625
Charles I	1600	1625-1649

Commonwealth

Council of State	—	1649-1653
Oliver Cromwell	1599	1653-1658
Richard Cromwell	1626	1658-1659

House of Stuart Restored

Charles II	1630	1660-1685
James II	1633	1685-1688
William III ³	1650	1689-1702
Mary II ³	1662	1689-1694
Anne	1665	1702-1714

House of Hanover

George I	1660	1714-1727
George II	1683	1727-1760
George III	1738	1760-1820
George IV	1762	1820-1830
William IV	1765	1830-1837
Victoria	1819	1837-1901

House of Saxe-Coburg

Edward VII	1841	1901-1910
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House of Windsor

George V	1865	1910-1936
Edward VIII	1894	1936-1936
George VI	1895	1936-

¹ Dates for Anglo-Saxon kings are still subjects of controversy.

² Ruled in Scotland as James VI (1567-1625).

³ Joint rulers (1689-1694).

The Royal Navy is controlled by the Board of Admiralty, headed by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is responsible to Parliament. Other members include the First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff. In Feb., 1949, the Royal Navy had in active service 2 battleships, 5 fleet carriers, 15 cruisers, 33 destroyers, 25 frigates and 30 submarines. In reserve or in use for training were 3 battleships, 7 fleet carriers, 14 cruisers, 85 destroyers, 148 frigates and 35 submarines. Ten fleet carriers, 3 cruisers, and several other smaller craft were under construction.

Naval losses during World War II totaled 2,831 vessels, including 3 battleships, 2 battle cruisers, 5 fleet carriers, 3 auxiliary

carriers, 23 cruisers, 139 destroyers and 76 submarines.

Control of the Royal Air Force is vested in an Air Council analogous to the Army Council and headed by the Secretary of State for Air. The Fleet Air Arm was transferred to the Royal Navy in 1937. The R.A.F. had approximately 6,000 planes in service in 1949.

The total strength of the armed forces on Aug. 31, 1939, was 681,000. Between that date and June 30, 1945, another 5,215,000 men were inducted. Of the total of 5,896,000, 923,000 served in the Royal Navy, 3,788,000 in the Army and 1,185,000 in the Royal Air Force. The Women's Auxilliary

Forces added 619,000 to their 1939 strength of 21,000.

Research and development in the field of atomic energy and weapons is the responsibility of the Ministry of Supply.

EDUCATION. The school system in England and Wales has undergone considerable change since enactment of the Education Act of 1944. This measure makes primary and secondary training available for all children at public expense, with the secondary stage starting at the age of 11. The school-leaving age was raised from 14 to 15 on April 1, 1947. Statistics for Great Britain during the school year 1947-48 are as follows:

England and Wales: primary schools 23,-811, pupils 3,832,138; secondary schools 4,592, pupils 1,543,576; special schools 537, pupils 33,061. Scotland (1946): primary schools 2,087, pupils 375,757; secondary 983, pupils 354,286. There are numerous private schools for both boys and girls.

In 1947-48, the 12 English universities and 6 university colleges had 56,315 students, the University of Wales, 4,654 and the 4 Scottish universities and 1 university college 15,795.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture remains one of Britain's chief industries, employing more than 1,000,000 persons. In 1948, land under cultivation in the United Kingdom amounted to 18,600,000 acres; permanent grassland totaled 12,400,000 acres.

In Scotland more than two-thirds of the land devoted to agriculture is uncultivated rough grazings, while over two-thirds of the cultivated area is arable land; in England and Wales three-fifths of the cultivated land is under permanent grass and only one-sixth of the total agricultural land is rough grazings.

LEADING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1939 and 1948 (in thousands)

	1939		1948	
	Acres	Short tons	Acres	Short tons
Wheat	1,766	1,842	2,279	2,555
Barley	1,013	999	2,082	2,251
Oats	2,427	2,243	3,335	3,245
Sugar beets	345	3,529	413	4,652
Potatoes	704	5,854	1,547	13,651

Livestock (June 30, 1948) included 9,803,000 cattle, 18,154,000 sheep, 85,323,000 poultry and 2,150,000 hogs. Cattle occupy a predominant position in British agriculture, accounting for about 40 per cent of the total farm output. Production of cheese (1948) was 26,700 long tons; butter, 7,800; beef and veal, 493,400; mutton and lamb, 123,500; pork, bacon and ham (commercial), 82,700; and wool, 32,634.

INDUSTRY. Great Britain is second only to the United States among the industrial nations of the world. The most important

manufacture is heavy goods such as machinery, tools, bridges and locomotives; industry is concentrated in the north and Midlands of England. Sheffield is the center of the steel industry, while the china industry is concentrated in the Midlands. The cotton industry is centered in Lancashire; Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston and Bolton are the main manufacturing towns. The wool industry, England's oldest large trade, is located just east of the cotton towns, at Leeds, Bradford and Hull in Yorkshire. An important industrial region is the central Lowlands of Scotland, where woollens, silks, linens, cottons, lace, glass, paper, steel and pig iron are produced. Important shipyards are located along the coast. The 342 vessels of 1,176,-346 tons launched in 1948 represented 50.9 per cent of the world total. On March 31, 1949, 417 vessels of 2,075,910 tons were under construction in the United Kingdom. Steel production in 1948 was 16,662,-000 short tons; that of pig iron was 10,-389,000 tons.

Britain's last industrial census was taken in 1935, when the total value of manufactured products was \$13,907,300,-000. The principal industries, in order of value of output in that year, were as follows: food, beverages and tobacco; engineering and transportation; textiles; metals; wood and paper products; chemicals; clothing.

TRADE. The United Kingdom's economic prosperity is dependent on its foreign trade, and the nation made great efforts in 1948-49 to build up its volume of exports.

OVERSEAS TRADE

(Value in millions of pounds sterling)

	Imports	Exports	Re-exports
1938	919.5	470.8	61.5
1946	1,297.7	911.7	50.3
1947	1,794.5	1,138.2	59.8
1948*	2,079.5	1,583.3	64.6
1949†	538.2	459.9	15.4

* Provisional. † First three months.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1938-48

(in millions of pounds sterling)

	Chief Destinations of Exports		
	1938	1947	1948*
Australia	38.2	71.9	145.0
South Africa	39.5	91.8	120.7
India, Union of	†	†	96.6
Ireland	20.3	56.0	75.7
Canada	22.6	43.5	69.6
United States	20.5	48.0	66.2

Chief Sources of Imports

Canada	78.7	233.3	216.6
United States	118.0	297.1	184.4
Australia	71.8	97.1	169.3
Argentina	38.5	130.6	121.8
New Zealand	46.9	90.0	108.3
India, Union of	†	†	96.3

* Provisional. † Comparable figures not available.

LEADING EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(in millions of pounds sterling)

Exports	
	1938
Machinery	57.9
Vehicles, ships and aircraft	44.5
Cotton yarns and manu- factures	49.7
Iron and steel and manu- factures	41.7
Woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures	26.8
Imports	
Grain and flour	74.4
Oilseeds and nuts	30.6
Dairy products	80.0
Oils, fats and resins	44.1
Meat	90.7

* Provisional.

COMMUNICATIONS. The merchant marine on June 30, 1948, totaled 6,025 ships with a gross tonnage of 18,024,852—22.45 per cent of the world total and second only to the U. S. merchant fleet. Losses during World War II totaled 2,426 vessels of 11,-331,933 gross tons.

Nationalization of the railway and canal systems in Great Britain became effective Jan. 1, 1948, and they are now operated by the government's Transport Commission. Railway mileage in the United Kingdom in 1948 was 20,761; in 1947, 1,139,-843,000 passengers and 257,340,000 long tons of freight were carried. The total length of public highways is 183,477 miles, of which 157,089 are in England and Wales and 26,388 in Scotland. In Feb., 1949, licensed motor vehicles numbered 3,504,-000, of which 1,868,000 were cars. Radio receiving set licenses in Oct., 1948, were 11,329,400, television sets 73,800. Telephones numbered 4,654,500 on March 31, 1948.

British air services throughout the world are nationalized under the Minister of Civil Aviation. Service is supplied by three public corporations—British Overseas Airways (BOAC), British European Airways, and British South American Airways. In 1948, they flew respectively 26,350,943, 12,348,184, and 5,350,096 air miles.

FINANCE. Actual revenue for the fiscal year 1948-49 amounted to £4,006,590,592, as against original budget estimates of £3,765,300,000. Actual expenditure was £3,-152,781,714, as against estimates of £2,975,-679,000, thus leaving a record ordinary surplus of £853,808,878. Notes in circulation on March 30, 1949, totaled £1,250,607,359. The net deadweight debt on March 31, 1949, was £25,168,100,000 (1948: £25,620,-762,603; 1947: £25,630,644,900).

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1949-50

Estimated Revenue	
Income tax	£1,490,000,000
Surtax	105,000,000
Death duties	176,000,000
Stamps	48,500,000
Profits tax and ex- cess profits tax	240,000,000
Other inland revenue duties	1,000,000
Special contribu- tion	25,000,000
Total inland revenue	£2,085,500,000
Customs	829,650,000
Excise	663,600,000
Total customs and excise	1,493,250,000
Motor vehicle duties	54,000,000
Total receipts from taxes	3,632,750,000
Surplus war stores	44,000,000
Surplus receipts from certain trad- ing services	18,000,000
Wireless licenses	12,000,000
Crown lands	1,000,000
Receipts from sundry loans	20,000,000
Miscellaneous	50,000,000
Total estimated revenue	3,777,750,000
Estimated Expenditure	
Consolidated fund:	
Interest and man- agement of na- tional debt	£485,000,000
Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer	30,000,000
Misc. consolidated fund expenditures	12,000,000
Total consolidated fund	527,000,000
Supply services:	
Army	304,700,000
Navy	189,250,000
Air	207,450,000
Ministry of Supply	57,750,000
Ministry of Defense	713,000
Total supply services	759,863,000
Civil service:	
Central government and finance	12,241,000
Foreign and imperial	51,676,000
Home department, law and justice	55,369,000

Education and broadcasting	244,155,000
Health, housing, town planning, labor and nat'l insurance	725,029,000
Trade, industry and transport	169,493,000
Works, stationery, etc.	82,388,000
Pensions	95,003,000
Supply, food and miscellaneous	547,522,000
Total civil service	1,982,876,000
Post office (excess over revenue)	7,361,000
Tax collection	31,268,000
Total estimated expenditure	3,308,368,000
Surplus	469,382,000
Grand total	3,777,750,000

TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROGRAPHY. The United Kingdom, consisting of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, is about one-third the size of Texas. England, in the southeast part of the British Isles, is separated from Scotland on the north by the granite Cheviot Hills; from them the Pennine chain of uplands extends south through the center of England, reaching its highest point in the Lake district in the northwest. To the west along the border of Wales—a land of steep hills and valleys—are the Cambrian Mountains while the Cotswolds, a range of hills in Gloucestershire, extend into the surrounding shires. The remainder of England is plain land, though not necessarily flat, with the rocky sand-topped moors in the southwest, the rolling downs in the south and southeast and the reclaimed marshes of the low-lying Fens in the east central districts. Scotland is divided into three physical regions—the Highlands, the Central Lowlands, containing two-thirds of the population, and the Southern Uplands. The western Highland coast is intersected throughout by long narrow sea-lochs or fords. Scotland also includes the Outer and Inner Hebrides and other islands off the west coast, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands off the north coast.

Wales is generally hilly; the Snowdon range in the northern part culminates in Mt. Snowdon (3,560 ft.), highest in either England or Wales.

In addition to the numerous inlets and bays of the coast, England has a group of lakes in the northwest which includes Windermere, Coniston, Derwentwater, Ullswater and Grasmere. Important rivers flowing into the North Sea are the Thames, Humber, Tees and Tyne. In the west are the Severn and the Wye, which empty into the Bristol Channel and are navigable,

as are the Mersey and Ribble. Scotland has many picturesque lakes; its most important river is the Clyde.

CLIMATE. Although Great Britain lies in the same approximate latitude as Labrador, its climate is tempered by the westerly winds blowing off the warm Gulf Stream. The sea winds also prevent excessive summer heat. Rainfall is abundant especially in the early fall. London's famed "pea-soup" fogs occur most frequently in November and March. It has been estimated that clouds, fogs or mists obscure the sun for approximately two-thirds of the daylight hours.

The mean annual temperature of England and Wales is about 50°; the west coast is somewhat warmer than the east. January is the coldest month (average about 40°) and July the hottest (about 61.5°). Highest July temperatures usually occur around London, where the mean is somewhat above 64°. Coldest months in the capital are December (about 38°) and January (about 39°). The mean annual rainfall in London is 23½ inches.

North of Birmingham, the summers are cool, and in Edinburgh the mean temperature in July is usually below 60° (58.7° in 1947). Rainfall is less than in London.

MINERALS. Great Britain's most important mineral resource is coal, which was responsible to a large extent for British industrial supremacy during the late 18th and the 19th centuries. The coal mines were nationalized in 1946. Reserves have been variously estimated at from 150,000 million to 200,000 million tons. Prior to World War II, coal was exported in declining amounts to the continent, mainly to France, Sweden, Denmark and Italy. Since the war, however, exports have been negligible, and Britain has been hard put to meet her own minimum domestic requirements. Mineworkers numbered approximately 692,000 when the new National Coal Board took over 1,647 mines in 1947.

Most of the British iron ore is produced in England, especially in Cumberland, Lancashire and Staffordshire. Tin ore and copper are obtained almost exclusively from Cornwall, while lead comes mainly from Flint, Durham and Derbyshire. Zinc occurs mainly in North Wales, the north of England, the Isle of Man and the county of Dumfries in Scotland. The whole British supply of china clay (kaolin)—of great importance in the ceramic, papermaking, bleaching and chemical industries—comes from Cornwall. Petroleum production is negligible, but oil shale exists in large quantities.

The most important potential sources of water power are in the highlands of Scotland, North Wales and Cumberland. Electricity generated in England, Scotland and Wales averaged 3,878,000,000 kwh monthly

during 1948. Gas manufacture averaged 1,199,000,000 cu. m. monthly in that year. Nationalization of the electric and gas industries became effective in 1948.

MAJOR MINERALS, 1938 and 1948

(in thousands of short tons)		
	1938	1948
Coal	253,518	233,429
Iron ore	13,269	14,660
Aluminum	25.8	34
Superphosphates	476	1,137

FORESTS, FISHERIES. Great Britain was once heavily forested, but centuries of timber cutting and clearing have denuded the country of the original forests. Woodland of all types approximates 3,000,000 acres, and barely 40 per cent of Britain's surface is covered with timber. Consequently the nation is heavily dependent on imported timber.

Great Britain's sea fishing industry is among the most important in the world. The principal kinds of fish caught are herring, cod, haddock, plaice and hake, classed as wet fish, and, among shellfish, oysters, crabs and lobsters. The most important factor in the export trade is salted herring, which ordinarily represents about 70 per cent of the total. The principal grounds frequented by British fishermen are the North Sea; off Iceland; the Faeroes; south of Ireland; west of Scotland; west of Ireland; the Irish Sea and English Channel. The catch of wet fish in 1948 was 1,051,914 long tons valued at £45,771,359; about 40,000 men are regularly employed in the industry.

NORTHERN IRELAND

(Part of United Kingdom)

- Area: 5,238 square miles.
- Population (est. 1948): 1,365,000.
- Density per square mile: 260.6.
- Governor: Vice Admiral the Earl Granville.
- Prime Minister: Sir Basil S. Brooke.
- Principal cities (est. 1948): Belfast, 450,-000 (capital); Londonderry, 49,000 (clothing).
- Monetary unit: Pound sterling.
- Language: English, Gaelic.
- Religions (census 1947): Roman Catholic, 33.7%; Presbyterian, 31.4%; Church of Ireland, 26.9%; others, 8.0%.

Northern Ireland comprises the six predominantly Protestant counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone (collectively known as Ulster), which form the northern part of the island of Ireland. The area is an integral part of the United Kingdom, but under the terms of the Government of Ireland Act (1920) it has a semi-autonomous government, which has steadfastly refused to reconsider a decision made in 1922 not to associate itself in any sort of union with the rest of

Ireland. This policy was endorsed overwhelmingly by voters in the 1949 elections.

The government has only limited powers for local purposes, and many matters are reserved to the central government at Westminster. Executive authority is vested in the Crown-appointed governor who is advised by a cabinet of eight ministers headed by the prime minister. The parliament consists of the House of Commons of 52 members elected for 5-year terms, and the Senate of 26 members elected by the House of Commons. The general elections of Feb. 10, 1949, returned 37 Unionists, 9 Nationalists, and 6 representatives of other groups to the House. The area is also represented by 13 members in the British Parliament at London.

Agriculture is the largest single industry; about two-thirds of the country is devoted to crops and pasture under a system of mixed farming. The leading crops include potatoes, oats and flax. In 1948 there were 965,008 cattle, 574,732 sheep and 334,636 hogs.

The two principal manufacturing industries are linen and shipbuilding, both centered in Belfast. The linen industry was established by Huguenot weavers who fled France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

On March 31, 1949, 23 ships of 204,270 tons were under construction at Belfast.

Expenditures for the fiscal year 1948-49 were estimated at £33,377,000 and revenues at £54,953,000. Northern Ireland's "contribution" to the British treasury in 1948-49 was estimated at £21,500,000. Most of the taxes are collected by the United Kingdom government.

In 1947-48 there were 1,642 primary schools (up to 11 years) in Northern Ireland, with enrollment of 185,418, and 77 secondary schools with enrollment of 21,-973. Students at the Queen's University (Belfast) numbered 2,685.

The topography of Northern Ireland is somewhat similar to that of the rest of the island, with two ranges (Donegal and Sperrin) and an extensive plateau (Antrim) in the northeastern part. Mineral resources are limited to deposits of basalt, clay, sandstone and granite. Fishing is an important industry, off the coast and in the numerous lakes and rivers which abound in salmon, eels and trout. Lough Neagh, covering about 153 square miles, is the largest lake in the British Isles.

The climate is comparable to that of the rest of the United Kingdom, although somewhat more equable. The highest mean summer temperature is about 59° in July, and the mean winter temperature rarely falls below 40°. Most of the comparatively light rainfall occurs in the autumn.

ISLE OF MAN

Lieutenant Governor: Air Vice Marshal Sir Geoffrey R. Bromet.

Located in the Irish Sea, equidistant from Scotland, Ireland and England, the Isle of Man is administered according to its own laws by a government composed of the lieutenant governor (appointed by the Crown), a legislative council of 11 members, and a House of Keys of 24 elected members, one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. All sitting together constitute the court of Tynwald, which controls revenue and has executive power. Acts of the British Parliament do not affect the island unless it is specifically named.

Agriculture and fishing are the principal industries. The island is a popular English summer resort.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Lieutenant Governor of Jersey: Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur E. Grasset.

Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey: Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Neame.

This group of islands, lying in the English Channel off the northwest coast of France, is the only portion of the Duchy of Normandy belonging to the English Crown, to which it has been attached since the conquest of 1066. It was the only British possession occupied by Germany during World War II.

For purposes of government the islands are divided into Jersey (45 sq. mi.) and the bailiwick of Guernsey (24 sq. mi.), including Alderney (3 sq. mi.), Sark (2 sq. mi.), Herm and Jethou. The islands are administered according to their own laws and customs by local governments headed by Crown-appointed lieutenant governors. Acts of Parliament in London are not binding on the islands unless they are specifically mentioned.

The two main sources of income for the population are agriculture, especially stock-raising, and the tourist trade. French is still the official language, although English is the main language of commerce and most government functions.

GIBRALTAR—Status: Colony.

Governor: Gen. Sir Kenneth Anderson.

Gibraltar, at the south end of the Iberian Peninsula, is a rocky promontory commanding the western entrance to the Mediterranean. Aside from its strategic importance, it is also a free port, naval base and coaling station. It was captured by the Arabs crossing from Africa into Spain in A.D. 711. In the 15th century it passed to the Moorish ruler of Granada and later became Spanish. It was captured by an Anglo-Dutch force in 1704 during the War of the Spanish Succession and

passed to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Most of the inhabitants are of Spanish, Italian and Maltese descent. There are no important industries. Gibraltar's climate is equable, with summer temperatures averaging about 84° maximum. Mean annual temperature is 64.4°.

MALTA—Status: Self-governing colony.

Capital: Valletta (population, 18,666).

Governor: Sir Gerald Creasy.

Prime Minister: Dr. Paul Boffa.

Foreign trade (1948): exports £220,698; re-exports £922,271; imports £16,126,417.

Chief exports: potatoes, onions.

Agricultural products: potatoes, onions, cereals, fruits.

The Maltese islands lie between Europe and Africa, in the central channel linking the eastern and western Mediterranean. The inhabited islands are Malta (95 sq. mi.), Gozo (26 sq. mi.) and Comino (1 sq. mi.). The Knights of St. John (Malta), who obtained the islands from Charles V in 1530, reached their highest fame when they withstood an attack by superior Turkish forces in 1565. Napoleon seized the island in 1798, but the French forces were ousted by British troops in 1799, and British rule was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris (1814). The principal importance of Malta is its strategic location as a naval base; it was heavily attacked by German and Italian aircraft during World War II but was never invaded by the Axis. Most of the population are Maltese, speaking the Phoenician Maltese language, a tongue akin to Syriac and Arabic. The islands are densely populated (2,511 per sq. mi.) and are heavily dependent on imports of food-stuffs.

Under its 1947 constitution, Malta enjoys a measure of self-government. The locally-elected assembly has complete control over domestic affairs, but the British government keeps control over matters dealing with defense and foreign affairs.

The climate is temperate and healthful. Annual mean temperature is 64.5°, with June-September the hottest months and December-February the coldest (56°). Rainfall is irregular.

AFRICA

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN (See EGYPT).

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATES.

High Commissioner: Sir Evelyn Baring.

The three British protectorates in southern Africa—Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland—are not part of the Union of South Africa, but are administered by a High Commissioner responsible to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the British cabinet. He also holds the office of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.

BASUTOLAND—Status: Protectorate.
Capital: Maseru (population 3,383).
Resident Commissioner: A. D. Forsyth Thompson.

Foreign trade (1945-46): exports £485,204; imports £2,056,182. Chief exports: wool, mohair.

Agricultural products: corn, wheat, sorghum.

Basutoland is a mountainous enclave surrounded by the Union of South Africa and bounded by the Orange Free State, Cape Province and Natal. It was constituted a native state under British protection by a treaty signed with the native chief Moshesh in 1843. It was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871, but on Mar. 13, 1884, was restored to direct control by the Crown. The resident commissioner is advised by a council of 100, of whom 95 are nominated by the native chiefs who administer the affairs of their tribes.

The population is restricted almost entirely to the lowland strip in the west; the white population (1,676 by the last census, in 1946) consists solely of officials, missionaries, traders and a few labor agents for employers in the Union of South Africa. About 100,000 natives are regularly employed in the Union. Sheep raising is highly developed. Land is the common property of the nation, held in trust by the chiefs. There are no European farmers.

The climate is dry and variable; temperatures range from 11° to 93°. Rainfall also is variable, but is heaviest during the summer; it averages about 30 inches annually.

BECHUANALAND—Status: Protectorate.
Capital: Mafeking, in Cape Province (population 4,666).

Resident Commissioner: A. Sillery.
Foreign trade: included in South African customs union. Chief export: pastoral products.

Agricultural products: hides and skins, cattle, butter, millet, maize.

Minerals: gold and silver (1945 value: £95,200).

Bechuanaland lies in south central Africa, bounded on the south and southeast by the Union of South Africa, on the west by South-West Africa, on the north by Angola and Northern Rhodesia and on the northeast by Southern Rhodesia. Its average elevation is 3,300 feet and the greater part is gently undulating. The area was placed under British protection on Sept. 30, 1885, to prevent further Boer encroachment and has since remained a British protectorate. The form of government is similar to that of Basutoland.

Most of the inhabitants are Bantu, but there were 2,325 Europeans in 1946, a few of them farmers. The country is essentially pastoral, with cattle raising and dairy farming the chief industries. Gold is mined in the Tati district near Francistown. There is also some mining of silver

and copper. Timber is produced for use as fuel and pit props.

The summers are intensely hot; winters (May-August) are pleasant. Rainfall occurs mostly between December and May, and dust storms are frequent.

SWAZILAND—Status: Protectorate.
Capital: Mbabane (population 1,600).

Resident Commissioner: E. B. Beetham.
Foreign trade: included in South African customs union. Chief exports: cattle, asbestos.

Agricultural products: cattle, hides and skins, butter, tobacco, corn, millet.

Minerals: asbestos (exports 1947: 27,955 tons), tin (25 long tons), gold (5,637 oz.).

Swaziland lies at the southeastern corner of the Transvaal. It is largely hilly, with an average elevation of 4,000 feet in the west. It came under the protection of the Transvaal Republic in 1894 but was made a British protectorate in 1906 under the high commissioner for South Africa.

The natives are mostly Swazi; there were 3,204 Europeans in 1946, mostly farmers. Grazing is the principal native occupation; there is excellent pasture in the high land to the west. Tropical and subtropical crops are raised in the lower areas. Tin is mined near Mbabane. The country is dependent on road transport, by motor, oxen or mule.

Rainfall is moderate throughout the protectorate and is heaviest in summer. Average temperature ranges from about 65° in July to 80° or more in January.

GAMBIA—Status: Colony and protectorate.

Capital: Bathurst (population 21,152).
Governor: Percy Wyn Harris.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, £1,727,519; imports, £1,938,124. Chief export: groundnuts (1948: 68,934 tons).

Agricultural products: groundnuts, hides and skins, millet, rice, palm kernels.

Gambia, smallest of the British West African dependencies, is a stretch of land 200 miles long on both sides of the lower Gambia River, surrounded on all land sides by French West Africa and fronting on the Atlantic Ocean. During the 17th century it was settled by various companies of English merchants; slavery was the chief source of revenue until it was abolished in 1807. Gambia became a Crown colony in 1843. Except for the island of St. Mary, on which the capital stands, the area is administered as a protectorate.

The inhabitants, mostly Negroes or negroids, are predominantly Mohammedan. The principal economic activity is the cultivation of groundnuts. Internal transportation is by steamer and launch. Temperatures are fairly regular throughout the year, ranging from about 60° to 85°. Maximum rainfall is in August and September.

GOLD COAST—Status: Colonies (Gold Coast Colony, 23,937 square miles; Ashanti, 24,379 square miles); protectorate (Northern Territories, 30,486 square miles); U. N. trust territory (Togoland, 13,041 square miles).

Capital: Accra (population 135,456).

Governor: Sir Charles Arden-Clarke.

Foreign trade (1948): exports (including specie), £30,840,492; imports (excluding specie), £29,158,749. Chief exports: cacao, gold.

Agricultural products: cacao (exports 1948: 193,200 long tons), copra, palm kernels.

Minerals: gold (1947: 558,011 oz.), manganese (677,000 tons), silver, diamonds.

Early a center of the slave trade and of Anglo-Dutch rivalry, the Gold Coast, stretching along the Gulf of Guinea for 370 miles, became a British possession in 1871. Ashanti, in the interior, became a protectorate in 1896 and was annexed in 1901. The Northern Territories, to the north of Ashanti, were made a protectorate in 1901. The area is administered by a governor with an executive council and a legislative council with an elected majority of Africans.

Ashanti and the Northern Territories are administered by Chief Commissioners responsible to the governor. Togoland, formerly German, was divided into French and British spheres and placed under League of Nations mandate after World War I and under U. N. trusteeship on Dec. 13, 1946.

Except for 6,773 non-Africans (1948), the population is all Negro. The main native industry is the cultivation of cacao, in the production of which the colony leads the world. The climate on the coast is hot and humid, ranging on the average from 78° to 80°. Rainfall is chiefly from March to July and from September to October.

KENYA—Status: Colony and protectorate.

Capital: Nairobi (population 108,900).

Governor: Sir Philip E. Mitchell.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £9,617,941; imports, £27,179,413 (including Uganda). Chief exports: coffee, tea, gold.

Agricultural products: coffee, tea, pyrethrum, sugar cane, sisal, corn, cotton, hides and skins.

Minerals: gold, sodium carbonate, silver, salt.

Forest products: wattle bark and extract, timber.

Kenya extends along the Indian Ocean between Ethiopia and Tanganyika Territory and westward to Lake Victoria and Uganda. Formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate, it was held under a concession from the Sultan of Zanzibar by the Imperial British East Africa Company from 1888 to 1905. It became a crown colony in 1920, the coastal strip leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar becoming a protectorate. Kenya's area is 224,960 square miles.

The colony is predominantly agricultural, and a large area is cultivated by Europeans. Altitude ranges from sea level to more than 9,000 ft.; hence, the cultivation of tropical, subtropical and temperate crops is possible. Non-natives (1948) included 29,500 Europeans, 23,900 Arabs and 90,900 British Indians.

The coastal zone of Kenya is hot and humid; February to April are the hottest months, with a mean temperature of 82° at Mombasa. June and July are coolest (76° at Mombasa). The yearly average rainfall is about 48 inches. In the interior highlands the climate is temperate, and the rainfall comparatively heavy. Yearly average temperatures at Nairobi are 60° to 66°.

MAURITIUS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Port Louis (population 71,250).

Governor: Sir Hilary Blood.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, including re-exports, 144,496,456 rupees; imports, 136,189,339 rupees. Chief export: sugar.

Agricultural products: sugar (1948: 392,-000 metric tons); copra, tobacco.

Mauritius is a mountainous island of volcanic origin in the Indian Ocean, about 500 miles east of Madagascar. It was seized in 1810 from the French, who had settled it in 1715, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris (1814).

With almost 600 persons per square mile, the island is one of the most densely populated regions in the world. The population has a large white element, chiefly French and British, but British Indians are predominant. There are many half-castes. The leading industry is sugar cultivation.

The climate is pleasant during the cool season, but extremely hot from December to April (90° to 96° at Port Louis). During this period there are also frequent torrents of rain and occasional severe cyclones.

NIGERIA—Status: Colony and protectorate.

Governor: Sir John S. Macpherson.

Principal cities (est. 1947): Ibadan, 400,-000 (native metropolis); Lagos, 176,000 (capital); Kano, 90,000 (textiles, leather goods, cattle).

Monetary unit: British pound.

Languages: Native tongues, Arabic, English.

Religions: Mohammedan, Pagan, Christian.

Nigeria, with an area twice that of California, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa. It was visited by European traders and explorers in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by the end of the 18th century British operators had a virtual monopoly in the area. Between 1879 and 1914, a series of private colonial developments by the British, together with reorganizations of the Crown's interest in

the region, resulted in the formation of Nigeria as it exists today. During World War I, native troops of the West African frontier force joined with French forces to defeat the German garrison in the Cameroons. The Cameroons, a narrow strip along Nigeria's eastern border, became a League mandate after World War I, divided between France and Britain. Today the British Cameroons, a U. N. trust territory, is attached to Nigeria for administrative purposes.

The governor of Nigeria, named by the British Crown, heads the administration of the colony, which (including the Cameroons) is divided into four sections, each composed of several provinces. The custom of rule by native regimes, advised by British residents, is effected locally wherever practicable. Under the 1947 constitution all legislative bodies have elected non-European majorities, but the governor has an absolute veto.

The vast majority of the population is Negro, although in the north there has been an admixture caused by invasions of Fula, Berber and Arab or Arabized people. Mohammedanism is the dominant religion, but Christian missionary societies are active.

Most of the people are agriculturists. The staple food crops are durra (guinea corn), millet, yams, bananas and maize. Among the leading export crops in 1947 were groundnuts, 255,866 tons; cacao, 77,000 tons; palm kernels, 316,376 tons; palm oil, 125,594 tons and rubber, 8,300 tons. Hides and skins are also a big export item. Aside from small native industry, there is no manufacturing.

Most external trade is with Britain. Domestic exports in 1948 totaled £35,899,805; imports, £40,600,976; re-exports, £1,586,354 (all figures exclude bullion, specie and currency). Chief exports were cacao (20%), groundnuts, palm kernels and oil and tin ore. There is a substantial internal trade; Kano is a busy terminal for caravan routes. The Niger and several other rivers are navigable; otherwise, the 1,901 miles of railway are the chief means of transportation. Highway mileage totals about 21,000. The main ports, except Lagos, are on rivers. Air service is supplied by BOAC, Air France and other international lines.

Nigeria is a leading tin producer—9,100 tons in 1948—from mines on the Bauchi plateau. Other minerals are coal, gold, lead, silver and tungsten. Over half the area is forested, but forest resources are comparatively unexploited. Mahogany is the main timber export, followed by cedar and walnut. Gum arabic is also exported.

Extending from twenty to sixty miles inland from the coast is the swampy Niger delta region, gradually giving way to hilly forest land. The larger part of the colony belongs to the great African plateau which,

in Nigeria, reaches a maximum height of 3,000 feet. All of the colony lies within the tropics, but the climate varies from tropical in the south to near temperate on some parts of the plateau. In the south the temperature varies between 70° and 100°, and averages upwards of 80°.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Lusaka (population 2,396).

Governor: Sir Gilbert Rennie.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, £28,129,623; imports, £16,098,874. Chief export: copper (about 75 per cent).

Agricultural products: tobacco, maize, wheat.

Minerals: copper (1948: 213,616 long tons), cobalt, vanadium, lead, zinc.

Northern Rhodesia is in south central Africa, bounded on the north by the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory, on the east and southeast by Nyasaland and Mozambique, on the southeast and south by Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, and on the west by Angola. Much of the country consists of high plateau, with the Congo-Zambezi watershed rising in places to 5,000 feet. Rhodesia was assigned in 1889 to the British South Africa Company, headed by Cecil Rhodes. Administrative control was transferred to the Crown on Apr. 1, 1924.

Native tribes number from 50 to 60; there were 28,800 Europeans in 1948. More than 3,000,000 acres are owned and occupied by Europeans. Metals constitute almost all exports by value. Lead and zinc deposits occur at Broken Hill; copper at Bwana M'Kuba. The main line of the Rhodesian railway crosses the northern part of the colony from Livingstone to the Congo border. A number of rivers are navigable.

Average temperature in the south ranges from about 65° in July to 80° or more in October. The rainfall occurs principally between November and April.

NYASALAND—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Zomba (population 5,750).

Governor: Sir Geoffrey F. T. Colby.

Foreign trade (1948): exports (including re-exports), £4,596,552; imports, £4,789,968. Chief exports: tobacco (48%), tea.

Agricultural products: tobacco (1947: 13,875 short tons), tea, cotton.

Nyasaland, a British protectorate since 1891, is a narrow area lying between Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa. Agriculture is the chief occupation, both of the European settlers and natives. Europeans numbered 2,500 in 1947.

Lake Nyasa furnishes the principal transportation facility. Mineral and forest resources are limited.

The climate is extremely humid along the shores of Lake Nyasa, although the

temperature rarely rises above 95°. In the highlands, above 3,000 feet, average temperatures are considerably lower. The dry season, from May to September, is comparatively cool.

ST. HELENA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Jamestown (population 1946: 1,547).

Governor: Sir George A. Joy.

Foreign trade (1947): exports (domestic), £48,043; imports, £107,459. Chief exports: flax fiber and tow.

Agricultural products: flax, potatoes.

St. Helena is a volcanic island (47 sq. mi.) in the South Atlantic about 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa. It is famous as the place of exile of Napoleon (1815–21). It was taken for Britain in 1651 by the British East India Company and became a crown colony in 1833. Attached to it are Ascension Island (34 sq. mi.), 800 miles northwest, and the Tristan da Cunha group (45 sq. mi.), about 1,500 miles southwest. Most of the inhabitants are of mixed European, East Indian and African descent. Ascension was an Allied air base in World War II.

Although St. Helena is in the tropical zone, its climate is temperate and healthful; the temperature varies from 68° to 84° in summer and 57° to 90° in winter.

SEYCHELLES—Status: Colony.

Capital: Victoria (population 9,497).

Governor: Dr. Percy S. Selwyn-Clarke.

Foreign trade (1947): exports (domestic), 4,163,626 rupees; imports, 5,087,106 rupees. Chief export: copra.

Agricultural products: cinnamon, patchouli oil, coconuts, maize, sugar cane.

This archipelago of about 92 islands in the Indian Ocean was seized from France by British troops in 1794 and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. The principal island is Mahé (55 sq. mi.), about 600 miles northeast of Madagascar. The climate of the archipelago is temperate and healthful.

SIERRA LEONE—Status: Colony and protectorate.

Capital: Freetown (population: 64,576).

Governor: Sir George Beresford-Stooke.

Foreign trade (1948): exports (excluding diamonds), £4,486,427; imports, £4,479,350. Chief exports: palm kernels, iron ore, diamonds.

Agricultural products: palm kernels and oil, rice, millet, cassava, rubber.

Minerals: diamonds (1947: 605,554 carats), iron ore (840,636 long tons), gold.

Forest products: palm kernels, piassava.

Sierra Leone lies on Africa's west coast between French Guinea and Liberia. It is a well-watered hilly country but has a low swampy coastland with an extremely unhealthy climate. The coastal area (colony proper) was ceded to English settlers in 1788 as a home for Negroes discharged from the British armed forces and also for runaway slaves who had found asylum

in London. The British protectorate over the hinterland was proclaimed in 1896. It was not until 1928 that slavery was totally abolished in the protectorate. Freetown is the best harbor on the west coast.

SOMALILAND—Status: Protectorate.

Administrative Center: Hargeisa (population 17,500).

Governor: Gerald Reece.

Foreign trade (1946–47): exports, £374,578; imports, £749,312. Chief export: hides and skins.

Agriculture products: cattle, hides and skins, grains.

Forest products: gums and resins.

British Somaliland extends along the Gulf of Aden for about 400 miles and inland for 80 to 220 miles. The interior is an elevated plateau falling in steep escarpments to the coastal plain. It came under Egyptian influence in 1875, but during the years 1884–86 treaties guaranteeing British protection were signed with the various Somali chiefs. Italian troops occupied the protectorate in 1940, but it was retaken by British troops in 1941. Both executive and legislative power is exercised by the governor.

Most of the inhabitants are nomadic Somalis of Mohammedan faith. Their principal activity is stock raising. The climate is extremely hot and arid, with rainfall in the coastal areas averaging less than 8 inches. The average temperature at Berbera, on the coast, is 77° in January and about 98° in July.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—Status: Self-governing colony.

Capital: Salisbury (population: 61,760).

Governor: Sir John N. Kennedy.

Prime Minister: Sir Godfrey M. Huggins.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, £25,619,852; imports, £42,614,842; re-exports, £3,569,000. Chief exports: tobacco, gold, asbestos.

Agricultural products: tobacco (1947–48: 77,917,197 lb.), corn, groundnuts, meat, hides and skins.

Minerals: gold (1948: 514,440 oz.), asbestos (68,896 tons), coal, chrome ore.

Southern Rhodesia is located between Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, the Union of South Africa and Mozambique in south central Africa; it is part of the great South African plateau. The Zambezi River separates Northern and Southern Rhodesia. About two-thirds of the area is covered by trees and shrubs.

The country was settled in 1890 by the British South Africa Company, led by Cecil Rhodes. With the expiration of the company's charter, the white residents voted (1922) in favor of a responsible government of their own, and on Sept. 12, 1923, the country was annexed to Britain.

Southern Rhodesia's constitutional position is midway between that of a colony and a dominion. It has responsible government and a popularly elected Legislative

Assembly of 30 members, but control of foreign relations and certain other matters is reserved to the U. K. government.

Most of the inhabitants are natives, but the country is well-adapted to European settlers, who in 1949 numbered 110,000. In addition there were 8,300 Asiatics and half-castes. Mining is the basis of the economy. Farming ranges from ranching to tobacco growing, but mixed farming is becoming more common. Conditions for cattle raising and dairy farming are especially favorable. Manufacturing is of growing importance, with the factories producing goods valued at £23,679,000 in 1948. The colony is well served with railways (1,361 mi.), roads (4,000 mi.) and airlines.

The hottest month is October (mean maximum 85.2°); the coolest are June, July and August, when frost is likely to occur. Generally the days are hot throughout the year, and the nights are frequently cool. Rainfall is greatest in October, November and December.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (See UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA)

SWAZILAND (See BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATES)

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—Status: U. N. trust territory.

Capital: Dar es Salaam (population 74,036).

Governor: Sir Edward F. Twining.
Foreign trade (1948): exports (domestic), £16,230,434; imports, £23,220,591. Chief exports: sisal (55%), cotton, diamonds.

Agricultural products: sisal (1948 exports: 117,100 long tons), cotton, coffee, groundnuts, sugar cane, tobacco, tea.

Minerals: diamonds (1948: 148,103 carats), gold (1947: 47,317 oz.).

Forest products: gum arabic and copal (1947 exports: 1,554 tons), beeswax, timber.

Tanganyika Territory, with the Belgian Ruanda and Urundi, constituted German East Africa from 1884 until 1919. It was administered under League of Nations mandate by Britain until 1946, when it was placed under United Nations trusteeship, with Britain as the administering power.

Tanganyika's narrow coastal plain is bordered on the west by the precipitous eastern side of the Central African plateau. Mount Kilimanjaro (19,565 ft.) is the highest point on the African continent. The territory also includes adjacent islands in the Indian Ocean.

The territory is sparsely populated; about two-thirds of the total area is uninhabited. In 1948 there were 16,100 Europeans and 59,300 Asiatics. It is the world's largest producer of sisal hemp. Most of the hemp, which is of the highest grade, is grown in the drier parts of the coast belt under European supervision. Stock raising is also important, but its progress is ham-

pered by prevalence of the tsetse fly. What may prove to be the largest diamond vein in the world was discovered at Shinyanga in 1946.

The climate generally is hot and humid on the coastal areas, with the temperature averaging 80° at Dar es Salaam. Rainfall in the capital averages 60 inches. Inland the rainfall and temperature are lower.

UGANDA—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Entebbe (population 7,321).

Governor: Sir John Hall.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £11,447,680; imports, £27,179,413 (including Kenya). Chief exports: cotton, coffee.

Agricultural products: cotton, coffee, sugar cane, rubber, tea, sisal.

Minerals: gold, tin.

Uganda lies immediately south of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and west of Kenya, along the northwest shore of Lake Victoria. The surface is extremely diversified, with lofty plateaus, snow-capped peaks, swamps, forests and arid areas. A British protectorate over the area was proclaimed in 1894. A large measure of home rule is given the native states, notably Buganda, whose *kabaka* (king) is assisted by a ministry and native parliament.

Agriculture, including livestock, is the basis of the economy. Cotton is raised, principally by natives, and coffee, tea and rubber are grown on large plantations. Most natives possess large herds of cattle and sheep. In 1948 there were 7,600 Europeans and 37,450 Asiatics in the protectorate.

Like the topography, the climate is extremely variable. At Entebbe, the mean temperature is about 70°, with rainfall heaviest from March through May, and in November and December.

Union of South Africa (Dominion)

Area: 472,494 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 11,790,000 (1946: European, 20.7%; Bantu, 68.7%; mixed, 8.1%; Asiatic, 2.5%).

Density per square mile: 24.9.

Governor General: Gideon Brand Van Zyl.

Prime Minister: Daniel F. Malan.

Principal cities (census 1946): Johannesburg, 727,743 (gold, industrial center); Capetown, 454,052 (seat of legislature, seaport); Durban, 357,304 (seaport); Pretoria, 236,367 (seat of administration); Port Elizabeth, 146,231 (seaport).

Monetary unit: South African pound (£SA).

Languages: English, Afrikaans.

Religions (European population): Dutch Reformed Churches, 55%; Anglican Church, 19%; Methodist, 6%; Presbyterian, 5%; Roman Catholic, 5%; others 10%.

HISTORY. After the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope in 1488 by Bartholomew

Diaz, the Dutch sent the first colonists to the area in 1652. The British seized the territory in 1814 near the close of the Napoleonic wars, when Holland was France's ally. In protest against the British rule, thousands of Boers, settlers of Dutch descent, trekked northward between 1835 and 1838 and set up the republics of Orange Free State and Transvaal, subsequently recognized by the British.

The discovery of gold in Transvaal in 1886 brought an influx of English and other foreigners. British demands that these immigrants be enfranchised by the Transvaal government precipitated the South African War of 1899-1902, won by the British. By the Treaty of Vereeniging (May 31, 1902) the Boers renounced the independence of Transvaal and Orange Free State. In 1910, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State were set up as the Union of South Africa, with dominion status and with Louis Botha, a former Boer general, as the first prime minister. During World War I, South African forces seized German South-West Africa, over which the Union later received a mandate by the Treaty of Versailles.

When World War II broke out, there was considerable pro-German and anti-British feeling in South Africa. The country went to war against the Axis, however, under the leadership of Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts, and South African forces fought in many theaters.

In the elections of May, 1948, Smuts' United party was defeated by a Nationalist-Afrikaner coalition, which favored strict racial segregation. Violent race riots broke out between Indians and Zulus in Durban and vicinity during Jan., 1949, with a toll of 142 dead and more than 1,000 injured.

GOVERNMENT. The Union of South Africa, as a self-governing dominion, has its own legislature, a Senate of forty-four members elected for ten years, and a House of Assembly of 153 members elected for five years. All legislators must be Union nationals of European descent, and suffrage is virtually limited to whites. The governor general, appointed by the British Crown after consultation with the Union, can summon or dissolve the Senate and House, but a general election must be held at least once every five years.

In parliamentary elections held on May 26, 1948, 70 seats went to the Nationalist party, 65 to the United party, 9 to the Afrikaner party and 6 to the Labour party. However, the United party polled more popular votes than the Nationalist and Afrikaner parties combined.

The elected councils in each of the four provinces have only such powers as are delegated to them. Each is headed by an administrator appointed by the central government.

Political considerations made the draft inexpedient in World War II, and all members of the armed forces were volunteers. The postwar strength of the defense forces is fixed as follows: army, 4,640; air force, 3,319; navy, 863; a total strength of 8,822 as opposed to 5,549 in the prewar establishment. The navy, only slightly expanded in World War II, has about 60 small vessels.

EDUCATION. Education for white children is compulsory from 7-16. Primary education is free and, except for vocational schools and the five universities, all education is under provincial control.

In 1944 there were 3,280 state and state-aided primary and secondary schools for European scholars, who numbered 404,376, and 5,717 non-European schools with enrollment of 769,410. The average number of university students in 1945 was 14,222.

The official languages are English and Afrikaans. The latter, derived from 17th-century Dutch, is taught in almost all the schools. About 70 per cent of the population over 7 years old understands both languages. People speaking Afrikaans as a "home" language predominate in all provinces except Natal, where most of the Asiatic population, chiefly laborers from South India, is concentrated. European and Asiatic immigration is strictly controlled.

AGRICULTURE. South Africa is predominantly a pastoral country, with less than 15 per cent of its area considered arable. Sheep and cattle raising are the principal occupations, especially in the high veldt. Wool production in 1947-48 was estimated at 208,252,000 lbs., and mohair in 1945-46 at 3,083,173 pounds. In 1947 there were 30,800,629 sheep, 12,697,421 cattle, 1,105,583 hogs and 5,230,000 goats.

Climate and differences in terrain combine to give a great variety of agricultural products. The staple crop is maize, grown widely with a production varying from 1½ to 3 million tons annually. In southwest Cape Province, products of the Mediterranean type predominate, while in the coastal belt of Natal and in northern Transvaal, subtropical crops, especially sugar, are grown.

Production of leading crops in 1947-48 was estimated as follows: maize, 2,970,000 short tons; wheat, 520,000 tons; oats, 194,475 tons; barley, 52,800 tons; deciduous fruit, 70,000 tons; and cane sugar, 512,000 tons.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE. According to the industrial census of 1945-46, there was a total of 11,351 factories with 519,683 workers, and the gross value of industrial output was £417,992,000. Food, beverages and tobacco, and metal products led the list. As a result of the need for armaments in World War II, the Union's manufacturing is no longer mainly devoted

to agricultural processing. A wartime iron and steel industry was established, and cement, chemical, textile and auto assembly plants were expanded. Steel production in 1948 was 658,065 short tons; that of pig iron, 705,013 tons. The major industrial area is southern Transvaal.

Trade statistics (in millions of South African pounds):

	1938	1947*	1948*
Exports†	32.5	100.0	134.3
Re-exports	3.0	....	....
Imports	95.6	300.6	350.9

* Estimated. † Excluding gold.

In 1946 the chief exports were wool, 35 per cent, and diamonds, 14 per cent; the chief customers were Britain and the U. S., each 22 per cent, and Italy, 11 per cent. The chief suppliers in 1947 were the U. S., 35 per cent, and Britain, 31 per cent. Leading imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery, lubricants and automobiles.

COMMUNICATIONS. The well-organized railway system, mostly Union-controlled, totaled 13,479 miles in 1945. Roads suitable for motor traffic in 1947 amounted to 100,000 miles. Regular air service is available to Europe and to the U. S.

FINANCE. Ordinary expenditure in the fiscal year 1949-50 was estimated at £140,-173,000 and ordinary revenue at £137,850,-000.

The public debt of the Union on Mar. 31, 1948, totaled £605,257,000. The only bank of issue is the South African Reserve Bank. Notes in circulation on June 1, 1948, £63,-590,000; gold reserve in March 1949, £40,-785,833 (£80,000,000 was loaned to Britain early in 1948).

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The Union has a high interior plateau, or veldt, nearly half of which averages 4,000 feet in elevation. There are no important mountain ranges, although the Great Escarpment, separating the veldt from the coastal plain, rises to over 10,000 feet. The principal river is the Orange, rising in Basutoland and flowing westward for 1,300 miles through the Union's center to the Atlantic.

Except for the western semi-arid regions, the climate is generally subtropical, much like that of northern Florida. Rainfall averages about 40 inches a year on the east coast and decreases sharply westward. The mean annual temperature is remarkably uniform; at Johannesburg it is 60.6°, with January the hottest month. Most of the rainfall occurs from October to March.

MINERALS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES. Extensive mineral resources account for the economic prosperity. The dominion is the world's leading gold producer. Diamond production is now surpassed in importance by coal. Mineral production for 1948 included gold, 11,574,871 oz.; coal,

26,480,458 short tons; manganese ore, 304,-723 tons; chromite, 505,018 tons; (1947) diamonds, 1,204,734 carats; asbestos, 30,142 tons; and silver, 1,150,000 oz. Gypsum, lead, tin, tungsten, platinum and copper also are mined.

Forests cover only a small portion of the Union, and are mostly in the east. The whaling industry, centered at Durban on the east coast, produces considerable amounts of whale oil. The Union has extensive fishery resources along the 1,500 miles of coast line. Annual trawler catch of edible fish is about 95,000,000 pounds.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA—Status: Mandate.

Administrator: P. I. Hoogenhout.

Capital: Windhoek (population 23,359).

Foreign trade (1948): exports £SA12,-647,649; imports £SA10,566,458. Chief exports: karakul skins, butter, slaughter animals, diamonds.

Agricultural products: hides and skins, butter, corn, wheat.

Minerals (1948): diamonds, 200,691 metric carats; vanadium concentrates, tungsten, lead, tin, iron ore and copper.

The mandate, bounded on the north by Angola, and on the east by Bechuanaland and the Union of South Africa, was discovered by the Portuguese explorer Diaz in the late 15th century. It is for the most part a portion of the high plateau of South Africa with a general elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. It became a German colony in 1884 but was conquered by South African forces in 1915, becoming a Union mandate by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The Union of South Africa's application for incorporation of the territory into the Union was rejected by the United Nations assembly on Dec. 14, 1946, and the Union was invited to prepare a trusteeship agreement instead. By a law passed in April, 1949, however, the territory was brought into much closer association with the Union—including representation in the Union Parliament.

The country in general is better suited to grazing than to the raising of crops because of the light rainfall. The karakul sheep industry is particularly well-developed; in 1948, 2,040,145 skins were exported. The Union accounts for almost all the imports and about 40 per cent of the exports. Most of the natives live on large reserves. The principal port is Walvis Bay.

ZANZIBAR—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Zanzibar (population 60,000).

Sultan: Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub.

British Resident: Sir Vincent Glenday.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £1,467,017; imports, £2,012,432. Chief export: cloves.

Agricultural products: cloves (1947: 10,-680 tons), copra, sisal.

The protectorate consists principally of the islands of Zanzibar (640 sq. mi.) and Pemba (380 sq. mi.), just off the East Af-

rican coast. Before 1890, the sultanate's territory also included a large area on the mainland, now comprising Italian Somaliland, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. It was proclaimed a British protectorate Nov. 4, 1890. The British resident administers the government, but the sultan still retains considerable authority.

The principal industry is the production of cloves—80 per cent of the world supply.

The climate is excessively hot and moist, with a mean annual temperature of 80.5°. June to September is the coolest season.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BAHAMAS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Nassau (population 31,891).

Governor: Sir William L. Murphy.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, £551,920; imports, £4,702,151. Chief exports: tomatoes, salt.

Agricultural products: tomatoes, citrus fruit, sisal.

Sea products: sponges, lobsters.

The Bahamas are an archipelago of about 3,000 islands, islets (cays) and rocks, east of Florida and north of Cuba, extending from N.W. to S.E. for about 800 miles. Only about 20 of the islands are inhabited; the most important is New Providence (20 sq. mi.) on which Nassau is located. The islands were reached by Columbus in Oct., 1492, and were a favorite pirate resort in the early 18th century. They have been a Crown colony since 1717. The constitution provides for a nominated Legislative Council and a popularly elected Assembly. The governor is advised by an Executive Council.

About 87 per cent of the population is Negro. The tourist trade is of considerable importance, especially at Nassau, which is a favorite winter resort. The climate is exceptionally agreeable, with mean temperatures ranging from 60° (January to March) to 88° (June to September). The rainy season is May through October; hurricanes occur usually from July to October.

Agriculture, except for tomato and sisal culture, is of little importance. Straw and shellwork are the principal industries. An R.A.F. unit is stationed in the archipelago.

BARBADOS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Bridgetown (population 13,345).

Governor: A. W. L. Savage.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £3,715,107; imports, £7,124,930. Chief exports: sugar, molasses, rum.

Agricultural products: sugar (1947: 88,024 long tons), cotton.

Barbados, an island east of the Windward group in the West Indies, has been a British possession since 1627; it is believed to have been first visited by the Portuguese. The colony has a nominated Legislative Council and a popularly elected Assembly of 24 members, but the Crown,

represented by the governor, retains veto power.

The island is very densely populated (about 1,180 per sq. mi.). About 70 per cent of the inhabitants are Negro, 7 per cent white and the remainder of mixed blood. Approximately 70 per cent of the total area is cultivated and half of this is devoted to sugar, which is the staple product; there are 100 sugar and molasses plants and 3 rum distilleries.

Barbados has an agreeable climate, with temperatures that range between 70° and 86°, rarely below 65°. The cold season (December through May) is also the dry season; average annual rainfall is 60 inches, with September the wettest month.

BERMUDAS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Hamilton (population 3,500).

Governor: Lt. Gen. Sir Alexander Hood.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £780,467; imports, £6,004,841. Chief export: lily bulbs.

Agricultural products: lily bulbs, potatoes, vegetables, arrowroot.

The Bermudas comprise an archipelago of about 360 small islands, 580 miles east of North Carolina. The largest is (Great) Bermuda or Main Island. Discovered by Juan Bermudez, a shipwrecked Spaniard, early in the 16th century, the islands were settled in 1612 by an offshoot of the Virginia Company and became a Crown colony in 1684. The governor is assisted by nominated Executive and Legislative Councils and a popularly elected Assembly of 36 members. In 1940, sites on the islands were leased for 99 years to the U. S. for air and navy bases. Bermuda is also the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic squadron of the Royal Navy. The most important factor in the colony's economy is the tourist trade. The mean annual temperature is 71°, with extremes of 49° and 94°. Rainfall averages 58 inches annually.

BRITISH GUIANA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Georgetown (population 97,821).

Governor: Sir Charles Woolley.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, BG\$36,627,049; imports, BG\$48,181,000; re-exports, BG\$175,261. Chief exports: sugar, bauxite, rum, rice.

Agricultural products: sugar (1948: 172,991 long tons), rice, copra, coffee.

Minerals: bauxite (1948: 1,873,166 long tons), gold (20,648 oz.), diamonds (35,562 carats).

Forest products: balata, timber.

The only British possession in South America proper, British Guiana is on the northeastern coast between Venezuela and Surinam (Dutch Guiana). Settled by the Dutch in the 17th century, it was occupied by the British in 1796 and ceded to them at the end of the Napoleonic wars. Behind the low plain which contains the farm area is a higher area containing for-

est and mineral resources. The governor is assisted by an Executive Council; the Legislative Council has an elected majority.

The heterogeneous population includes Africans and mixed races, 49.5 per cent; East Indians, 44 per cent; aborigines, 2.5 per cent; Portuguese, 2.2 per cent; Chinese, 1 per cent; and others, .8 per cent.

Cultivated areas cover only 155,000 acres, mostly devoted to rice and sugar cane. About 86 per cent of the colony is forested, but the vast forest resources are relatively unexploited. Timber resources in 1946 were estimated at 41,000,000,000 cu. ft. of merchantable timber. Railway mileage is 110, and highway mileage about 700; communication to the interior is mainly by steamer and launch. The colony's production of bauxite was of strategic importance during World War II.

The coastland climate is relatively hot and humid, with average temperatures of 78° in January and 81° in October, and only a slight variation between day and night. Inland temperatures are roughly 3° higher. Rainfall is heavy along the coast.

BRITISH HONDURAS—Status: Colony. Capital: Belize (population 21,837).

Governor: Ronald H. Garvey.

Foreign trade (1948): exports (including re-exports), \$6,152,010; imports, \$8,075,460. Chief exports: chicle and mahogany.

Agricultural products: bananas, sugar cane, citrus fruits, chicle.

Forest products (1948): cedar lumber (62,966 cu. ft.); mahogany logs (503,300 cu. ft.) and lumber (367,215 cu. ft.); pine lumber (613,233 cu. ft.); chicle (523 short tons).

British Honduras is bounded on the north by Mexico and on the west and south by Guatemala. It was settled in 1662 by woodcutters from Jamaica. An irregular form of local government continued until 1871, when it became a Crown colony; it was separated from Jamaica in 1884. The governor is assisted by an Executive Council and a partly elected Legislative Council.

The colony's economy is dependent upon timber and other forest exports. Agriculture has never been adequately developed. There are no railways, and road development is backward (about 135 mi. surfaced). Most of the population are mestizos of Negro, native Indian and white descent.

The climate is subtropical, with maximum recorded temperature of 98°, and minimum of 50°. Rain falls mostly from May to February, and almost continuously from October through December.

Canada (Dominion)

Area: 3,619,616 square miles.*

Population (est. June 1, 1949): 13,545,000* (1941†; British, 50%; French, 27%; German, 4%; Ukrainian, 2%; others, 17%).

Density per square mile: 3.7.*

Governor General: Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis.

Prime Minister: Louis Stephen St. Laurent.

Principal cities (census 1941): Montreal, 903,007 (seaport); Toronto, 667,457 (manufacturing center); Vancouver, 275,353 (Pacific seaport); Winnipeg, 221,960 (grain); Hamilton, 166,337 (iron and steel); Ottawa, 154,951 (capital); Quebec, 150,757 (seaport); Windsor, 105,311 (automobiles).

Monetary unit: Canadian dollar.

Religions (census 1941)†: Roman Catholic, 42%; United Church, 19%; Anglican, 15%; Presbyterian, 8%; Baptist, 4%; others, 12%.

* Including Newfoundland. † Excluding Newfoundland.

With the second largest continuous land area in the world, stretching across the northern part of the North American continent, the Dominion of Canada is one of the world's leading sources of wheat, minerals, and paper and pulp. Unsurpassed in its record of loyalty to the Empire in both World Wars, the Dominion has continued its wartime policy of close military and political co-operation with the U. S.

HISTORY. The Norse explorer Lief Ericsson probably reached the shores of Canada (Labrador or Nova Scotia) in A.D. 1000, but the history of the white man in the country actually began in 1497, when John Cabot, an Italian in the service of Henry VII of England, reached the shore of Newfoundland or Nova Scotia. Canada was taken for France in 1534 by Jacques Cartier. The actual settlement of New France, as it was then called, began in 1604 at Port Royal in what is now Nova Scotia; in 1608 Quebec was founded. France's colonization efforts were not very successful, but French explorers by the end of the 17th century had penetrated beyond the Great Lakes to the western prairies and south along the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Meanwhile, the English Hudson's Bay Company had been established in 1670. Because of the valuable fisheries and fur trade, a conflict developed between the French and English; in 1713, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay and Nova Scotia (Acadia) were lost to England.

During the Seven Years' War (1756-63), England extended its conquest, and the British general, Wolfe, won his famous victory over Montcalm outside Quebec (Sept. 13, 1759). The Treaty of Paris (1763), put Canada under English control.

At this time the population of Canada was almost entirely French, but in the next few decades thousands of British colonists emigrated to Canada from the British Isles and from the American colonies. Partly to placate the French who were concentrated in Quebec, Canada was divided into Upper (British) and Lower (French) Canada in 1791. In 1840 the two provinces again were

joined under one government, and in 1849 the right of Canada to self-government was recognized. By the British North America Act of 1867, the Dominion of Canada was created through the confederation of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion in 1873. In 1869 Canada had purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company the vast middle west (Rupert's Land) from which the provinces of Manitoba (1870), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) were later carved. In 1871 British Columbia joined the Dominion. The country was linked from coast to coast in 1885 by completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

During the formative years between 1867 and 1896, the Conservative Party led by Sir John A. Macdonald governed the country, except during the years 1873-78. In 1896 the Liberal Party took over and under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, an eminent French Canadian, ruled until 1911. In World War I, more than 500,000 Canadian soldiers fought for the Allied cause. After the Treaty of Versailles, Canada, a full-fledged nation, was admitted to the League of Nations and appointed its own representatives in foreign countries. By the Statute of Westminster (1931) the British Dominions, including Canada, were formally declared to be partner nations with Britain, "equal in status, in no way subordinate to each other," and bound together only by allegiance to a common Crown. The Liberal Party under W. L. Mackenzie King won the elections in 1935 and was returned to power in 1940 and 1945 (he had previously served as prime minister from 1921 to 1930, except for three months in 1926). On Nov. 15, 1948, King resigned and was succeeded by Louis Stephen St. Laurent, who was returned as prime minister in the national elections of June 27, 1949.

Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province on March 31, 1949, following a plebiscite held July 22, 1948, in which the people voted by a narrow margin to unite with Canada.

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Provinces	Land area (sq. mi.)	Population (est. 1949)
Alberta	248,800	871,000
British Columbia	359,279	1,114,000
Manitoba	219,723	778,000
New Brunswick	27,473	516,000
Newfoundland	152,734	348,000
Nova Scotia	20,743	645,000
Ontario	363,282	4,411,000
Prince Edward Island	2,184	90,000
Quebec	523,860	3,887,000
Saskatchewan	237,975	861,000
Territories		
Northwest Territories	1,258,217	16,000
Yukon	205,346	8,000

Provinces	Capital	Premier 1949
Alberta	Edmonton	Ernest C. Manning ¹
British Columbia	Victoria	Byron I. Johnson ²
Manitoba	Winnipeg	D. L. Campbell ³
New Brunswick	Fredericton	John B. McNair ⁴
Newfoundland	St. John's	Joseph Smallwood ⁵
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Angus L. Macdonald ⁶
Ontario	Toronto	Leslie Frost ⁷
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	Walter Jones ⁸
Quebec	Quebec	Maurice Duplessis ⁹
Saskatchewan	Regina	T. C. Douglas ¹⁰
Territories		
Northwest Territories	Ottawa	H. L. Keenleyside ¹¹
Yukon	Dawson	J. E. Gibben ¹²

¹ S.C.—Social Credit; ² L.—Liberal; ³ P.C.—Progressive; ⁴ U. Nat.—Union Nationale; ⁵ Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

* Commissioner. † Acting Controller.

GOVERNMENT. Canada, a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is a federal union of 10 provinces whose powers are laid down in the British North America Act of 1867. The executive powers nominally rest in the hands of the Governor General, who represents the King and is appointed by the British Government with the approval of the Canadian Government.

Actually, the Governor General acts only with the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet, who at the same time sit in the Dominion Parliament. The Parliament has two houses: a Senate numbering 102 members appointed for life, and a House of Commons numbering 262 members apportioned according to provincial population. Elections are held at least every five years or whenever the party in power is voted down in the House of Commons or considers it expedient to appeal to the people. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons. Laws must be passed by both houses of Parliament and signed by the Governor General in the King's name. The results of Parliamentary elections on June 27, 1949, were as follows: Liberals, 193; Progressive Conservatives, 42; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 12; Social Credit, 10; independents, 5.

The members of the Cabinet include Louis S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister), W. McL. Robertson (Minister without Portfolio), J. A. MacKinnon (Minister without Portfolio), L. B. Pearson (External Affairs), Alphonse Fournier (Public Works), Lionel Chevrier (Transport), Milton Gregg (Veterans Affairs), Stuart Garson (Justice),

R. W. Mayhew (Fisheries), C. D. Howe (Trade and Commerce), J. G. Gardiner (Agriculture), James J. McCann (National Revenue), Humphrey Mitchell (Labor), Paul J. Martin (Health and Welfare), Edouard Rinfret (Postmaster General), Colin Gibson (Mines and Resources), Douglas C. Abbott (Finance), Brooke Claxton (Defense), Hugues Lapointe (Solicitor General), Robert H. Winters (Reconstruction), and Gordon Bradley (Newfoundland).

The ten provincial governments are nominally headed by Lieutenant Governors appointed by the Dominion Government, but the executive power in each actually is vested in a cabinet headed by a prime minister, who is leader of the majority party. In nine of the ten provinces the legislature is composed of a one-house assembly elected by the people for 4 years.

In Quebec there is also a second chamber, called the Legislative Council, composed of nominees of the Provincial Government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM. The judicial system consists of a supreme court in Ottawa (established in 1875), with appellate jurisdiction, and a supreme court in each province as well as county courts with limited jurisdiction in most of the provinces. The Governor General in Council appoints the judges of these courts.

DEFENSE. Canadian armed forces, consisting of the Army, Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Navy, are under the Ministry of National Defense. Conscription was in effect during World War II, but most of the nearly 300,000 men who saw overseas service were volunteers. Canadian casualties were 104,125, including 41,371 dead.

In 1949, personnel on active service included 17,187 in the army, 13,600 in the air force and 8,000 in the navy. The navy had an active fleet of one aircraft carrier, one cruiser, five destroyers and numerous ancillary craft.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the constabulary maintained by the Dominion Government. In 1948 it had a strength of about 3,300 men. Its duties include the enforcement of smuggling laws, suppression of traffic in drugs, protection of government buildings and dockyards, and counter-subversive work. It is the sole police force operating in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

EDUCATION. Control of education was specifically delegated to the provinces by the British North America Act of 1867. Elementary schools in all provinces except Quebec are free, as is secondary education in most provinces. The supreme education authority in Quebec is a council of public instruction with two aides supervising the Roman Catholic and Protestant schools respectively. Fees paid by parents having

children of school age help defray the cost of education. In the rest of the provinces the system is non-denominational, and education for the most part is compulsory for all children between the ages of 8 and 14. Of Canada's 18 universities, 6 are state-controlled and 12 are independent of provincial control. Leading universities are Toronto, which belongs to the first group, and McGill (Montreal), the second group.

VITAL STATISTICS. In 1948 the birth rate was 26.8 per 1,000 population and the death rate 9.3 per 1,000.

The immigration movement reached its peak in 1913, when 402,432 immigrants were enumerated. Immigration fell off sharply during World War I but rose in the postwar years to a peak of 167,723 in 1929. Immigration for 1948 totaled 125,414, of whom 42,595 came from the British Isles.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture, including horticulture, fruit-growing and the raising of stock and poultry, is the largest single industry. Of the total land area, 549,660 square miles, or 15.8 per cent, consists of agricultural land. Canadian farming is based almost entirely on relatively small individual holdings. Canada is one of the world's greatest wheat-exporting countries; production is concentrated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Canada is also a leading producer of other cereals, the most important in point of value being oats and barley.

CROP PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE

	(In thousands)			
	Acres		Bushels	
	1947	1948*	1947	1948*
Wheat	24,260	24,106	336,758	393,345
Oats	11,049	11,200	278,670	358,807
Barley	7,465	6,496	141,372	155,018
Rye	1,156	2,103	13,217	25,340
Corn	176	252	6,682	12,417

* Provisional.

Apple growing, carried on in Nova Scotia, southern Quebec and central Ontario, is the chief horticultural activity; other fruit growing regions are the Niagara and Lake Erie districts and southern British Columbia. Sugar beet cultivation is assuming increasing importance, and tobacco is produced in southern Ontario. The production of honey and maple sugar is also important. The estimated value of field crops in 1948 was \$1,600,674,000.

Stock raising and dairy farming have grown greatly since 1920. Ontario and Quebec are the most important dairying provinces. In 1948, Canada had 9,470,000 cattle, 4,463,000 hogs, 2,251,000 sheep and 72,580,900 poultry. Dairy production (1948) included butter (creamery) 284,431,000 lb., butter (dairy, 1947) 56,295,000 lb. and cheese (factory) 88,780,730 lb. Wool production in 1948 was 11,915,000 lb.

INDUSTRY. Canadian manufactures rely mainly on domestic raw materials; growing industries which depend largely on materials imported in a raw or semi-finished state include the manufacture of automobiles, sugar and rubber goods as well as the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The latter two provinces account for more than 80 per cent of all manufactures. The abundance of cheap water power is one of the chief factors in the growth of Canadian industry. Steel production in 1948 amounted to 1,089,027 tons. In 1947, the gross value of manufactured products was estimated at \$9,976,497,000; there were 31,249 plants employing 1,058,156 persons in 1946. The most important industries by value of output were pulp and paper, meatpacking, nonferrous metals, smelting and refining, sawmills and electrical apparatus.

TRADE. Canada is one of the great trading nations of the world. The bulk of its foreign commerce is in raw or semi-finished products.

Trade statistics (in Canadian dollars):

Year	Imports	Exports
1938	\$ 677,451,354	\$ 848,684,133
1939	751,055,534	935,921,713
1940	1,081,950,719	1,193,217,592
1941	1,448,791,650	1,640,454,541
1942	1,644,241,933	2,385,466,046
1943	1,735,076,890	3,001,352,291
1944	1,758,898,197	3,483,098,612
1945	1,585,775,142	3,267,424,288
1946	1,927,279,402	2,312,215,301
1947	2,573,944,125	2,774,902,355
1948	2,636,945,000	3,075,400,000
1949*	1,409,400,000	1,424,600,000

* First six months.

In 1948, Canada's chief customers by value were the U. S., 48.8 per cent; Britain, 2.3 per cent; Union of South Africa, 2.6 per cent; Newfoundland, 1.7 per cent; and Australia, 1.2 per cent. Leading suppliers were the U. S., 68.4 per cent; Britain, 11.3 per cent; Venezuela, 3.5 per cent; India, 2.2 per cent; and Australia, 1.0 per cent. Chief exports were newsprint, 12.4 per cent; wheat, 7.8 per cent; wood pulp, 6.8 per cent; planks and boards, 6.3 per cent; and flour, 4.0 per cent. The chief imports were crude petroleum, 7.2 per cent, and coal, 7.1 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS. Because Canada's exports are to a large extent bulky raw materials, cheap water transportation is essential. The country's system of canals, especially those connecting the Great Lakes, forms an integral part of the inland communications system. Canal traffic amounted to 23,559,313 tons in 1948; 13,733,321 tons of freight were carried on the Welland Canal alone.

Railway facilities have been improved in relation to the export of wheat from the prairie provinces and to the development of the mineral and wood pulp industries

in northern Quebec and northern Ontario. About 90 per cent of the Canadian railway mileage of 42,322 miles is under the control of two systems, the government-owned Canadian National and the privately-owned Canadian Pacific. Canada's principal merchant marine lines are the Canadian Pacific, which operates a subsidiary ocean steamship company, and the Canadian National, which has minor steamship lines under its control. The merchant marine in 1948 numbered 1,169 ships (of over 100 tons) with a tonnage of 2,165,393—seventh largest in the world.

In 1945 Canada had 131,453 miles of improved highways. On April 3, 1946, Canada formally took over 1,500 miles of the Alaska highway. Motor vehicles licensed in 1947 numbered 1,835,959.

The Trans-Canada Air Lines, established in 1937, is controlled by the Dominion Government. The number of revenue passengers carried on North American routes in 1948 was 532,555. For 1948, Trans-Canada flew 249,575,544 passenger miles, an increase of 39 per cent over 1947. In 1948 Canada had 2,213,400 telephones and 1,997,879 licensed private radio sets.

FINANCE. The 1949-50 budget estimated revenues at Can. \$2,477,500,000, and expenditures at \$2,390,000,000. Actual revenue in 1948-49 was \$2,768,200,000 and actual expenditures \$2,193,200,000. The gross funded debt on March 31, 1949, was reported at \$15,585,036,371, compared to \$15,957,381,000 on March 31, 1948, and \$6,013,000,000 on March 31, 1940. Currency in circulation in Feb., 1949, totaled \$1,139,000,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. Covering the northern part of the North American continent and with an area larger than that of the United States, Canada's topography is extremely diversified. The northeastern region, including most of Quebec, northern Ontario and Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories, with Hudson Bay in the center, is an important source of minerals, wood pulp and water power. In the east the mountainous maritime provinces have an irregular coast line on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. The St. Lawrence plain, covering most of southern Quebec and Ontario, and the interior continental plain, covering southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and most of Alberta, are the principal cultivable areas. They are separated by a forested plateau rising from Lakes Superior and Huron. Westward toward the Pacific, most of British Columbia, Yukon, and part of western Alberta are covered by parallel mountain ranges including the Rockies. The Pacific border of the coast range is ragged with fiords and channels. The highest point in Canada is Mt. Logan, 19,850 ft., located in the Yukon.

CLIMATE. Canada has great variations of

Canadian Governors General and Prime Ministers Since 1867

Term of office	Governor General	Term	Prime Minister	Party
1867-1869	Viscount Monck	1867-1873	Sir John A. Macdonald	Conservative
1869-1872	Baron Lisgar	1873-1878	Alexander Mackenzie	Liberal
1872-1878	Earl of Dufferin	1878-1891	Sir John A. Macdonald	Conservative
1878-1883	Marquess of Lorne	1891-1892	Sir John J. Abbot	Conservative
1883-1888	Marquess of Lansdowne	1892-1894	Sir John S. D. Thompson	Conservative
1888-1893	Baron Stanley	1894-1896	Sir Mackenzie Bowell	Conservative
1893-1898	Earl of Aberdeen	1896(2 mos)	Sir Charles Tupper	Conservative
1898-1904	Earl of Minto	1896-1911	Sir Wilfrid Laurier	Liberal
1904-1911	Earl Grey	1911-1917	Sir Robert L. Borden	Conservative
1911-1916	Duke of Connaught	1917-1920	Sir Robert L. Borden	Unionist
1916-1921	Duke of Devonshire	1920-1921	Arthur Meighen	Unionist-Conservative
1921-1926	Viscount Byng	1921-1926	W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal
1926-1931	Viscount Willingdon	1926(3 mos)	Arthur Meighen	Conservative
1931-1935	Earl of Bessborough	1926-1930	W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal
1935-1940	Baron Tweedsmuir	1930-1935	Richard B. Bennett	Conservative
1940-1946	Earl of Athlone	1935-1948	W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal
1946-	Field Marshal Viscount Alexander	1948-	Louis Stephen St. Laurent	Liberal

climate. South of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the maritime provinces have an average temperature of 40° for the year and over 60° for the summer months. In Quebec and northern Ontario the winters are cold and the summers average from 60° to 65°. In southern Ontario the average summer temperature is 65°, with an occasional rise to 90°. The prairie provinces have a distinctly continental climate with comparatively short warm summers and long cold winters. The west coast has a climate similar to that of the southern coast of England. Northwest and northeast of Hudson Bay the climate is too severe for trees.

HYDROGRAPHY. Canada has an abundance of large and small lakes. In addition to the Great Lakes on the United States border, there are nine others which are more than 100 miles long and 35 which are more than 50 miles long.

The two principal river systems are the Mackenzie and the St. Lawrence. The St. Lawrence with its tributaries is navigable for over 1,900 miles and is the commercial artery of eastern Canada. The northern parts of Alberta and much of northern British Columbia are drained through the Athabaska and Peace Rivers, first north-eastward toward Lake Athabaska and then north through Slave River to Great Slave Lake and finally northwest through the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean. If measured to the head of Finlay River, the

Mackenzie has a length of more than 2,500 miles and is navigable for 1,292 miles.

As most of the Canadian rivers have waterfalls on their courses they are of considerable importance as sources of power. Average monthly production of electricity in 1948 was 3,714,000,000 kwh.

MINERALS. Canada's mineral resources are both rich and varied. Mining production in 1948 was valued at \$806,180,215. Metals come mainly from two widely separated regions, the mountain ranges of the Pacific coast and the province of Ontario. Copper ore also exists in Quebec, Manitoba and Newfoundland. Production of petroleum (12,368,042 barrels in 1948) centers in Alberta. There are important deposits of uranium in the Northwest Territories.

MAJOR MINERALS 1948*

Mineral	Amount
Asbestos	714,333 ton
Coal	18,435,799 ton
Copper	483,884,087 lbs.
Gold	3,527,574 oz.
Lead	328,568,776 lbs.
Nickel	262,149,404 lbs.
Silver	14,569,280 oz.

* Provisional.

FORESTS, WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES
The total area of land covered by forest is estimated at 1,290,960 square miles, of which 435,000 are productive and accessible. Lumber production in 1946 was 5

125,546,000 bd. ft. Leading types were spruce (1,782,598,000 bd. ft.) and Douglas fir (1,128,325,000 bd. ft.). The manufacture of pulp and paper is one of the leading industries. Newsprint production in 1948 totaled 4,600,586 tons, of which 3,917,366 tons went to the U. S.

Fishing, Canada's oldest industry, is carried on along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the inland lakes. The most important fish are salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, lobsters, sardines, halibut, haddock, whitefish and trout. The total value of fishery products in 1947 was \$123,900,-802.

Fur farming and trapping is also important. Trapping is carried on principally in the North while Quebec, Ontario and Alberta lead in the number of fur farms. The more important animals raised on fur farms are fox, muskrat, beaver, mink, raccoon and martin. For the year ending June 30, 1947, 7,486,914 pelts valued at \$26,349,997 were taken. Annual fur auctions are held at Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton and Regina.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

Governor: Sir Miles Clifford.

Capital: Port Stanley (population 1,246). Foreign trade (1947): exports, £2,214,-88; imports, £1,031,193. Chief export: whale oil.

This sparsely inhabited Crown colony consists of a group of islands in the south Atlantic about 250 miles east of the South American mainland. Dependencies include all islands and Antarctic territory between 30° and 50° w. long., south of 50° s. lat., and between 50° and 80° w. long., south of 38° s. lat. The chief industry is sheep raising, and apart from the production of wool, hides and skins and tallow, there are no known resources. The whaling industry is carried on successfully from South Georgia island; 146,706 barrels of whale oil were exported in 1947.

The islands were discovered by John Davis in 1592. East Falkland Island was claimed for France in 1764, and West Falkland Island for Britain the following year. The French settlement later passed to Spain, and in 1829 was colonized by Argentina. The Argentines were ejected by the British in 1833 and have since reasserted their claim to the islands many times, most recently in Feb., 1948. In 1914 the Battle of Falkland Islands was fought nearby, resulting in a British victory. During World War II, Stanley Harbour was an important naval base.

The climate is equable though relatively cold, with temperatures averaging about 7° in midsummer and 37° in midwinter.

JAMAICA AND DEPENDENCIES—Status: Colony.

Capital: Kingston (population 201,911).

Governor: Sir John Huggins.

Foreign trade* (1948): exports, £11,387,-450; imports, £19,680,859. Chief export: bananas.

Agricultural products: sugar (1948: 192,-814 long tons), citrus fruits, bananas, ginger, coffee, pimento.

* Excluding dependencies.

Jamaica, the largest island in the British West Indies (4,470 sq. mi.), is eighty miles south of the eastern end of Cuba. Its island dependencies include the Turks and Caicos Islands (about 600 mi. N.E.), Cayman Islands (about 300 mi. N.W.) and two uninhabited cays. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494 and remained in Spanish possession until 1655, when it was taken by the British. According to the constitution of Nov. 20, 1944, the Governor is assisted by a House of Representatives of 32 popularly elected members; a Legislative Council (upper house) of 15 members and an Executive Council of 10 members, 5 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives.

Jamaican sites were leased for 99 years to the U. S. in 1940 for naval and air bases.

The colony's economy depends on agriculture, and about 200,000 acres are under cultivation. Sugar took the place of bananas as the chief crop during World War II. Jamaica is virtually the sole source of pimento. Manufacture of consumer's goods has increased considerably in recent years.

Rail mileage totals 299, and highways 4,594. Jamaica's favorable climate makes it attractive to tourists. Temperatures at Kingston range from about 71° to 88°, but are considerably cooler inland. The rainy seasons are in May and October.

LEEWARD ISLANDS—Status: Colony.

Capital: St. John's (population 10,000).

Governor: Earl Baldwin of Bewdley.

Foreign trade (1946): exports, £1,275,000; imports, £1,500,000. Chief export: sugar.

Agricultural products: sugar, cotton, coconuts, citrus fruits, tobacco.

The Leeward Islands constitute a federated group southeast of Puerto Rico; they are divided into four presidencies—Antigua (108 sq. mi.) and dependencies (63 sq. mi.); Virgin Islands (67 sq. mi.); St. Kitts (68 sq. mi.) and Nevis (50 sq. mi.) and dependency (34 sq. mi.); and Montserrat (32.5 sq. mi.). The whole federation has a nominated Executive Council and a partially elected Legislative Council. Each presidency also has a local administration. In 1940, the U. S. acquired a 99-year lease on sites for a naval and air base on Antigua. The islands are predominantly agricultural.

Temperatures average about 76° in Jan-

uary and 81° in August; rainfall is moderate throughout the year.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—Status: Colony.

Capital: Port of Spain (population 100,235).

Governor: Sir John Shaw.

Foreign trade (1948): exports (including re-exports), BWI \$132,627,133; imports, \$131,822,264. Chief exports: petroleum, sugar.

Agricultural products: sugar (1948: 115,944 long tons), cacao, coconuts.

Minerals: petroleum (1948: 20,110,901 barrels), asphalt (1948: 128,993 long tons).

The islands of Trinidad and Tobago are 16 and 21 miles, respectively, off Venezuela just north of the Orinoco delta. Both were discovered by Columbus in 1498, and remained Spanish possessions until 1797, when the British took them. They are administered by a governor. In 1941 the United States was granted 99-year leases on the islands for naval and air bases covering a total of 25,000 acres.

The soil is rich for the growing of tropical products; sugar and cacao are the principal crops. Trinidad is the leading oil producer of the British Commonwealth, and the world's most notable source of asphalt, found in Pitch Lake, thirty-eight miles southeast of Port of Spain. Port of Spain is the chief port, and a transshipment point for Orinoco trade. About a third of the population is East Indian.

Trinidad's climate is tropical, with a mean annual temperature of 80°. The rainy season is from May to January (except October).

WINDWARD ISLANDS—Status: Colony.

Capital: St. George's (population 5,755).

Governor: Robert D. H. Arundell.

Foreign trade (1946): exports, £1,232,000; imports, £1,721,000.

Agricultural products (1946 exports): arrowroot (St. Vincent), 3,161 tons; nutmeg (Grenada), 49,237 cwt.; mace (Grenada), 8,495 cwt.; cacao.

These islands, four in number, form the southern portion of the Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean; they extend approximately 250 miles from the French colony of Guadeloupe on the north to the British colony of Trinidad on the south. Their total area of about 820 square miles divides as follows: Dominica, 304; St. Lucia, 233; St. Vincent, 150; Grenada, 133. The four units are not federated and have no common legislature or laws, although they do have a common governor.

More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Negroes, nearly one-third mulatto, and about 2 per cent white. Agriculture is the only industry. St. Vincent has a virtual monopoly on the world supply of arrow-

root, and Grenada furnishes about 40 per cent of the world's nutmeg.

All the islands are of volcanic origin. The climate is pleasant, although rainfall is heavy, particularly in summer. The temperature in January averages 77°, in September, 80°.

ASIA

ADEN—Status: Colony and Protectorate.

Governor: Sir Reginald S. Champion.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, Rs. 171,932,557; imports, Rs. 363,981,637.

The British colony and protectorate of Aden is situated on the volcanic southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, along the Gulf of Aden. The colony (port) of Aden was annexed to Britain in 1839 and was part of the Bombay Presidency until 1932, when it became a separate province with the chief commissioner responsible to the Indian government. In 1937 it was transferred from Indian to Imperial control as a Crown colony. It is administered by a governor and commander in chief aided by an Executive Council. The 20-odd sultans who rule their respective territories in the protectorate are responsible to him.

The island of Perim (5 sq. mi.), the Kuria Muria islands, and the island of Kamaran (22 sq. mi.) are attached administratively to Aden.

Aden colony is essentially a transshipment point and bunkering station and the commercial center for the Yemen and the African coast opposite. Aden airport is a station on the Khartoum-Karachi air route. Agriculture is unimportant except for some coffee and tobacco, and manufactures are limited to salt, cigarettes and native dhows.

BAHREIN ISLANDS—Status: Protectorate and Sheikdom.

British Political Agent: C. J. Pelly.

These islands form an archipelago off Arabia's east coast and are nominally an independent sheikdom, ruled by Sheik Sir Salman bin Hamad al Khalifah, but are actually a protectorate of Great Britain, which is represented by a political agent. They are the center of the Persian Gulf pearl fisheries and the site of an airport on the London-Australia route. The concession for exploitation of petroleum deposits, discovered in 1932, is held by an affiliate of U. S.-owned interests. Output in 1948 was 10,914,905 barrels. Agriculture is of some importance. Most of the trade of the Saudi Arabian provinces of Nejd and Hasa pass through Bahrein. Chief exports are rice, cotton goods, pearls, coffee and tea. The capital and principal port is Manama (pop. 30,000) on Bahrein, the principal island.

BORNEO

COLONY OF NORTH BORNEO—Status: Colony.

Capital: Jesselton (population 26,158).
Governor: Sir Ralph Hone.
Foreign trade (1948): exports, Str. \$29,-42,000; imports, Str. \$25,419,000. Chief export: rubber.
Agricultural products: rubber (1948: 20,-87 long tons), rice, corn.
Forest products: timber, cutch, rattans.

The Colony of North Borneo, constituting the extreme northern portion of the island of Borneo, consists largely of highlands and occasional open valleys and plateaus. The territory was a British protectorate administered under a royal charter by the British North Borneo Company from 1881 until July 15, 1946, when it assumed the status of a Crown colony. It was occupied by Japanese troops from 1942 until 1945. Sabuan (pop. 9,000; area, 30 sq. mi.), a small island off the North Borneo coast, was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Straits Settlements to that of North Borneo in 1946.

The population is comprised largely of aboriginal tribesmen living on a very primitive level of culture and social organization. Mineral resources are believed to be considerable, but the colony's income is based on agricultural and jungle produce.

The climate of North Borneo is tropical, with a mean annual temperature range of only 3°, although extremes of 64° and 1° have been recorded. The total rainfall varies between 60 and 180 inches annually and is heaviest in the last three months.

BRUNEI—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Brunei (population 16,000).
Sultan: Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Ad-din.
British Resident: E. E. F. Pretty.
Foreign trade (1947): exports, Str. \$31,-9,709; imports, Str. \$16,229,715. Chief export: petroleum.
Agricultural products: rice, rubber.

Brunei lies on the northwestern coast of Borneo, entirely surrounded by Sarawak. It was placed under British protection in 1888, and in 1906 a treaty was concluded whereby the native sultan yielded administration of the state to a British resident. The governor of Sarawak was appointed high commissioner for Brunei in 1948. Japanese troops occupied Brunei from 1942 until 1945.

Most of the inhabitants are Malays. The bulk of the population lives in and around the capital, situated on the Brunei River a few miles from its mouth. The interior is largely forested and contains rich timber. Oil petroleum is exported to Sarawak for refining.

Brunei's climate is comparable to that of North Borneo, except that the wet season is longer, often lasting until March.

SARAWAK—Status: Colony.

Capital: Kuching (population 38,247).
Governor: Duncan G. Stewart.
Foreign trade (1947): exports, Str. \$103,-138,575; imports, Str. \$72,254,705. Chief export: petroleum.
Agricultural products: rice, sago, pepper, rubber.
Minerals: petroleum, gold, silver, coal.

Sarawak extends along the northwestern coast of Borneo for about 500 miles. In 1841 part of the present territory was granted by the sultan of Brunei to Sir James Brooke. The state, enlarged by additional concessions made between 1861 and 1905, continued to be ruled by members of the Brooke family until the Japanese occupation in Dec., 1941. A British protectorate since 1888, Sarawak became a Crown colony July 15, 1946, through agreement between the British government and the then ruling rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke.

The colony is mountainous and very well watered; inland communication is largely by water. Most of the inhabitants are Malays, Dayaks and Chinese. The principal mineral is petroleum, which was discovered at Miri in 1909 and subsequently worked by Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. There are also important forest resources. Under the enlightened rule of the Brookes, Sarawak had been developed into a highly organized community prior to the Japanese invasion.

Sarawak's climate, though tropical, is healthful; the temperature seldom rises above 90° and falls to 70° at night. Average annual rainfall at Kuching is 160 inches.

Ceylon (Dominion)

Area: 25,332 square miles.
Population (est. June 30, 1948): 7,023,000 (Sinhalese, 69%; Tamil, 23%; Moors, 6%; Burghers and Eurasians, 1%; Europeans [5,000] and others, 1%).
Density per square mile: 277.2.
Governor General: Lord Soulbury.
Prime Minister: Stephen Senanayake.
Principal cities (census 1946): Colombo, 361,000 (capital); Jaffna, 63,000 (fibers, tobacco); Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia, 56,000; Kandy, 52,000 (tea).
Monetary unit: Ceylonese rupee.
Languages: English, Sinhalese, Tamil.
Religions (est.): Buddhism, 60%; Hinduism, 20%; Christianity, 10%; Mohammedanism and others, 10%.

HISTORY. The youngest dominion in the British Commonwealth, the island of Ceylon lies in the Indian Ocean 12 miles southeast of the southern tip of India at the closest point of proximity. Known to the Greeks and Romans as Taprobane and to Mohammedan seamen as Serendib, it is reputed to have been invaded from India in 504 B.C. by Vijaya, the first Sinhalese king. Buddhism was introduced in the

third century B.C. In subsequent centuries the island was invaded and occupied several times by Indian princes.

Ceylon was visited in 1505 by the Portuguese, who found the island divided into seven native kingdoms. The Portuguese settlers were ousted in the middle of the 17th century by the Dutch, who in turn were defeated by an English force in 1796. Ceylon became a Crown colony in 1796, and was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Amiens in 1802.

The Donoughmore constitution of 1931 vested control over most local affairs in a state council, which had an elected majority. The arrangement proved generally unacceptable, and after World War II a commission headed by Lord Soulbury drafted a new constitution. Elections held in Aug. and Sept., 1947, were won by the United Nationalists, a center group. The Ceylon Independence Act received royal assent on Dec. 10, 1947, and on Feb. 4, 1948, Ceylon became a full-fledged, self-governing dominion.

GOVERNMENT. Under the new constitution, Ceylon's government is headed by the Crown-appointed governor general, who is advised by a council of ministers headed by the prime minister. The bicameral parliament consists of a House of Representatives of 95 members elected by full adult suffrage, and a Senate composed of 15 elected and 15 appointed members.

Close relations in defense matters are maintained with the United Kingdom under terms of the 1947 defense agreement, which permits the stationing of British troops on the island. The Royal Navy has an extensive base at Trincomalee.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Free education is available in public schools from kindergarten to university, and the level of literacy is high. In 1947 there were 5,303 Sinhalese and Tamil schools with 748,629 pupils and 423 English and bilingual schools with 108,680 pupils. The University of Ceylon (founded in 1942) had 1,590 students in 1947.

Sinhalese, spoken by approximately two-thirds of the population, is an Aryan tongue closely related to Pali.

Ceylon is heavily dependent on food imports, particularly rice, the staple food. A large part of the cultivated land (25% of the total area) is devoted to the chief export crops—tea (1948: 135,506 metric tons), rubber (96,508 tons) and coconut products, all of which are grown for the most part on plantations. Other crops include rice, tobacco, fruits, cinnamon and citronella.

In 1946 there were 1,166,909 cattle, 410,-418 buffalo and 296,151 goats. Exports in 1948 (including bullion, specie and parcel post) totaled Rs. 1,011,176,000; imports

were Rs. 994,402,000. Chief exports by value were tea, 58.3 per cent, and rubber, 14.0 per cent. Leading customers were Britain, 30.3 per cent; the U. S., 16.5 per cent; and Australia, 8.4 per cent.

Ceylon is well served by highways and the government railway, which total 17,500 and 894 miles respectively. A fast ferry connects railheads in India and Ceylon.

Revenue in 1948-49 was estimated at Rs. 534,800,000 and expenditure at Rs. 532,664,257. The net public debt on Sept. 30, 1947, was Rs. 416,800,000.

NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES. Most of the island is flat, but mountains in the south central part rise to 8,000 feet. The island extends to a maximum of 270 miles north and south, and 140 miles east and west. There are numerous rivers, the longest of which is the Mahaweli-Ganga (206 miles).

Mineral resources include graphite (plumbago) (1948 exports, 13,969 long tons), gem stones, mica, magnesite and vanadium; uranium deposits have been reported.

A distinctive feature of Ceylon's climate is the monsoon, which appears in May and in October-November. Annual rainfall varies from 40 inches in the northeast to more than 200 in the southwest. The mean annual temperature at Colombo is 80.5°.

MALDIVES ISLANDS. These islands, a group of 12 coral atolls, are a Ceylonese dependency located about 400 miles to the southwest. The population, almost entirely Mohammedan, is about 100,000. Under the hereditary sultan, Amir Abdul Majid Didi, the Maldives have a popular government headed by a prime minister. Fishing and coconut making are the leading industries.

CYPRUS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Nicosia (population 34,463).

Governor: Sir Andrew B. Wright.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £5,140,734; imports, £13,584,889. Chief exports: food stuffs, copper concentrates.

Agricultural products: barley, wheat, potatoes, wine, fruit.

Minerals: copper ore (concentrates), pyrite ore.

Cyprus, third largest island in the Mediterranean, is roughly equidistant from Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east. The site of early Phoenician and Greek colonies, it passed in 1571 from the rule of Venice to that of the Ottoman Empire, under which it remained until 1878, when it was ceded to Great Britain for administrative purposes. On the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey in World War I (Nov. 5, 1914), the island was formally annexed to Great Britain.

The governor is advised by a nominated Executive Council, but he alone possesses the lawmaking power.

Jewish refugees who attempted illegal entry into Palestine during 1946 and 1947 were shipped to Cyprus by the British for internment.

The people are mainly Greeks and Turks, although there is an Armenian colony and a distinct, though small, Latin colony. More than 80 per cent of the population is Christian. Agriculture is the principal industry. Sponge fishing is also important, as well as copper mining.

The mean annual temperature is about 83°; annual rainfall averages about 19 inches. A cool, wet season lasts from October to March.

HONG KONG—Status: Colony. Capital: Victoria (population 767,000). Governor: Sir Alexander Grantham. Foreign trade (1948): exports (in Hong Kong dollars): \$1,582,739,710; imports, \$2,077,538,615. Chief export: textile fabrics. Agricultural products: rice, sugar cane. Major industries: shipbuilding, rope making, cement, sugar refining, textiles.

The colony of Hong Kong comprises the island of Hong Kong (32 sq. mi.), Stonecutters' Island, and the Kowloon peninsula and the New Territories on the adjoining mainland. The island of Hong Kong, located at the mouth of the Canton River about 90 miles southeast of Canton, was ceded to Britain in 1841.

Stonecutters' Island and Kowloon were annexed in 1860, and the New Territories, which are mainly agricultural lands, were leased from China in 1898 for 99 years. Hong Kong was attacked by Japanese troops Dec. 7, 1941, and surrendered the following Christmas Day. It remained under Japanese occupation until Sept., 1945.

Possessing an excellent natural harbor 7 miles in extent, the only safe deep-sea anchorage between Shanghai and Indo-China, Hong Kong is the entrepôt for trade throughout southern China and the western Pacific. Re-exports normally constitute about two-thirds of the imports and nine-tenths of exports. The colony is also an important British military and naval base.

The cities of Victoria and Kowloon contain the greater part of the population, which is overwhelmingly Chinese. Besides those Chinese engaged in agriculture or industry, a large population lives in sampans or junks either in Victoria Harbour or neighboring bays, supporting itself by fishing or by laboring on the wharves. About 20 per cent of the total area of Hong Kong is under cultivation, mostly in the New Territories. Manufacture of consumer's goods, both for local consumption and for export, is also important.

Hong Kong has an agreeable climate, although violent typhoons sometimes descend upon the colony. The average annual temperature is 72°, ranging from 59° in

February to 82° in July. The summer is the rainy season.

MALAYAN FEDERATION and SINGAPORE—Status: Protectorates and Crown Colony.

Capital: Singapore (population 1947: 441,885).

Federation Capital: Kuala Lumpur (population 1947: 176,195).

Commissioner General in Southeast Asia: Malcolm MacDonald.

High Commissioner of Malayan Federation: Sir Henry Gurney.

Governor of Singapore: Sir Franklin Gimson.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, Str. \$1,724,162,000; imports, Str. \$1,785,758,000. Chief exports: rubber (50%), tin (12%).

Agricultural products: rubber (1948: 698,189 long tons), rice, coconuts.

Minerals: tin (1948 exports: 44,815 long tons), iron ore, tungsten, bauxite, manganese ore.

Forest products: timber, damar, jelutong.

British Malaya consists of semi-independent states occupying most of the Malay peninsula and the island of Singapore off the peninsula's southern tip, together with several smaller islands. The native states were brought under British administration by a process of commercial and political exploitation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Singapore, founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, had been developed into the principal British naval base in the Far East prior to World War II. Japanese troops invaded the Malayan States in December, 1941, and captured Singapore from the mainland February 15, 1942.

By Orders in Council effective April 1, 1946, the Malayan Union was formed from—the former "Unfederated Malay States" Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Negri Sembilan—the former "Unfederated Malay States"—Johore, Trengganu, Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis—and all parts of the former "Straits Settlements" except Singapore—thus including Penang and Malacca. The small island of Labuan, off Borneo, was transferred to jurisdiction of North Borneo. The Crown colony of Singapore, comprising the island of Singapore and its dependencies—the Cocos or Keeling Islands, and Christmas Island (about 200 miles south of Japan)—remains outside the Malayan Union.

After vigorous opposition, this arrangement was modified on Feb. 1, 1948, and the Malayan Union was replaced by the Malayan Federation, which has a federal executive and a federal legislative council presided over by the high commissioner. British influence in the affairs of the nine native states is limited to defense and foreign affairs. The sultan of each state has undertaken to promulgate a written constitution for his state. Singapore remains a Crown colony.

The Commissioner General in Southeast Asia is charged with the coordination of administration in the Malayan Federation, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

Rubber and tin form the basis of the area's prosperity. Over 60 per cent of the cultivable area is devoted to the growing of rubber, and prewar production accounted for 40 per cent of the world supply. Production in 1948 was on a prewar level. In 1940 Malaya produced 33.2 per cent of the world's output of tin; postwar recovery of the industry has been slow.

The climate of Singapore, principal city of the area, is hot and humid, with practically no seasonal change; mean average temperature is 80°. The average number of rainy days is about 173.

India

On Aug. 15, 1947, there emerged on the vast subcontinent of India two sovereign independent nations—Union of India with a majority of Hindus, the Pakistan with a majority of Moslems—each a self-governing dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations, linked to Britain only by a common allegiance to the Crown. Extended communal disturbances, particularly in the Punjab, marked the transfer of power. The assassination on Jan. 30, 1948, of Mohandas K. Gandhi, great Hindu spiritual leader and veteran fighter for independence, shocked the entire world.

History of India Prior to Partition

The Aryans or Hindus who invaded India between 2400 and 1500 B.C. from the northwest found a land already well civilized. Buddhism, founded in the 6th century B.C., had spread through northern India. The first exact date in Indian history is 327 B.C., the year that Alexander the Great invaded India. Meanwhile India continued to be divided into scores of rival states.

In 1526, Mohammedan invaders founded the great Mogul empire, centered on Delhi, which lasted at least in name until 1857. Akbar the Great (1542-1605) strengthened this empire and became the ruler of a greater portion of India than had ever before acknowledged the suzerainty of one man. The long reign of his great-grandson, Aurangzeb (1658-1707) represents both the culmination of Mogul power and the beginning of its decay.

Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese explorer, visited India first in 1498, and for the next hundred years the Portuguese had a virtual monopoly on trade with the subcontinent. Meanwhile, the English founded the East India Company, which set up its first factory at Surat in 1612 and began expanding its influence, fighting against the Indian

rulers and the French, Dutch and Portuguese traders simultaneously.

Bombay, taken from the Portuguese, became the seat of English rule in 1687. The defeat of French and Mohammedan armies by Lord Clive in the decade ending in 1760 laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. From then until 1858, when the administration of India was formally transferred to the British Crown following the great mutiny of native troops in 1857, the East India Company was constantly occupied with the suppression of native uprisings and the extension of British rule.

After World War I, in which even the Mohammedan states of India sent troops to fight beside the Allies, Indian nationalist unrest rose to new heights under the leadership of a little Hindu lawyer, Mohandas K. Gandhi, called Mahatma Gandhi. His tactics, of a politico-religious nature, called for non-violent revolts against British authority. He soon became the leading spirit of the all-India Congress Party, which was the spearhead of Indian revolt against British rule. In 1919 the British gave added responsibility to Indian officials, and by an act passed in 1935 India was given a federal form of government and a measure of self-rule.

During the 1940's the policy of both the wartime coalition government of Britain and later the Labour Government envisaged an unpartitioned India as a self-governing federal dominion including both British India and the native states. In 1942, with the Japanese pressing hard on the eastern borders of India, the British war cabinet decided to send Sir Stafford Cripps to India to try to reach a political settlement with nationalist leaders. The mission failed. Shortly thereafter the Congress Party took the position that the British must quit India. In August 1942, fearing mass civil disobedience, the Government of India carried out widespread arrests of Congress leaders including Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress Party. Sections of the nationalist movement, mostly under the leadership of the socialist wing, went underground.

Gandhi was released in May, 1944, and other leaders later. Negotiations for a settlement were resumed and they proved fruitless until the British Labor Government sent a cabinet mission to India in 1946 consisting of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, A. V. Alexander and Cripps. The mission obtained the agreement of the Congress Party and Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League to a long-term plan for a constitution based on three separate groups of provinces with a minimal center. However, agreement was not reached on an interim government and the Moslem League later reverted to its position of unconditional

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF INDIA PRIOR TO 1947

NOTE: Status of each province and state and agency in 1949 is indicated by numeral in parentheses following name: (1) Union of India; (2) Pakistan; (3) Partitioned between Union of India and Pakistan; (4) Not settled.

Political subdivision	Area, sq. mi.	Population, census 1941	Political subdivision	Area, sq. mi.	Population, census 1941
Provinces	865,446	295,808,722	States and Agencies	715,964	93,189,233
Ajmer-Merwara (1)	2,400	583,693	Assam (1)	12,408	725,655
Andamans and Nicobars (1)	3,143	33,768	Baluchistan (2)	79,546	356,204
Assam (1)*	54,951	10,204,733	Baroda (1)	8,236	2,855,010
Baluchistan (2)	54,456	501,631	Bengal (1)	9,408	2,144,829
Bengal (3)	77,442	60,306,525	Central India (1)	52,047	7,506,427
Bihar (1)	69,745	36,340,151	Chhattisgarh (1)	37,687	4,050,000
Bombay (1)	76,443	20,849,840	Cochin (1)	1,493	1,422,875
Central Provinces and Berar (1)	98,575	16,813,584	Deccan (and Kolhapur) (1)	10,870	2,785,428
Coorg (1)	1,593	168,726	Gujarat (1)	7,352	1,458,702
Delhi (1)	574	917,939	Gwalior (1)	26,008	4,006,159
Madras (1)	126,166	49,341,810	Hyderabad (1)	82,313	16,338,534
North-West Frontier Province (2)	14,263	3,038,067	Kashmir (including Feudatories) (4)	82,258	4,021,616
Orissa (1)	32,198	8,728,544	Madras (1)	1,602	498,754
Panth Piploda (1)	25	5,267	Mysore (1)	29,458	7,329,140
Punjab (3)	99,089	28,418,819	North-West Frontier (2)	24,986	2,377,599
Sind (2)	48,136	4,535,008	Orissa (1)	18,151	3,023,731
United Provinces (1)	106,247	55,020,617	Punjab (1)	38,146	5,503,554
			Punjab Hill (1)	11,375	1,090,644
			Rajputana (1)	132,559	13,670,208
			Sikkim (1)	2,745	121,520
			Travancore (1)	7,662	6,070,018
			United Provinces (1)	1,760	928,470
			Western India (1)	37,894	4,904,156
			Total	1,581,410	388,997,955

* Sylhet district to Pakistan.

partition. Finally, in February, 1947, the Labour Government announced its determination to transfer power to "responsible Indian hands" by June, 1948, even if a constitution had not been worked out by that time.

With the appointment at the same time of Lord Mountbatten as Governor General, events moved swiftly. By early June, 1947, agreement was reached on the partitioning of India along religious lines (a plan pre-

viously opposed by the predominant Hindus and by Britain) and on the splitting of the provinces of Bengal and the Punjab, which the Moslems had claimed in their entirety.

The Indian Independence Act, passed quickly by both houses of the British Parliament, received royal assent on July 18, 1947, and on Aug. 15 the Indian Empire, united under British rule for almost a century, passed into history.

Union of India (Dominion)

Area: 1,221,000 sq. mi.*

Population (1948): 342,114,000* (Hindu [predominant], Moslem, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist).

Density per square mile: 279.4.*

Governor General: Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari.

Prime Minister: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Principal cities (census 1941): Calcutta, 2,108,891 (chief port); Bombay, 1,489,883 (seaport; cotton and textiles); Madras, 777,481 (seaport); Hyderabad, 739,159 (trade center); Ahmedabad, 591,267 (manufacturing); Delhi, 521,849 (capital); Cawnpore, 487,324 (textiles, leather); Amritsar, 391,010 (Sikh holy city).

Monetary unit: Rupee.

Principal languages: English (official), Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Telugu, Bengali, Tamil, Kanarese.

* Unofficial estimate based on 1941 census; no definitive statistics available in 1949. Figures include disputed Kashmir area.

The Union of India is a self-governing

dominion of the British Commonwealth, with actual administration of the government in the hands of the prime minister and his cabinet, who are responsible to the Constituent Assembly. The latter body was charged with drafting a new constitution for the Union. In April, 1949, a conference of Commonwealth prime ministers at London approved a declaration under which India might become a sovereign republic and yet remain within the Commonwealth by recognizing the king as head of the Commonwealth.

The draft constitution, published Feb. 25, 1948, describes the Union as a "sovereign democratic republic." It provides for a bicameral parliament composed of the Council of States of 250 members chosen by the states, and the House of the People, of not more than 500 members elected directly by popular vote. The Union's president is to be elected for a five-year term by an electoral college composed of parliament and elected members of the state

legislatures. The cabinet headed by the prime minister will aid and advise him but will be responsible collectively to the House of the People. Each of the states is to have a Union-appointed governor, aided by a prime minister and cabinet responsible to an elected legislature.

As a successor state to India, the Union comprises a large proportion of pre-1947 India, including most of the British Indian provinces, other areas under the administration of British India, and most of the 560-odd native states. Unavoidably, large Moslem and Sikh minorities are contained within its borders—a factor which led to widespread rioting and inter-dominion migration after the transfer of power on Aug. 15, 1947.

The new dominion is one of the largest and richest nations in the world, containing most of India's industrial wealth and natural resources, together with most of India's large cities.

DEFENSE. In the division of the British Indian Army after the transfer of power, the Union received 45 regiments approximating 250,000 men. Total land strength in 1948 was about 400,000 men, including 25,000 Nepalese Gurkhas. A national guard of 130,000 men was in the process of formation. The division of the Royal Indian Air Force gave the Union 1 transport and 7 fighter squadrons. The Union navy has 1 cruiser (ex-H.M.S. *Achilles*), 3 destroyers, 4 sloops, 2 frigates, 12 minesweepers and several smaller vessels. Almost all the senior officers in the three services are now Indian.

EDUCATION. Plans were under way in 1949 for large-scale expansion and modernization of all branches of education, with emphasis on technological training. Detailed data, however, were not available. The Union in 1948 had 17 universities. English is being replaced as the language of instruction by Indian languages.

AGRICULTURE. Over 200,000,000 acres are under cultivation, but the Union probably will continue to be a food-deficit area for several years. Rice is the staple food crop; cotton, tea and jute are important cash crops. Production estimates for the crop year 1947-48 include rice, 18,760,000 long tons; sugar cane, 5,269,000 tons; jute, 295,200 tons; tea, 550,000,000 lbs.; wheat, 5,346,000 tons; and cotton, 2,116,000 bales of 400 lb. each. The Union within its present area was estimated to have had, in 1945, 556,000 horses, 136,369,000 cattle, 3,704,000 pigs, 37,731,000 sheep, 46,469,000 goats, 40,610,000 buffalo and 193,000 camels.

MANUFACTURING. The Union retained almost all the industrial facilities of British India and is among the eight leading industrial nations of the world. Cotton textiles comprise the biggest industry—857 mills in 1948 produced 1,442,342,000

lb. of yarn and 4,337,502,000 yards of cloth. Processing of sugar is the second industry; in 1948, 142 factories produced 1,057,000 tons. About 90 per cent of the world's supply of jute is processed in the Union. The annual steel capacity is 1,264,000 tons, of which the huge Tata Works in Bihar account for 850,000. Total production in 1948 was 854,000 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS. The division of the British Indian railway system gave the Union 33,865 miles of track, all under government control. The chief ports are Bombay and Calcutta. The merchant marine totaled about 300,000 tons in 1948. Roads in 1948 totaled 296,438 miles. In 1949, seven airlines operated 22,092 miles of internal air service and three overseas services.

TRADE. The Union's seaborne trade for the year ending Mar. 31, 1949, included exports of Rs. 4,230,000,000 and imports of Rs. 5,180,000,000. The leading customers were Britain 23 per cent, the U. S. 16 per cent, Pakistan 10 per cent, Australia 4.8 per cent and Argentina 3.9 per cent. Leading suppliers included Britain 29 per cent, the U. S. 20 per cent, Egypt 6.1 per cent, Pakistan 4.3 per cent and Australia 4.0 per cent. The principal exports were jute and jute manufactures 40 per cent, tea 14 per cent and cotton and cotton manufactures 13 per cent. Leading imports included machinery, grain and flour, raw cotton, petroleum and vehicles.

MINERALS. The Union has rich mineral resources. The most valuable mineral is coal, deposited throughout most of the nation; production in 1948 was 29,730,000 tons. Manganese ore (800,000 tons in 1948) is mined in the Central Provinces, and gold in Orissa. Assam and the Punjab produce oil. Other minerals include pig iron and ferroalloys (Sept. 1, 1947-April 30, 1948: 1,030,000 metric tons), iron ore, monazite, diamonds, magnesite, uranium, zircon, silver, graphite, gypsum, tungsten ore and sapphires.

FINANCE. The Union's 1949-50 budget on revenue account estimated revenue at Rs. 3,077,000,000 and expenditure at Rs. 3,225,000,000. The budget on capital account estimated revenue at Rs. 1,068,000,000 and expenditure at Rs. 2,409,000,000. The railway budget is separate. The public debt on March 31, 1948, was about Rs. 17,953,600,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. Occupying the center of the Indian subcontinent, the Union is roughly a great triangle. The apex points south. The base, in the north, is the Himalayas, south of which lie extensive plains drained by the Ganges and Brahmaputra river systems. The Union contains a large part of the great Indo-Gangetic plain which extends from the Bay of Bengal on the east to the Afghan frontier and the Arabian Sea on the west. This plain is the richest and most densely settled part

of the subcontinent, containing more than half the population. Another distinct natural region is the Deccan, a plateau of 2,000 to 3,000 feet elevation, occupying the southern or peninsular portion of the subcontinent. In several regions, the Deccan is quite mountainous.

Forming a part of the Union are several groups of islands—the Laccadives (14 islands totaling about 80 sq. mi.) in the Arabian Sea; the Andamans (204 islands totaling 2,508 sq. mi.); and the Nicobars (19 islands totaling 635 sq. mi.) in the Bay of Bengal.

India's three great river systems, all rising in the Himalayas, have extensive deltas. The Ganges flows south and then east for 1,540 miles across the northern plain to the Bay of Bengal; part of its delta, which begins 220 miles from the sea, is within the Union. The Indus, starting in Tibet, flows northwest for several hundred miles before turning southwest toward the Arabian Sea; it is important for irrigating arid areas in Pakistan. The Brahmaputra, also rising in Tibet, flows eastward first through the Union and then south into Pakistan and the Bay of Bengal.

CLIMATE. India's climate varies from temperate in the north to tropical in the south, where temperatures are almost constant the year around. During the November–February cool season, northern India has a climate like that of the Riviera. From March to June steadily rising temperatures reach a peak sometimes as high as 115°, and then comes the southwest monsoon. Rainfall is heavy in most of the Union, averaging 50 to 60 inches in Assam and Bengal, and reaching 500 inches in the Garo hills of Assam.

Pakistan (Dominion)

Area: 361,520 square miles.*
Population: 73,321,000* (Moslem [about 80%], Hindu, Sikh).

Density per square mile: 202.8.*
Governor General: Khwaja Nazimuddin.

Prime Minister: Liaquat Ali Khan.
Principal cities (census 1941): Lahore, 71,659 (Punjab manufacturing center); Karachi, 359,492 (capital); Dacca, 213,218 (capital, East Pakistan); Rawalpindi, 181,659 (military center); Multan, 142,768 (Punjab trading center).

Monetary unit: Pakistani rupee.
Principal languages: English, Bengali, Punjabi, Urdu, Hindi.

* Unofficial estimate based on 1941 census; definitive statistics were not available in 1949.

As one of the two successor states to India, Pakistan has a status and interim government similar to that of the Union of India.

The new dominion consists of two large sectors approximately 1,000 miles apart, separated by the Union of India: in the northwest, Sind, Baluchistan, the North-

West Frontier Province, western Punjab, the princely state of Bahawalpur, and a few other small native states; in the northeast, eastern Bengal and the Sylhet district of Assam. It contains large communal minorities of Hindus and Sikhs and is the world's most important Moslem state.

Over half the Dominion's population is concentrated in east Bengal which contains only 15 per cent of the total area.

In the division of the British Indian Army, Pakistan received 20 regiments, which, together with levies and contributions of native princes, made a total army strength of about 250,000 in 1949. The Royal Pakistan Navy has a force of 2 sloops, 2 frigates, 6 minesweepers and several smaller vessels. The air force has 1 transport and 2 fighter squadrons. The armed forces have several hundred British officers in dominion service.

Pakistan, poor in industry and natural resources, is primarily an agricultural nation. The Punjab contains important wheat areas, and eastern Bengal is rich in jute, rice and tea. Large areas in west Pakistan are cultivated with the aid of irrigation. Production estimates for the crop year 1947–48 included rice, 11,819,000 metric tons; jute, 1,241,500 tons; (1946–47) tea, 18,289 tons; wheat, 3,320,000 tons. In the area which is now Pakistan there were, in 1939, 1,461,000 horses, 24,440,000 cattle, 5,491,000 sheep, 7,982,000 goats, 5,303,000 buffalo and 377,000 camels.

Pakistan is an exporter of agricultural products and an importer of manufactured commodities. Leading exports include raw jute, cotton, wool and hides; imports include cloth, iron and steel products and coal.

Development of a unified nation is retarded by the fact that communication between east and west Pakistan is possible only through a thousand miles of Indian territory or by a long sea voyage. In the division of the British Indian railways, Pakistan received 6,659 miles of track.

The most important manufacturing area in Pakistan is in the vicinity of Lahore in the Punjab. Karachi, the chief port, is the distribution center for north India. Chittagong is being developed as a port for eastern Bengal.

Pakistan contains the valley of the Indus in the west and part of the Ganges delta in the east. Northwest, it controls the strategic mountain passes into Afghanistan.

The Dominion's preliminary budget for the fiscal year 1949–50 estimated ordinary revenue at Rs. 733,200,000 and expenditure at Rs. 732,600,000. Disbursements on capital account not met from revenue were estimated at Rs. 407,500,000.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA

Unlike British India, the 560-odd native states and subdivisions, with about 45 per cent of the area and one-quarter of the population of India as a whole, were united to Britain only through the suzerainty of the King-Emperor, whose control was limited to broader matters affecting India as a whole. With the promulgation of the Indian Independence Act, British supremacy lapsed, and these states were left free to determine their future course. Most of them, with British encouragement, chose to enter into relations with the Union of India (and a few with Pakistan) similar to those which prevailed with Britain. Thus, the dominion governments assumed responsibility for defense, foreign affairs and communications, but the states otherwise retained their sovereignty. The Union of India, however, was making plans in 1949 to assimilate the various unions of states and the few larger states to the level of provinces, with the central government receiving full legislative powers except those of taxation.

By mid-1949 the program of integration undertaken by the central Indian regime had effected the merger into adjacent provinces of the Union of 213 states with an area of 101,569 square miles and a population of 17,100,000, while the administration of 23 small states was taken over by the central government. In addition, 302 states with an area of 227,211 square miles and a population of 30,100,000 had been integrated into unions of states.

The large princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, on the northwest frontier, is 85 per cent Moslem with a Hindu ruling prince. After the invasion of this state by Moslem troops in late 1947, administration was taken over temporarily by the Union of India; the U. N. Security Council voted on April 21, 1948, to hold a plebiscite in the area to determine its future status. Pakistan and India agreed upon a ceasefire order Jan. 1, 1949, in preparation for the plebiscite.

The most important princely state, Hyderabad, located on the southern Indian plateau, refused to accede to either dominion. A one-year "stand-still" agreement was signed with the Union of India on Nov. 29, 1947. However, strained relations continued and on Sept. 13, 1948, India invaded Hyderabad. Hyderabad brought the case to the U. N. immediately and that body took up the case on Sept. 16. On Sept. 17 Hyderabad, which had been speedily subdued after a token resistance, surrendered and requested the U. N. to cease consideration of the case. Hyderabad's ruler (Nizam), Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan (born 1886), is reputedly the richest man in the world. He is Moslem, but the majority of his subjects are Hindu. The capital, Hy-

derabad (pop. 1941: 739,159), is the fourth city of India.

OCEANIA

Australia, Commonwealth of (Dominion)

Area: 2,974,581 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 7,710,229 (excluding full-blooded aborigines estimated at 50,000).

Density per square mile: 2.5.

Governor General: William John McKell.

Prime Minister: Joseph Benedict Chifley.

Principal cities (census 1947): Sydney, 1,484,434 (seaport, wool market); Melbourne, 1,226,933 (seaport, wool, wheat); Brisbane, 402,172 (seaport, industrial center); Adelaide, 382,604 (seaport); Perth, 272,586 (western seaport); Canberra, 15,156 (capital).

Monetary unit: Australian pound (£A).

Language: English.

Religions (census 1947): Anglican, 39.0%; Roman Catholic, 20.7%; Presbyterian, 9.8%; Methodist, 11.5%; other Christians, 7.1%; others, 11.9%.

HISTORY. Australia was the last continent to be discovered. The first Europeans to land were the Dutch, who sailed into the Gulf of Carpentaria in March, 1606. Later in the same year, Luis Vas de Torres, a Spaniard, sailed through the strait subsequently named for him, and may have touched at several points on the north coast. In 1642 Abel Tasman (for whom Tasmania was named) sailed from west to east along the southern shore and proved that Australia was not a part of the Antarctic continent. The continent was named New Holland, and it was so called until about 1850.

In 1770 Captain James Cook, after visiting New Zealand, sailed to the east coast of New Holland and landed south of the present city of Sydney. His account of the country led to its being claimed and settled by Great Britain.

The first settlement, made in 1788 at Botany Bay, was founded as a penal station for criminals from England. Transportation of criminals was virtually suspended in 1839, and Australia had comparatively few white settlers until gold was discovered in Victoria in 1851, after which immigrants poured in. By 1860 all the states (then separate colonies) except Western Australia had been granted responsible government.

On January 1, 1901, the six Australian states united to form the Commonwealth of Australia. The Commonwealth supported Great Britain wholeheartedly in World War I, sending 329,883 troops abroad, all volunteers, of whom 59,251 were killed, died or were missing. The financial drain on a nation of less than 6,000,000 population was extremely heavy.

The Commonwealth again declared war on Germany September 3, 1939; and in 1940-42, Australian troops distinguished themselves in the African, Balkan, Crete and Malayan campaigns. With the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asia and New Guinea in late 1941 and early 1942, Australia was threatened with invasion for the first time in 150 years. The Commonwealth became a vast base for U. S. troops, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur set up his headquarters there on March 17, 1942.

In the general elections held August 21, 1943, Prime Minister John Curtin's Labour Government was confirmed in office. Curtin died July 5, 1945, and was succeeded by Joseph B. Chifley, also of the Labour party. The Crown's appointment, on Commonwealth recommendation, of the Hon. William J. McKell, a local Labourite, to the office of Governor General, Jan. 31, 1947, to succeed the Duke of Gloucester, was bitterly criticized by the opposition.

GOVERNMENT. Australia, a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is a federal union of six states (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania) and two territories (Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory). The Constitution is modeled to some extent on that of the United States. Federal legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses—the Senate with 36 members (six for each state) and the House of Representatives, with 74 members elected on a population basis. A bill was passed in 1948 to increase senators to 60 and representatives to 122.

Executive power nominally is exercised by the King, through the Governor General, who is appointed by him. Actually, however, the Commonwealth is administered by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet members, who are responsible to the House of Representatives and must enjoy its confidence. The House of Representatives continues its sessions for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Senators are chosen for six years, but the Senate may be dissolved in the event of prolonged disagreement with the House. The party alignment in the House after the elections held Sept. 28, 1946, was as follows (pre-election alignment in parentheses): Labour 43 (49); Liberal 17 (15); Country 12 (10); Independent Labour 2 (0).

Each of the states is headed by a governor appointed by the Imperial Government who is advised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet; the latter actually administer the government. As in the U. S., the state governments retain the powers not specifically delegated to the federal government. The Northern Territory is administered by the federal government.

Federal judicial power is vested in a

Federal Supreme Court of 7 justices, appointed by the Governor General in Council. Each state has its own judicial system.

The army's peacetime strength is stabilized at about 20,000 men, all volunteers. The navy has a strength of about 10,500 men, with 2 light aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 8 destroyers and many other smaller craft in service; 79 vessels are in reserve. The air force has a strength of about 7,000. During World War II, 350,000 men served overseas; casualties totaled 95,923, including 31,123 killed.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Normal primary education is provided free by the states. In 1945 there were 8,447 state schools with average attendance of 726,440; 1,817 private schools with average attendance of 249,024; 114 technical schools with total enrollment of 110,841; and 7 universities with enrollment of 15,586.

Australia is the world's chief producer of wool, and sheep farming is the Commonwealth's most important single industry. About 55 per cent of Australia's total area is suitable (mining excepted) only for pastoral pursuits. On Mar. 31, 1948, there were 102,558,650 sheep, 13,784,584 cattle, 1,254,683 hogs and 1,164,650 horses. The production of wool in 1947-48 was 436,280 long tons (greasy); butter production was 161,794 tons, and cheese, 41,343 tons. Production of meat averages 1,000,000 long tons annually; it was 942,143 tons in 1947-48.

The most important crop is wheat; the areas of heaviest production are in South Australia and New South Wales, but production in Western Australia is rapidly increasing. In 1947, 13,988,000 acres were devoted to wheat. Production in 1947-48 was 5,895,973 long tons. Production of oats was 726,732 long tons; barley, 465,558 tons; and maize, 156,125 tons.

Sugar and cotton are grown in Queensland and New South Wales, tobacco in northeast Victoria, and vines chiefly in South Australia and Victoria.

Australian industry has made rapid progress, with the value of industrial output tripling between 1915 and 1940. Manufacturing is concentrated in or near the capital cities and is mainly concerned with primary production such as the processing of pastoral products, although heavy industrial goods are being manufactured in increasing volume. New South Wales is the leading industrial state. Power for industry is derived almost entirely from coal. In 1947-48 there were 37,777 factories employing 848,888 workers and producing net output valued at £A489,473,269.

In 1947-48, Australia's leading customers, by value, were Britain, 37 per cent; France, 9 per cent; the U. S., 9 per cent; and India, 6 per cent. Chief sources of imports were Britain, 39 per cent; the U. S., 20 per cent; and India, 8 per cent. Chief exports were wool, 37 per cent; wheat, 13

per cent; flour, 8 per cent; dairy products, 8 per cent; and meat, 5 per cent.

Trade statistics for three years (in millions of Australian pounds) are as follows:

	1937-38	1946-47	1947-48
Exports	141.7	309.0	407.4
Imports, f.o.b.	127.3	208.3	338.3

The principal ports are Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Railway mileage in 1948 totaled 27,179; roads, over 500,000. Civil aviation is under Commonwealth control. The merchant marine on Dec. 31, 1947, had 2,087 ships with a net tonnage of 353,044. On Dec. 31, 1948, there were 998,773 telephones, 1,899,495 radios and 1,173,643 motor vehicles, including 628,928 automobiles.

Revenue (actual 1947-48) was £A456,991,000 (estimated 1948-49: £A493,000,000); expenditure (actual 1947-48) ordinary £A275,523,000, defense £A180,047,000 (estimated 1948-49: ordinary £A312,000,000, defense £A199,000,000). The public debt on June 30, 1948, was £A2,912,717,000.

NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES. Australia is approximately equal in area to the United States and is more than three-fourths the size of Europe. Much of the continent is an arid plain with neither high mountains nor large forests. The coast line is unusually regular, but two great peninsulas jut out toward New Guinea in the north—Cape York Peninsula and Arnhem Land. Between them lies the Gulf of Carpentaria. A wide bay, the Great Australian Bight, cuts into the south coast. Along the east coast, ranges of mountains run from north to south, reaching their highest point in Mt. Kosciuszko (7,352 ft.). West of the mountains are three plains, one drained by the Murray and Darling Rivers which flow into the sea southeast of Adelaide, the second draining into Lake Eyre, a salt lake, and the third—a tropical plain—bordering the Gulf of Carpentaria. The western half of the continent is occupied by a desert plateau which rises into barren, rolling hills near the west coast. It includes the Great Victoria Desert, to the south, and the Great Sandy Desert to the north. The island of Tasmania (26,215 sq. mi.), lying off the southeastern coast, is largely a plateau.

Australia possesses considerable mineral resources. The value of mineral output (1947) was £A53,594,000. Most important is gold (1948 output: 890,428 ounces). Second in importance is coal, mined near Sydney, near Brisbane and in eastern Tasmania (1948 output: 14,815,000 long tons, plus 6,684,773 tons of brown coal). The Broken Hill mines in New South Wales are one of the most valuable silver-lead-zinc areas in the world. Silver production in 1947 was 9,527,140 fine ounces; lead, 196,623 long tons; and zinc, 182,258 tons. Other

important minerals include tin (2,445 tons), copper (13,123 tons), iron ore (2,156,109 tons), and uranium.

Forest products include timber (rough sawn), eucalyptus oil, sandalwood oil, tan bark and yacca gum. Sea products include bêche-de-mer, oysters, pearls, pearl shell, tortoise shell and agar-agar.

CLIMATE. The northern third of the country lies within the torrid zone and the remainder within the south temperate zone. The coolest portion of the mainland (Victoria) is not unlike Spain and south Italy. The average temperature for Australia as a whole is 70°, and the northern coastal areas average 82°. Only in the center of the continent does the annual range of temperature exceed 30°. Large areas of the continent receive less than 10 inches of rain. The eastern highlands and Victoria are the best-watered regions.

Norfolk Island, under Commonwealth administration since 1914, lies about 800 miles east of New South Wales. It enjoys a delightful subtropical climate. Citrus fruits, bananas and coffee are grown.

PAPUA (British New Guinea)—Status: Territory under Australian administration.

Administrator: J. K. Murray.

Capital: Port Moresby (population 3,000).

Chief exports: rubber, gold.

Agricultural products: coconuts, rubber, copra.

Minerals: gold, silver.

Comprising the southeastern part of the island of New Guinea, with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade and adjoining groups, Papua was annexed by Queensland in 1883 and by the British Crown in 1888. It came under the control of the Australian Commonwealth in 1901 and became the Territory of Papua in 1906. Japan invaded Papua in early 1942, but with the capture of Buna in December, 1942, Australian control was restored.

In 1947 there were 2,000 Europeans in the territory. About 280,000 acres of land have been leased, chiefly by planters, and more than 62,000 acres are cultivated.

NEW GUINEA, Territory of—Status: U. N. trust territory.

Seat of administration: Port Moresby.

Administrator: J. K. Murray.

Chief export: gold.

Agricultural products: coconuts, cacao.

Minerals: gold, silver, platinum.

The northern section of eastern New Guinea (about 93,000 sq. mi.) was mandated in 1920 by the League of Nations to the government of the Commonwealth of Australia, together with the Bismarck archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland and adjacent islands), the Admiralty Islands with several outlying groups, and the northern Solomon Islands (Bougainville and Buka). It was placed under United

Nations trusteeship Dec. 13, 1946, but Australia continues to be the administering power. The administrator advises the governor general of Australia, who can legislate by ordinance. Indirect rule by native chiefs has been continued. Japanese troops occupied much of the territory in 1942-45.

FIJI—Status: Colony.

Governor: Sir Leslie Brian Freeston.

Capital: Suva (population 25,395).

Foreign trade (1948): exports, £7,789,512; imports, £5,944,834. Chief exports: sugar, gold.

Agricultural products: sugar (exports 1948: 149,494 long tons), copra, bananas, molasses.

Mineral: gold (1948: 105,712 oz.).

Fiji colony consists of an archipelago of from 200 to 250 islands in the South Pacific Ocean about 1,740 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia. The larger islands, including Viti Levu (4,053 sq. mi.) and Vanua Levu (2,130 sq. mi.) are mountainous and of volcanic origin. The archipelago was ceded to Great Britain by the native ruler in 1874.

The population (1948) included 123,995 Fijians and 129,761 British Indians. Importation of the latter to work the sugar plantations has led to important social and economic changes. There has been almost no intermarriage between Fijians and Indians, and considerable ill feeling has developed between them.

During World War II, the archipelago was an important air and naval station on the route from the U. S. west coast and Hawaii to Australia and New Zealand.

Fiji has a pleasant climate, with the temperature seldom leaving the 60°-90° range; rainfall is heavy in the southeastern three quarters of the archipelago, averaging 10-12 ft. annually, but is almost nil in the northwestern quarter.

NAURU—Status: U. N. trust territory.

This small island (8 sq. mi.), an important source of phosphate (exports 1946-47: 101,750 tons) was annexed by Germany in 1888 and was placed under joint Australian, New Zealand and British mandate after World War I. In 1947 it was placed under U. N. trusteeship, with the same three administering powers. It lies about 2,215 miles northeast of Sydney and to the northeast of the Solomon Islands.

New Zealand (Dominion)

Area: 103,416 square miles (104,242 including outlying and annexed islands).

Population (est. 1948): 1,861,714. (1936: European, 94.3%; Maori and half-caste, 5.2%; others [Chinese, Syrian, etc.], .5%).

Density per square mile: 17.8.

Governor General: Sir Bernard Freyberg.

Prime Minister: Peter Fraser.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Auckland (greater), 289,900 (seaport and naval

base); Wellington (greater), 186,100 (capital); Christchurch, 164,000 (cereals, stock raising); Dunedin City, 88,800 (textiles, meat freezing).

Monetary unit: New Zealand pound (£NZ).

Language: English.

Religions (census 1945): Church of England, 37.5%; Presbyterian, 23.4%; Roman Catholic, 13.4%; Methodist, 8.2%; Baptist, 1.7%; others, 15.8%.

HISTORY. New Zealand, about 1,250 miles east of Australia, consists of two main islands and a number of smaller outlying islands so scattered that they range from the tropical to the antarctic. The islands, which have approximately the area of Italy, were discovered and named New Zealand in 1642 by Abel Tasman, a Dutch navigator. Captain James Cook explored them in 1769 and after him came many other sailors, sealers, whalers and traders. English missionaries landed in 1814 but made slow progress. On Jan. 22, 1840, to head off a possible French move to claim New Zealand, Britain formally annexed it. The New Zealand Company was formed the same year.

New Zealand was granted self-government in 1852, a full parliamentary system and ministries in 1856 and dominion status on Sept. 26, 1907. Meanwhile from 1861 to 1871 there was fierce intermittent fighting with the native Maoris. Gold was first discovered in 1853.

New Zealand's Labour Party came to power in 1935 for the first time, with Michael J. Savage as Prime Minister. The party began a program of liberal economic and social measures and it was again successful in the 1938 elections.

When Savage died in 1940, he was succeeded by Peter Fraser, who formed a special war cabinet (New Zealand had joined Britain in the war against the Axis in September, 1939). In World War II, New Zealand troops fought in Egypt, Greece, Crete, North Africa, Sicily and Italy, and the islands served as a major base for U. S. troops in the Pacific war.

GOVERNMENT. New Zealand is a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The British Crown is represented by a Governor General named by the King after consultation with the New Zealand government. Parliament has two houses—the thirty-six-member Legislative Council named for seven years by the Governor General with the advice of the Cabinet; and the eighty-member House of Representatives, popularly elected for three years. The House elected on Nov. 27, 1946, had 42 Labour members and 38 National party members. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet chosen from the members of the majority party in the House and headed by the Prime Minister.

Military service was voluntary until July

22, 1940, when compulsory service was instituted. Service outside the Dominion, hitherto voluntary, also became obligatory during World War II. At full mobilization, New Zealand had 157,000 men in the armed forces and 124,000 in the Home Guard. Almost one-third of the whole male population of military age served overseas. The peacetime force is stabilized at 11,000 men. Naval forces include 2 cruisers, 4 corvettes and a number of mine sweepers.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. State education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. More than half the Maoris attend the regular public schools; the remainder attend missionary and native village schools. In 1946, there were 2,030 state elementary schools with 218,055 students, and 169 secondary schools with 39,533 students. University students in 1946 numbered 10,700. About 8 per cent of the national budget is expended on education.

New Zealand's advanced social security system, financed principally by a 5 per cent tax on wages, salaries and firm incomes, gives benefits for old age, sickness, unemployment, maternity and hospitalization, widows, orphans, poor families and chronic invalids. The Dominion's death rate is among the world's lowest.

Primarily a grazing country, New Zealand is one of the world's largest exporters of mutton, lamb, wool, butter and cheese. In 1948, livestock included 32,483,138 sheep, 4,716,287 cattle and 548,177 hogs. Wool production for 1947-48 was 161,600 long tons (greasy). Scientific dairy management is well advanced. In 1948, New Zealand had 20,102,914 acres under cultivation, 90 per cent in sown grasses. Outside of grass, the chief crop is wheat—121,580 long tons in 1947-48. Others are oats, barley, potatoes, onions, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. Meat production in 1946-47 was 627,000 short tons; butter, 160,895 tons; and cheese 102,365 tons. Gross agricultural income in 1946-47 was £NZ113,400,000.

In 1946-47 there were 7,642 factories, with 134,435 workers and output valued at £NZ216,606,182. The chief industries are freezing of meat and making of butter, cheese and condensed milk. Others of major importance are electricity generation, saw milling and clothing manufacture.

Trade statistics for three years (in millions of New Zealand pounds) are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	57.1	129.4	147.8
Imports	55.5	128.7	128.2

In 1948, New Zealand's leading customers, by value, were Britain, 73.0 per cent; France, 5.6 per cent; and the U. S., 4.5 per cent. The chief suppliers were Britain, 52.3 per cent; Australia, 11.1 per cent; and

the U. S., 10.8 per cent. Leading exports were wool, 30.5 per cent; butter, 22.8 per cent; and frozen meat, 19.3 per cent.

The merchant marine on Dec. 31, 1948, had 473 vessels of 194,437 gross tons. Government-owned railway mileage in 1948 was 3,526, and the mileage of formed roads in 1947 was 53,767.

Governmental revenue for 1947-48 was estimated at £NZ108,860,000 and expenditure at £NZ105,516,000. Revenue from the social security fund was estimated at £NZ39,727,000 and expenditure at £NZ40,039,000. The public debt on March 31, 1948 was £NZ631,614,316 (including £NZ32,738,886 on which interest payments have been suspended since 1931). A member of the sterling bloc, New Zealand had overseas funds amounting to £84,938,245 on March 31, 1947.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. New Zealand's two main components are North Island and South Island, separated by Cook Strait, which varies from sixteen to 190 miles in width. North Island (44,281 sq. mi.) is 515 miles long and volcanic in its south central part. It contains many hot springs and beautiful geysers. In the southern part of North Island is Lake Taupo (238 sq. mi.), in the center of a pumice-covered plateau.

South Island (58,093 sq. mi.) has the Southern Alps along its west coast, with Mt. Cook (12,349 feet) the highest point in New Zealand.

Principal minerals are coal (1948: 2,782,000 long tons), gold (1947: 112,260 ounces) and silver (1947: 221,984 ounces). Other minerals of importance include tungsten, pumice, silica sand, asbestos, scheelite, iron ore and phosphate. About 20 per cent of the total area is forested; 324,473,000 board feet of lumber were cut in 1942.

Flounder, snapper and tarakihi account for 75 per cent of New Zealand's fishery industry. There also are extensive oyster beds. The once important whaling industry declined sharply with development of pelagic whaling.

Numerous rushing streams give New Zealand a great volume of hydroelectric power. South Island has available about 4,000,000 horsepower, and North Island 800,000. About 95 per cent of the population has access to power.

The ocean tempers New Zealand's climate, which otherwise might have great variation. The range of mean temperatures is small (at Auckland, 66.3° in January, 51.2° in July; at Wellington, 60.9° in January, 47.2° in July). Rainfall is moderate except on the western slope of the Southern Alps; it averages 45.3 inches annually at Auckland and 47.5 inches at Wellington and is heaviest in winter.

DEPENDENCIES. The Auckland Islands (234 sq. mi.) and Campbell Island (44 sq.

mi.) are the principal outlying islands, which have a total area of 307 square miles. They are included within the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847. The Aucklands and Campbell are uninhabited. Six hundred miles north of the Aucklands are the volcanic Kermadec Islands (13 sq. mi.), annexed in 1887.

In Polynesia a number of inhabited islands were brought under New Zealand's control in 1901. Rarotonga and Mangaia in the Cook group total 84 square miles. Niue (or Savage Island) (115 sq. mi.) is the largest island outside the Cook group. New Zealand also administers the Ross Dependency, an antarctic region claimed by Great Britain in 1923, and the Union (or Tokelau) Islands, transferred in 1925 from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony.

WESTERN SAMOA—Status: U. N. Trust Territory.

Administrator: F. W. Voelcker.

Capital: Apia (population 10,000).

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £1,351,770; imports, £923,733.

Principal products: copra, cacao, bananas, tropical fruits, rubber.

The former German Samoan Islands were occupied by New Zealand troops in the opening weeks of World War I and were mandated to New Zealand by the League of Nations in 1920 as the Territory of Western Samoa. They came under U. N. trusteeship in 1947, with New Zealand continuing as the administering authority. The administrator is assisted by a legislature with a Samoan majority and a consultative Native Council. There are 9 islands, of which the largest and most populous are Savaii (703 sq. mi.) and Upolu (430 sq. mi.). They are largely mountainous but fertile. The inhabitants are Polynesian Christians.

Pacific Islands

High Commissioner in Western Pacific: Sir Leslie Brian Freeston.

Island groups in the Pacific administered by the British High Commissioner in the Western Pacific include (1) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, (2) British Solomon Islands, (3) Tonga, (4) Pitcairn Island, and (5) New Hebrides Condominium (see French Overseas Territories). The High Commissioner has headquarters at Suva, Fiji.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS—Status: Colony.

The islands in these groups (including the Gilbert group; the Ellice group; Ocean Island [the seat of administration], Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands; and the Phoenix group) were proclaimed a British protectorate in 1892 and annexed as a colony in 1915. The most important product is high-grade phosphate, produced on Ocean Island.

Ownership of Canton and Enderbury islands in the Phoenix group was long in dispute between Great Britain and the United States until 1939, when an agreement for "use in common" was reached by the two governments. Several of the Gilbert Islands were occupied by Japanese forces in World War II, and Tarawa was the scene of one of the fiercest battles in U. S. Marine Corps history in Nov., 1943, when it was retaken from the Japanese.

SOLOMON ISLANDS—Status: Protectorate.

This British protectorate, lying east of New Guinea, includes the islands of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, New Georgia, Santa Isabel, Choiseul and numerous smaller islands. Bougainville, one of the group, is under Australian mandate. The islands, which came under British protection late in the 19th century, were the scene of several important U. S. naval and military victories during World War II. There are no native states, and administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner assisted by a nominated Advisory Council. The most important products are copra, coconuts and rubber.

TONGA (FRIENDLY ISLANDS)—Status: Protected state.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, £842,128; imports, £688,444.

This native Polynesian kingdom in the Pacific came under British protection through the Anglo-German agreement of November 14, 1899. The native queen is advised by a British Agent; the 22-member native Legislative Council is partly elected and partly nominated. The only important products are copra and bananas.

PITCAIRN ISLAND—Status: Colony.

Located in the South Pacific, about midway between Australia and South America, Pitcairn has an area of 2 square miles. It was settled in 1790 by British mutineers from the ship "Bounty," commanded by Capt. Bligh. Overpopulation forced removal of the settlement to Norfolk Island in 1856, but about 40 soon returned. The island is governed by an elected council headed by a chief magistrate. The population in 1944 was 86.

Bulgaria (Republic)

(Blgariya)

Area: 42,741 square miles (including Southern Dobruja).

Population (census 1946): 7,020,863 (1934: Bulgarian, 86.7%; Turkish, 10.1%; Gypsy, 1.3%; others, 1.9%).

Density per square mile: 164.2.

Chief of State: Mincho Neychev.

Premier: Vassil Kolarov.

Principal cities (census 1946): Sofia, 434,888 (capital, railroad center); Philippopolis (Plovdiv), 125,440 (commercial

center); Varna, 77,792 (Black Sea port); Ruschuk, 53,420 (chief Danube port); Burgas, 43,684 (Black Sea port).

Monetary unit: Lev.

Languages: Bulgarian, Turkish.

Religions: Greek Orthodox, 84.4%; Mohammedan, 13.5%; Jewish, .8%; Roman Catholic, .8%; others, .5%.

HISTORY. Bulgaria, with a strife-ridden political past, is an agrarian country about the size of Virginia. It sided timidly with Germany in World Wars I and II, hoping to win territory. It lost in both wars.

The first Bulgarians, a tribe of wild horsemen akin to the Huns, crossed the Danube from the north in A.D. 679, and took the province of Moesia from the Roman Empire. They adopted a Slav dialect and Slavic customs and twice conquered most of the Balkan peninsula between 893 and 1280. After the Serbs subjected their kingdom in 1330, the Bulgars gradually fell prey to the Turks, and from 1396 to 1878, Bulgaria was a Turkish province. In 1878, after the Turks had ruthlessly suppressed a Bulgar revolt, Russia forced Turkey to give the country its independence; but the European powers, fearing that Bulgaria might become a Russian dependency, intervened. By the Treaty of Berlin (July, 1878), Bulgaria became autonomous under Turkish sovereignty, with the province of Eastern Rumelia under a Christian governor.

In 1887 Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was elected ruler; on Oct. 5, 1908, he declared Bulgaria (and Rumelia) an independent kingdom and was proclaimed Tsar.

In the First Balkan War (1912-13), Bulgaria joined its neighbor states and defeated Turkey; then it bickered with Serbia and Greece over division of Macedonia and was defeated by them in the Second Balkan War, which lasted one month—June-July, 1913.

Still coveting Macedonia, Bulgaria joined Germany in World War I and lost. On Oct. 3, 1918, Tsar Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his son, who became Tsar Boris III. The Treaty of Neuilly the next year disarmed Bulgaria, reduced it to its 1878 size, and levied a heavy indemnity. Internal disorder, underground intrigue and Agrarian-Communist agitation marked the next fifteen years.

Boris assumed dictatorial powers in 1934-35. When Hitler awarded his nation Southern Dobruja, taken from Rumania in 1940, the weak but land-hungry Boris joined the Nazis in war the next year and occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece. Later, with the fortunes of war swinging inexorably against them, the Germans tried to force Boris to send his troops against the Russians. Boris resisted and died under mysterious circumstances on Aug. 28, 1943.

Simeon II, infant son of Boris, became

nominal ruler under a regency. Three days after Russia declared war on Bulgaria on Sept. 5, 1944, Bulgaria declared war on Germany. Russian troops streamed in the next day, and under an informal armistice a coalition "Fatherland Front" cabinet was set up under Kimon Georgiev.

The Fatherland Front regime represented the Communist, Zveno, Agrarian and Social Democratic parties, but real power was in the hands of the Communists, who had active Soviet support and were ably led by Georgi Dimitrov, veteran party leader and former secretary-general of the Comintern.

This Government initiated extensive social and economic reforms, instituted a ruthless purge of war criminals and suppressed all political groups which failed to subscribe to its policies. The elections of Nov. 18, 1945, and Oct. 27, 1946, were conducted in typical Communist manner, with the Fatherland Front securing overwhelming majorities, according to official figures.

After the plebiscite of Sept. 8, 1946, which resulted in overthrow of the monarchy, and the Oct. 27 elections, the Communists quickly moved to take over the Government officially and to reduce the political opposition to complete impotence. Dimitrov replaced Georgiev as Premier on Nov. 22, 1946.

During the next years, Bulgaria continued to strengthen its ties with its Balkan neighbors back of the "iron curtain." Some indication of trouble in its relations with the U.S.S.R. arose, however, when Moscow snubbed Dimitrov's proposal to create an East European union; he died July 2, 1949, while on a leave of absence in the U.S.S.R. Vassil Kolarov was elected premier on July 20.

Externally, in 1948 and 1949, Bulgaria sided with the Soviet Union in its conflict with the Tito regime in Yugoslavia and continued to give aid to Communist rebels in Greece. A five-year plan was launched in 1949.

GOVERNMENT. The constitution of Dec. 4, 1947, modeled after that of the Soviet Union, provides that the unicameral National Assembly is "the supreme organ of the State." The Assembly elects a 15-member presidium, the president of which is the nominal chief of state. Governmental administration is carried on by the premier and his cabinet, who are responsible to the Assembly. On Feb. 4, 1948, the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front was declared the only official party.

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. Under the treaty which took effect Sept. 15, 1947, Bulgaria's boundaries are those which existed Jan. 1, 1941, thus including Southern Dobruja. Bulgaria was to pay reparations in the amount of \$45,000,000 to Greece and \$25,000,000 to Yugoslavia and was to make compensation for damage to Allied prop-

erty in Bulgaria at the rate of 75 per cent of the cost of replacement.

DEFENSE. The 1947 treaty fixed the strength of the armed forces as follows: army 55,000; anti-aircraft artillery 1,800; navy 3,500; and air force 5,200 men and 90 aircraft, none of them bombers. The army was purged of all anti-Communist officers late in 1946 and has been reorganized along Soviet lines.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Though elementary education is compulsory and free between 7 and 14, the rate of illiteracy is relatively high. Schools in 1947 included approximately 550 kindergartens, 5,800 primary schools and 2,000 high schools. The University of Sofia and three new provincial universities had an estimated enrollment of 50,000.

Most of the population is Greek Orthodox. Clergy of all faiths are paid by the state. The national language, Bulgarian, is closely related to Russian; both employ the Cyrillic alphabet.

Bulgaria is predominantly agrarian, with 80 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture. Because of the mountainous character of the country, however, only about 43 per cent of the land is tilled or used for pasture. Most landholdings are small, and primitive methods of cultivation predominate. More than half the cultivated area is devoted to cereals, including wheat (production in 1947: 912,200 metric tons), corn, barley, oats and rye. Other crops are tobacco (1947: 47,800 tons), alfalfa, cotton, flax, potatoes and sugar. There are extensive vineyards in the southern valleys. Production of silkworm cocoons is highly developed. In 1947 Bulgaria had 549,000 horses, 1,711,000 cattle, 8,784,000 sheep, 1,069,000 goats, and 1,028,000 hogs.

Industries of Bulgaria are of minor importance and with three exceptions—preparation of tobacco leaf, distillation of attar of roses, and flour milling—are confined to domestic markets. All industries of any importance have been nationalized.

Foreign trade necessarily consists of the exchange of agricultural products for cheap manufactures. Statistics, in billions of leva, are as follows:

	1939	1946	1947
Exports	6.07	14.94	24.53
Imports	5.20	17.51	21.42

Leading customers, by value (1947), were U.S.S.R., 52.0 per cent and Czechoslovakia, 19.0 per cent. Leading export was tobacco, 80.0 per cent. Leading sources of imports were U.S.S.R., 61.0 per cent and Czechoslovakia, 16.0 per cent.

Although the Danube is navigable along the northern border, only a comparatively small percentage of prewar Danube ship tonnage was Bulgarian. Railroad mileage,

all nationalized, totaled 2,402 in 1945; highway mileage was 13,870.

Government revenues and expenditures for the year 1949 were estimated to balance at 151,980,000,000 leva.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Two mountain ranges and two great valleys mark Bulgaria's topography. The Balkan belt crosses the center of the country, almost due east-west, rising to a height of 7,800 feet. The Rhodope range breaks off from the Balkans in the west, curves and then straightens out to run nearly parallel along the southern border. Between the two ranges is the valley of the Maritsa, Bulgaria's principal river. Between the Balkan range and the Danube, which forms most of the northern boundary with Rumania, is the Danubian tableland, traversed by several short rivers. Southern Dobruja, a fertile region of 2,900 square miles below the Danube delta, is an area of low hills, fens and sandy steppes.

Soft coal is Bulgaria's principal mineral; production in 1947 was estimated at 4,044,000 metric tons. Other mineral products include aluminum and rock salt; uranium deposits have been reported.

About 30 per cent of the country is forested, but a large part is unproductive scrub, and most of the valuable woods are virtually inaccessible. Wood imports usually exceed exports.

Bulgaria's climate is characterized by cold winters and warm summers approaching the subtropical in the south. Rain and snowfall average twenty to forty inches a year. Temperatures at Sofia average 28° in January and 69° in July.

Burma (Republic)

Area: 261,749 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 18,000,000 (1941: Burmans, 60%; Shans, 7%; Chins, 2%; Kachins, 1%; Indians, 6%; Chinese, 1%; Indo-Burmans, 1%; others, 22%).

Density per square mile: 68.8.

President: The Sawbwa of Yawnghwe (provisional).

Premier: Thakin Nu.

Principal cities (est. 1942): Rangoon, 501,219 (capital, chief port), Mandalay, 150,000 (river port, upper Burma), Moulmein, 70,000 (seaport); (census 1931) Bassein, 45,662 (river port).

Monetary unit: Burmese rupee.

Languages: Burmese, English.

Religions (1931): Buddhist, 84.3%; Animist, 5.2%; Mohammedan, 4%; Hindu, 4%; Christian, 2.3%; others, .2%.

HISTORY. Lying on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal between India, China and Siam, the Union of Burma came into existence as an independent state on Jan. 4, 1948. In mid-1949 the new republic was still holding its own with difficulty against attacks on the one hand by Communist rebels seeking its overthrow and on the

other by Karen insurgents seeking wider territorial autonomy.

In 1612 the British East India Company sent agents to Burma, and in the 17th and 18th centuries the Burmese stoutly resisted the efforts of British, Dutch and Portuguese traders to establish posts on the Bay of Bengal. Actual British rule dated from 1826, and in 1886 British troops forced the annexation of all Burma to India. On April 1, 1937, the British separated Burma from India and set it up as a Crown colony with its own legislature and a British governor.

For hundreds of years a battlefield of petty princes, Burma became a key battleground in World War II largely because the 800-mile Burma Road was the Allies' vital supply line to China. The Japanese invaded the country in Dec., 1941, and by May, 1942, had occupied most of it, cutting the road. In Aug., 1942, the Japanese set up a puppet government under Dr. Ba Maw.

After one of the most difficult campaigns of the war, Allied forces liberated most of Burma prior to the Japanese surrender on Aug. 14, 1945. Civil government was resumed in Oct., 1945, but the native nationalist feeling continued strong.

An agreement with Britain signed on Jan. 27, 1947, gave the Burmese an opportunity to determine their future form of government. The leftist Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League secured a majority in the Constituent Assembly elections held April 9, 1947, and the Assembly voted on June 17, 1947, to declare Burma a republic. The interim Premier, U Aung San, was assassinated July 19, 1947, and was succeeded by Thakin Nu.

The Burma Independence Act, enacted Dec. 10, 1947, provided for the transfer of power in accordance with the provisions of the earlier Anglo-Burmese treaty signed at London Oct. 17, 1947. On Jan. 4, 1948, the Burmese formally gained full political control.

GOVERNMENT. The constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly Sept. 24, 1947, provides for a government headed by the president, who is elected by the two houses of parliament—the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Nationalities—meeting in joint session. The president appoints the premier on nomination of the Chamber of Deputies; the cabinet must enjoy the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies. Four frontier areas—the Shan, Kachin and Karen states, and the Chin special division—are constituent parts of the Union but enjoy some autonomy.

The constitution contemplates a form of state socialism, with the operation of all public utilities and the exploitation of all natural resources to come eventually under state control.

The 1947 treaty permits Britain to main-

tain military training missions in Burma until 1950.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Burma had 2,781 state and recognized schools in 1945-46, with enrollment of 229,317. In addition, almost every hamlet has a Buddhist school where tuition is free. Because of the many monastic schools, the percentage of wholly illiterate men is small. There is a university at Rangoon, with 2,000 students in 1947.

The natives in general are Mongolian; the Burmese are the most advanced. British Indians, settled in the delta region, supply most of the coolie labor, while the Chinese constitute the artisan and merchant class. Buddhism, the national religion, profoundly affects the national character; every village has its temple.

Burma is essentially agricultural, with crop growing concentrated in the delta and river valleys. It is a leading producer of rice, the staple food, which occupies two-thirds of the cultivated area. Output in 1947-48 was 5,510,700 long tons. Crops grown in the dry zone in upper Burma include millet, cotton, groundnuts and sesame. Other crops include tobacco, fruit, vegetables and cereals. About 1½ million acres are under irrigation. The number of rubber plantations has increased. The principal domestic animals are water buffalo (716,867 in 1948), used as a beast of burden in the delta, and small humped oxen, which predominate in other areas. Cattle, including oxen, totaled 4,479,968 in 1948.

Leading industries include silk weaving and dyeing, rice husking, oil refining and wood carving.

The whole Burmese economy was disrupted during the Japanese occupation, and rehabilitation has made slow progress, hampered by lack of heavy material, consumer's goods and transport, and in some areas by extreme lawlessness and rebellion.

Exports in 1946-47 totaled 455,183,000 Burmese rupees and imports Rs.458,400,000. Rice accounted for approximately two-fifths of the exports; others were lead, tin, petroleum, other minerals. More than one-third of the export trade and half the import trade were with India.

Revenue in 1948-49 was estimated at Rs.520,784,000 and expenditure at Rs.621,698,000, but it was estimated that the deficit might be as high as Rs.300,000,000.

The principal commercial arteries are the Irrawaddy, navigable for 900 miles to Bhamo, and its tributaries. Regular steamer service is maintained to Bhamo. Railways designed to supplement river transport totaled 1,740 miles in 1948, all state-owned. There are no rail connections with India or any other country. The length of improved roads was 8,914 miles in 1948. In addition, the Burma Road con-

nects Lashio, a rail terminus in northern Burma, with Kunming, China.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Slightly smaller than Texas, Burma is divided into three natural regions: the Arakan Yoma, a long, narrow mountain range forming the barrier between Burma and India; the Shan Plateau in the east, extending southward into Tenasserim; and the Central Basin running down to the flat, fertile delta of the Irrawaddy in the south. This delta contains a network of inter-communicating canals and nine principal mouths.

Mineral resources are considerable but, in many cases, undeveloped. Production by the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., in 1939, was 7,396,000 barrels, but had dropped to approximately 1,000,000 barrels by 1944. Other minerals include lead, silver, tin, zinc, nickel, cobalt, copper, gold, iron ore, molybdenum, coal, uranium (reported), rubies, sapphires and jade. Postwar recovery has been slow.

More than half of Burma is forested, with government reserves totaling 31,637 square miles. Teak, valuable for naval construction, is the main timber product. Its cutting is strictly controlled. Fisheries are exploited both along the coast and inland.

Burma forms part of the Asiatic monsoon region, but its climate is modified by the topography. There are three seasons: (1) cool and rainless (November through February); (2) hot and rainless (March through May) and (3) rainy (June through October). At Rangoon the annual temperature range is only 10°; at Mandalay, about 20°. Annual rainfall at Rangoon is about 100 inches; at Mandalay, 33.4 inches.

Chile (Republic)

(República de Chile)

Area: 290,085 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 5,620,869 (est. 1938: white, 30%; mestizo, 65%; Indian, 5%).

Density per square mile: 19.4.

President: Gabriel González Videla.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Santiago, 1,115,104 (capital); (1946): Valparaíso, 259,995 (port); Concepción, 85,813 (farming center); Viña del Mar, 80,013 (resort center); Talca, 56,735 (farming center).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Chile has had a relatively tranquil history amid South America's long record of revolution and strife, but it has suffered repeated labor disturbances in recent years.

Europeans first arrived in 1536, when Diego de Almagro, an associate of Pizarro, led an unsuccessful invasion from Peru. Five years later another Spaniard, Pedro de

Valdivia, founded Santiago. On Sept. 18, 1810, Chile rebelled against Spanish rule, but independence was not won completely until 1818, when Bernardo O'Higgins and José de San Martín finally crushed the Spanish armies.

Chile, which has never lost a war, fought with Bolivia and Peru in 1879-83 and won the province of Antofagasta, Bolivia's only outlet to the Pacific, as well as extensive areas from Peru. In World War I, Chile was neutral. The overthrow in 1931 of Colonel Carlos Ibáñez, who had seized power in 1927, was followed by a brief chaotic period in which seven presidents tumbled in and out of office, but Dr. Arturo Alessandri (1932-38) did much to restore Chile's political and economic order.

Pedro Aguirre Cerda, victor in the 1938 elections, initiated an extensive socialist program before his death on Nov. 25, 1941. The term of Juan Antonio Ríos, elected as Radical candidate of the Popular Front in 1942, was marked by political dissension and labor difficulties. Under both external and internal pressure, the latter notably from its strong Communist party, Chile finally broke relations with the Axis on Jan. 20, 1943, but did not declare war on Japan until Feb. 14, 1945.

Ríos died June 27, 1946. Following a special election, Gabriel González Videla, candidate of a leftist-center coalition, became president on Nov. 3, 1946. His administration was plagued by recurrent labor disputes, some of which were said to be Communist-inspired. He pursued a strong anti-Communist policy, and in the March, 1949 elections, the Government coalition secured majorities in both chambers.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. The nation elects a president every six years, a Senate of forty-five members every eight years (one half renewable every four years) and a Chamber of Deputies of 147 members every four years. The president is assisted by a cabinet responsible to him but subject to impeachment by Congress, which also may override a presidential veto by two-thirds vote. All literate male citizens over twenty-one may vote in elections.

Military service is compulsory, beginning at twenty with an initial training period of nine months, after which a civilian is on reserve until the age of forty-five. In 1948 the army was unofficially estimated at 25,000. The navy, normally 10,000 men strong, had in 1949 one old battleship of 28,000 tons, one old cruiser, six destroyers, seven submarines and two coast defense craft. The air force, with 200 planes and 3,000 men in 1940, expanded during World War II.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education, free and compulsory between 7 and 15, is directed by the central government. In 1943, illiteracy was estimated at

24 per cent, third lowest in Latin America. School enrollment in 1947 was about 600,000. There are five universities, including the State University of Chile. About 20 per cent of the budget is devoted to education.

The base of the white population is Spanish, although there are some German, English, Irish and Scotch. Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion, but church and state were separated in 1925.

Chilean agriculture is mostly confined to the temperate central valley, similar to that of California. The available productive land is extremely limited, and most of it must be irrigated. Wheat (1948; 1,071,216 metric tons) is the leading crop, followed by potatoes, oats, barley, corn, string beans and fruits. Grapes, next to wheat in acreage, produced 85,300,000 gallons of wine in 1948. Feudal-type estates, averaging 2,500 acres, predominate. Cattle in 1948 totaled 2,312,222 and sheep (1946) 5,900,000.

The livestock industry does not supply local needs, but wool is used in Chilean textile mills, and wool and hides are exported.

Foreign trade (in millions of U. S. dollars):

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	131	277	330
Imports	103	266	269

In 1948 the U. S. took 53 per cent of the exports by value and Britain 8 per cent. The U. S. supplied 42 per cent of the imports, Peru 13 per cent and Argentina 10 per cent. Copper comprised 43 per cent of the exports and nitrate 11 per cent. Leading imports are petroleum, raw sugar, textiles, industrial machinery, transportation material and paints and chemicals.

Although Chile dreams of great industrial development and has all the necessary raw materials except high-grade coal and tin, progress continues slowly. Except for mineral processing, most manufacturing is of low-priced consumer's goods, particularly textiles. A steel industry was established in 1946.

Highway mileage totaled approximately 31,250 in 1947, about a third improved. Rail mileage was 5,434, partly electrified. Civil aviation is highly developed in the interior, and several international lines serve the country. The merchant marine has more than 100 vessels.

Deficit financing was a problem for many years, but budget surpluses were achieved in 1947 and 1948, actual revenue in the latter year being 14,379,000,000 pesos and expenditure 13,027,000,000 pesos. At the beginning of 1947, the national debt was 14,586,000,000 pesos.

The basis of the country's economy is its mineral resources in the northern desert provinces of Atacama, Antofagasta and

Tarapacá, where the only natural nitrate in the world is found. Some 60 per cent of the world's iodine is obtained as a by-product of nitrate processing. Chile's world monopoly in nitrate, however, declined in importance with development of the synthetic product.

The world's largest copper reserve, estimated at 134 billion pounds, is in Chile, and also more than 900 million tons of high grade iron ore. The reserve of Chilean coal, noted for quantity rather than quality, exceeds two billion tons.

Mineral production in 1948 was as follows: coal, 2,234,058 metric tons; copper, 444,949 metric tons; iron ore, 2,710,941 metric tons; gold, 164,254 troy ounces; silver, 861,941 troy ounces; manganese ore, 19,352 metric tons; mercury (1947), 19.4 metric tons. Nitrate production (1948) was 1,786,737 metric tons. Cobalt, zinc, tungsten and molybdenum also are produced, and deposits of uranium have been reported. Oil was first produced in Tierra del Fuego in Dec., 1945.

Forests, estimated to cover 35 million acres in the southern provinces, yield a variety of commercial wood, including conifer, laurel and magnolia. Fishery products include cod, eel, oysters, sawfish, sardines and tuna. Whale-oil production in 1946 was 3,300 short tons.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. A narrow, mountainous land, Chile is 2,661 miles in length, and varies from 46 to 250 miles in width; one-third of its area is covered by the towering ranges of the Andes. In the north is the mineral-rich Atacama Desert, between the coast mountains and the Andes. In the center is a 700-mile-long valley, thickly populated, between the Andes and the coastal plateau. In the south, the Andes border on the ocean.

At the southern tip of Chile's mainland is Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in the world, and beyond that lies the Strait of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego, an island divided between Chile and Argentina. The Juan Fernández Islands, in the South Pacific about 400 miles west of the mainland, and Easter Island, about 2,000 miles west, are Chilean possessions.

Chile's short rivers are useful only for irrigation and as sources of electric power. The country has many ports but few good harbors, and most of the tonnage must be handled by lighters.

In Chile's extreme north the days are hot, the nights warm on the coast and cool in the interior. Central Chile's climate is comparable to that of southern California, and southward in the lake regions the climate is similar to that of the U. S. Pacific Northwest. In the extreme south, fogs and storms keep the mean temperature low. Santiago has extreme recorded temperature ranges of 25° and 96°. Snow is rare.

China (Republic)

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo)

Area: 3,858,900 square miles.*

Population (est. 1948): 463,493,418.*

Density per square mile: 120.1.*

President (acting): Li Tsung-jen.

Premier: Yen Hsi-shan.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Shanghai, 4,630,385 (chief port, industrial and financial center); Peiping (Peking), 1,772,840 (political, educational center); Tientsin, 1,772,840 (commercial center); Canton (1945), 1,115,000 (nominal capital, 1949); Chungking, 1,002,787†; Nanking, 1,113,920 (former Nationalist capital).

Monetary unit: Chinese dollar.

Language: Chinese.

Religions: Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammedanism, Christianity.

* Including Province of Formosa (Taiwan), Manchuria and Tibet; excluding Outer Mongolia. † Est. 1946.

HISTORY. China, second in size and first in population among the countries of the world, was the first victim of the aggressions that led to World War II. Japan seized Manchuria in 1931-32 and invaded China proper in 1937. In the years that followed, China suffered untold destruction and lost millions of lives through military action or starvation.

China was not only fighting a powerful external enemy; it was also torn by internal dissensions between the Chiang Kai-shek government and the Communists of the north. When 1945 finally brought victory over Japan, China still suffered cruelly. The war's wake brought on new famines and a renewal of the old internal struggle, and by late 1949 the occupation of all China by Communist forces seemed to be only a matter of time.

China is ancient and wise, but backward. Its recorded history is among the world's oldest. By 2000 B.C., Chinese were living in the Hwang Ho basin, and they had achieved an advanced stage of civilization by 1200 B.C. The great philosophers, Lao-tse, Confucius, Mo Ti and Mencius lived during the Chou dynasty (about 1122 to 249 B.C.). The warring feudal states were first united under Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti, during whose reign (246-210 B.C.) work was begun on the Great Wall. Under the Han dynasty (206 B.C. to A.D. 220) China prospered and opened trade with the West.

The T'ang dynasty (618-907) has often been called the golden age of Chinese history. Painting, sculpture and poetry flourished under royal patronage, and printing made its earliest known appearance.

The Mings, last of the native rulers (1368-1644), overthrew the Mongol or Yuan dynasty (1280-1368) established by Kublai Khan, whose dominions extended into eastern Europe. The weakening Mings in turn were overthrown in 1644 by invaders from the north, the Manchus.

The Chinese closely restricted foreign activities, and by the end of the 18th century only Canton (and the Portuguese port of Macao) were open to European merchants. Following the Anglo-Chinese war of 1839-42, however, several treaty ports were opened and Hong Kong was ceded to Britain. Treaties signed after further hostilities (1856-60) weakened Chinese sovereignty and removed foreigners from Chinese jurisdiction. The disastrous Chinese-Japanese War of 1894-95 was followed by a scramble for Chinese leases and concessions by European powers which resulted in the nationalist Boxer Rebellion (1900), suppressed by an international force.

The death of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi in 1908 and the accession of the infant emperor Hsian T'ung (Pu-Yi) were followed by a nation-wide rebellion led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who became first President of the Provisional Chinese Republic in 1911. The Manchus abdicated on Feb. 12, 1912. Dr. Sun resigned in favor of Yuan Shih-k'ai, who suppressed the republicans but was forced by a serious rising in 1915-16 to abandon his intention of declaring himself Emperor. Yuan's death in June, 1916, was followed by years of civil war between rival militarists and Dr. Sun's republicans. The death in 1925 of Dr. Sun, who had controlled only the Canton area in opposition to the recognized regime, was followed by a revival of the Kuomintang party, which practically deified him. Nationalist forces, led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and advised originally by Communist experts, soon occupied most of China, setting up a Kuomintang regime in 1928. Internal strife continued, however, and Chiang broke with the Communists.

An alleged explosion on the South Manchurian Railway on Sept. 18, 1931, brought invasion of Manchuria by Japanese forces, who installed the last Manchu emperor, Henry Pu-Yi, as nominal ruler of the puppet state of "Manchukuo." Japanese efforts to take China's northern provinces in July, 1937, were resisted by Chiang Kai-shek, who meanwhile had succeeded in uniting most of China behind him. Within two years, however, Japan seized most of the ports and railways. The Kuomintang government retreated first to Hankow and then to Chungking, while in "Occupied China" the Japanese set up a puppet government at Nanking headed by Wang Ching-wei. In 1943 Chiang became political as well as military leader of "Free China."

When the Japanese surrendered in 1945, a treaty was signed with the Soviet Union providing for Soviet withdrawal from Manchuria, joint Chinese-Soviet control of Manchurian railways for 30 years, a joint Chinese-Soviet naval base at Port Arthur and a free port at Dairen. (The latter two provisions have been ignored by the

U.S.S.R.). The surrender touched off a race between Nationalist and Communist forces for control of important centers in North China and Manchuria. Agreement was reached for the establishment of a Political Consultative Council representing all groups on Oct. 10, 1945, but fighting broke out again early in 1946 with the Communists controlling northern and central Manchuria and northern China.

The civil war continued without decisive results until late 1948, when the Communists loosed new drives, which by Oct., 1949, had brought almost half of China under their control, including all of Manchuria, north China, Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai and most of southeastern China. Their advances were accompanied by increasing military and political chaos in Nationalist China.

Meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek on Nov. 15, 1948, convened a National Assembly, representing all groups, to draft a constitution. This instrument, democratic in nature, was approved on Dec. 25, 1946, and took effect a year later.

The National Assembly elected in Nov., 1947, under the constitution's provisions convened on March 29, 1948, and named Chiang Kai-shek first president. The vice presidency went to Gen. Li Tsung-jen, a liberal Kuomintang critic. Chiang took office May 20, 1948, and appointed Dr. Wong Wen-hao, one of China's leading scientists, to the premiership. Wong was followed on Nov. 26 by Sun Fo; on Mar. 12, 1949, by Gen. Ho Ying-chin; and on June 3 by Marshal Yen Hsi-shan. Chiang resigned as president on Jan. 21, 1949, and was succeeded by Li Tsung-jen as acting president.

GOVERNMENT. Under China's new Constitution, the highest state organ is the National Assembly, which meets once each three years and is the "sovereign organ of the people." Its members are elected for 6-year terms on the basis of territorial and professional representation. The Assembly elects the President and Vice President of the Republic for 6-year terms. The organs of government are five in number—the Executive Yüan (cabinet), whose members, headed by the Premier, are appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Legislative Yüan; the Legislative Yüan, which exercises legislative functions when the Assembly is not in session and has ultimate control over the cabinet; the Control Yüan, broadly corresponding to an "upper house," which has general supervisory and censorial functions; the Judicial Yüan, the highest court of justice; and the Examination Yüan, which controls civil service.

All citizens of 20 and over have the right to vote. The Kuomintang party continues to be the dominant group in the national government.

On Sept. 18, 1949, the Communists announced completion of plans for formation of a Central People's government for all China. Important Communist leaders in 1949 were Mao Tse-tung, the party leader; Gen. Chu Teh, armed forces commander; and Gen. Chou En-lai, in charge of foreign affairs.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory; the initial training period is one or two years. The President is supreme commander of all forces. According to an official tabulation in 1947, the national army numbered 4,557,362, of whom only about 1,500,000 were combat effectives. By 1949, much of the latter force had been decimated by Communist attacks. The small air force had about 550 planes. The navy in 1949 had several destroyers and more than 200 smaller vessels. About 80 per cent of the national budget was tabbed for military purposes.

The Communist armies number about 3,000,000 in organized units. They are equipped with considerable captured Japanese matériel.

EDUCATION. Recent years have seen marked progress toward mass education. There were, in 1948, about 200 institutions of higher learning with an enrollment of 148,000; in 1947 there were 790,617 primary schools with 23,813,705 pupils and 5,892 secondary schools with 1,878,523 students. Education is nominally compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12. The mass education and literacy movement has been accompanied by the replacement of the old classical or "dead" Chinese language with the popular vernacular (Pai-hua) of the Mandarin dialect, employing perhaps 1,000 of the most essential of the many thousands of Chinese ideographs.

POPULATION AND RELIGION. Estimates of China's population vary and are only calculated guesses, since no national census has ever been taken. The population is quite unevenly distributed, with most of it in the following five areas: the central portion of the northern plain (Shantung); the Yangtze Kiang delta; a coastal belt extending southward from the Yangtze delta to the Canton delta; the Hupeh basin centered around Hankow; and the isolated basin of Szechwan, far to the west. Most Chinese who are not Christians or Moslems practice one of the three native religions—Confucianism, Buddhism or Taoism. Almost 10 per cent of the population is estimated to be Moslem; there are also many Roman Catholics and Protestants.

AGRICULTURE. In China, nearly 80 per cent of the population depend on the land for livelihood. Subsistence crops are necessarily emphasized, but China is still not self-sufficient in food. Cultivation is intensive, holdings are small, and irrigation is

widely practiced. The three most important food crops—rice (1947: 48,344,000 metric tons), wheat (1948: 25,582,000 metric tons) and millet—occupy 70 per cent of the cultivated area. The range of crops is wide. In the north, wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, millet and other cereals, and beans and peas predominate, whereas in the south, rice, sugar and indigo are most important. The Yangtze basin, one of the most favored agricultural regions in the world, is China's premier granary. Tea, the chief beverage, is grown mainly in the central uplands, coastal ranges and Szechwan; 11,699 metric tons were exported in 1947.

Silkworm culture is practiced widely, especially in the lower Yangtze valley. Cotton, the major purely industrial crop, runs from 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 bales a year. Soybeans are of ever-increasing importance. Other crops include fibers, tobacco, vegetable oils, cane sugar and many medicinal plants and spices.

The urgent need for subsistence crops has confined grazing grounds for sheep and cattle to the dry northwest and to mountain pastures. However, such animals as goats, poultry and especially pigs are raised everywhere.

INDUSTRY. Industrially, China is still in its infancy. Development has been mainly in the erection of textile mills, silk and flour mills, match factories, tanneries and a few steel and cement mills. The production of consumer's goods far exceeds that of producer's goods, which must still be imported. Much of the industry which had been developed in the lower Yangtze valley and the Shanghai area was moved westward in 1938 and 1939 to escape Japanese capture, and southward in 1948 to escape Communist control.

Postwar industrial rehabilitation has been at a slow pace because of the high cost of labor and materials, high interest rates, power shortages and the unsettled political situation. Limited U. S. aid was received under terms of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, which allotted \$338,000,000 for reconstruction and relief purposes during the year 1948-49; \$125,000,000 for military aid.

TRADE. Foreign trade statistics, in billions of Chinese dollars, are as follows:

	1946	1947	1948*
Exports	420	6,432	1,399
Imports	1,909	14,395	1,193

* Gold dollars.

In 1948 the U. S. supplied 48 per cent of China's recorded commercial imports, followed by India, 11 per cent; Britain, 8 per cent; and Japan, 1 per cent. Of the total exports, 31 per cent went to Hong Kong, 20 per cent to the U. S., 6 per cent to Japan and 4 per cent to Britain. Textiles and

products accounted for 45 per cent of the domestic exports; tung oil, 9 per cent; pig bristles, 7 per cent; and eggs and tungsten ore, each 3 per cent.

The export program has been seriously handicapped by disrupted transportation facilities, continued civil war and heavy currency inflation.

COMMUNICATIONS. Exploitation of many of China's natural resources has been handicapped by the lack of internal communications. There is an extensive system of inland waterways and canals, however, and in central and south China most of the freight is carried by water.

The modern highway system now totals about 100,000 miles, but at least half of the system is in need of extensive repairs. The railway system, totaling about 18,000 miles, is concentrated in the lower Yangtze basin and in north China and Manchuria. It was largely in Communist hands by 1949. The principal port, Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yangtze, normally accounts for about 50 per cent of the total maritime customs revenue, and is the Far East's major port. It fell to the Communists in May, 1949.

FINANCE. China continued to suffer from unbridled inflation in 1949. The black market rate of exchange of the Chinese dollar reached Ch.\$10,000,000 to \$1 U. S. before the government on Aug. 19, 1948, adopted the gold yuan to replace the old currency. In 1948 about one-fourth of the government's expenditures was met by revenue; the deficit was met primarily by issuing notes. China's wartime loans totaled \$1,345,080,568, and from V-J day to July 15, 1947, the total stipulated amount of U. S. aid was \$1,240,450,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. China has about 1¼ times the area of the continental United States. Its coast line is roughly a semi-circle, about 2,150 miles long. The greater part of the country is mountainous, and only in the lower reaches of the Hwang Ho and Yangtze Kiang are there extensive low plains. The principal mountain ranges are the Tien Shan, to the northwest; the Kunlun chain, which attains a maximum height of 23,890 feet, running south of the Takla Makan and Gobi deserts; and the Trans-Himalaya, connecting the Kunlun with the borders of China and Tibet. Manchuria is largely an undulating plain connected with the north China plain by a narrow lowland corridor. Inner Mongolia contains the relatively fertile southern and eastern portions of the Gobi. The large island of Hainan (13,500 sq. mi.) lies off the southern coast.

HYDROGRAPHY. China proper consists of three great river systems. The northern part of the country is drained by the Hwang Ho (Yellow), 2,700 miles long and mostly unnavigable. The central part is

drained by the Yangtze Kiang, the fifth longest river in the world (3,100 mi.). The Si Kiang in the south is about 1,650 miles long and navigable for a considerable distance. In addition, the Amur forms part of the northeastern boundary.

MINERALS. Mineral resources are considerable. Iron ore, far less plentiful than coal, is mined principally in the lower Yangtze valley and in north China. Tin, mined in Yunnan and southwest Szechwan, is the major mineral export. Of some rarer minerals, notably antimony and tungsten, China is normally the world's leading producer. Lead, zinc, silver, mercury and gold are also mined, and discovery of uranium has been reported. Mineral production in 1947 was as follows: coal, 15,000,000 metric tons; tungsten, 6,404 metric tons; iron ore, 100,000 metric tons; gasoline, 8,744,000 gal.; antimony, 1,909 metric tons.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. China urgently needs reforestation. Most remaining forests are on inaccessible mountain slopes. Bamboo is cultivated in groves throughout the country south of the Tsinling mountains. Both sea and river fisheries are rich and varied, and fresh or salted fish is a staple food in many districts. The coastal fisheries of Shantung, Chekiang and Kwantung are especially valuable.

CLIMATE. There are great diversities of climate. North China has the coldest winters in the world for its latitude (23.5° average in January at Peiping). The Yangtze valley is warmer, with winter temperatures more like those of Britain, while the south has warm subtropical winters. Summer temperatures are uniformly hot throughout China (about 79° in July at Peiping and 82° at Hong Kong). South China receives regular rainfall averaging from 40 to 60 inches annually, but in the north rainfall is irregular and not as heavy; droughts and floods are common.

Chinese Outer Territories

MANCHURIA—Status: Integral part of Republic of China, occupied by Chinese Communist forces in 1949.

Area: 503,143 square miles.

Population (est. 1940): 43,233,954.

Chief exports: soya beans, bean cake, coal, millet, sorghum, corn.

Agricultural crops (1946, in metric tons): soya beans, 3,476,800; wheat 393,000; rice (1947) 459,000; millet, sorghum, maize.

Industries: iron and steel, machinery, textiles, food processing, chemicals.

Minerals: coal, iron ore, gold, lead ore, manganese ore.

Manchuria includes the three northeastern provinces of China—Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang (now divided into nine provinces)—which before the Japanese invasion of 1931 were governed apart

from China proper. A separate state (Manchukuo) set up under Japanese sponsorship was never recognized by China, the United States or Britain. The regime was a transparent screen for Japanese control exercised by the Kwantung army. The Japanese hold on Manchuria was broken by the Soviet invasion of August, 1945.

The decision reached at the Cairo conference (1943) that Manchuria should revert to Chinese possession was confirmed by the Chinese-Soviet treaty signed Aug. 14, 1945. Soon after the Japanese surrender, however, Chinese Communist troops moved into the country and continued to control most of northern and central Manchuria after the Soviet evacuation. In October, 1948, the Communists conquered the last few Nationalist-held areas.

As a result of extensive Japanese development, Manchuria became probably the richest industrial area in China, containing about two-thirds of her heavy industry and half her railway mileage. Industrial activity is still retarded by the wide-scale Soviet removal of key industrial equipment and by destruction resulting from the civil war.

Manchuria is also a rich agricultural region with a cultivable area estimated at 70,000,000 acres. Lumber from the forests of the East Manchurian Highlands ordinarily supplies the needs not only of the Manchurian plain but also of North China.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN)—Status: Province (Part of Republic of China).

Area: 13,836 square miles.

Population (1947): 6,126,000.

Governor: Chen Cheng.

Capital: Taipei (Taihoku) (326,407).

Chief exports (almost entirely to China after World War II): sugar, coal, tea, cement.

Agricultural products: sugar cane (1946: 1,005,000 metric tons), rice (1947: 1,205,000 tons), tea (1947 exports: 4,744 tons), sweet potatoes, bananas, pineapples.

Industries: sugar refining, canning, cement, chemicals, wood, paper.

Minerals: gold, coal, petroleum, silver, sulfur.

Formosa is a large island in the western Pacific, separated from China to the west by the Taiwan straits (narrowest point, 90 mi.). The Pescadores (Bokoto) (about 77 sq. mi.) and other outlying islands became administratively a part of Formosa under Japanese rule. Formosa, ceded to Japan in 1895 after the Chinese-Japanese War, remained Japanese until it was restored to China in 1945, in accordance with the Cairo declaration of 1943.

Most of the inhabitants are of Chinese stock. There are also about 150,000 aboriginal tribesmen in the mountainous interior. Sugar cane, grown under the plantation system, is the most prosperous of the island's developments.

Formosa is one of the world's chief sources of camphor, and government monopolies of camphor, salt, opium and tobacco have been established. Forest resources are enormous. Railway mileage (1939) totaled 2,503, and roads 10,000.

SINKIANG (CHINESE TURKESTAN)—
Status: Chinese province.

Area: 705,969 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 3,870,954.

Capital: Tihwa (Urumchi) (20,000).

Governor: Bor Han.

Chief exports: wool, cotton, furs, skins, sheep, cattle, horses.

Agricultural products: wheat, corn, rice, cotton, sorghum, beans, fruit.

Minerals: jade, gold.

Largest and most remote of China's provinces, Sinkiang experienced violent Mohammedan uprisings after 1932. The Chinese governor, Gen. Shen Shih-tsai, re-established order in 1937 with Soviet support. In 1943, Russian troops withdrew, taking with them all their economic installations, and the province now has considerable local autonomy. Several Communist-inspired disturbances occurred in 1947 and 1948, and Soviet influence is still strong.

Chinese constitute about 5 per cent of the population; there are 14 other ethnic groups, mostly Turki tribes of the Sunni Moslem faith. The Mongol tribes are Lama Buddhists. There are vast stretches of desert and arid land, and the limited area under cultivation is mostly in oases and river valleys. The northern slopes of the Tien Shan range, which divides the province from east to west, provide rich summer grazing lands. There were in 1943, 11,720,000 sheep, 870,000 horses, 1,500,000 cattle and 90,000 camels.

Almost all of the limited foreign trade is conducted with Russia. Some caravan trade is carried on over the high passes which separate Sinkiang from India. There are no railroads, but 2,440 miles of road were built during 1932-42. An air route from Chungking to Moscow crosses the province, with stops at Tihwa and Hami. The largest towns are Shufu (Kashgar) (80,000) and Soche (Yarkand) (70,000), both near the western border. About 85 per cent of the population lives in the western side of the province, adjacent to the Soviet Union and separated from China by desert.

TIBET—Status: Under nominal Chinese suzerainty but politically independent.

Area: 469,294 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 3,000,000.

Capital: Lhasa (50,000).

Ruler: The 14th Dalai Lama (Lingerh Lamutanchu).

Monetary unit: sang.

Exports: wool, live animals, salt, hides, borax, tea, musk.

Agricultural products: barley, fruits, pulse, vegetables.

Minerals: borax, salt, coal, gold.

Tibet, north and northeast of the Himalayas, is the highest country in the world, averaging 16,000 feet in elevation and having many peaks ranging up to more than 25,000 feet. Chinese suzerainty over Tibet was established in the 18th century. The area was invaded by a British expeditionary force in 1904, but the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 recognized China's influence and stipulated that neither Russia nor Britain should interfere in Tibet's affairs.

Chinese representatives were expelled in 1911-12, but in recent years Chinese-Tibetan relations have improved. The government is a theocracy, ruled by the Dalai Lama (born in 1933), who acts through a regent or minister appointed from among chief lamas.

The religion and predominant factor in Tibet's social system is Lamaism, a late form of Buddhism modified by animism and primitive magic. Education is in the control of the many monasteries, some of which have more than 1,000 monks. A large number of the population are lamas, mostly celibates. Both polyandry and polygyny are practiced.

Some agriculture and herding is possible in the valleys.

KWANTUNG—Status: Chinese territory under Soviet occupation.

Area: 1,444 square miles.

Population (est. 1938): 1,750,000.

Kwantung, at the southern end of Manchuria's Liaoting peninsula, was leased to Russia by China in 1898. The lease was transferred in 1905 to Japan, which administered the territory until the end of World War II. The Chinese-Soviet treaty of 1945 provided for the return of the territory to China and for joint control of the naval base of Port Arthur; Dairen was to be a free port. The Soviet Union, however, refused to honor these provisions of the treaty and retained sole control of the area.

Port Arthur has an excellent ice-free, deep-water harbor which gives it great strategic importance. Dairen, the principal city (pop. 533,696), also has an ice-free harbor. Both Dairen and Port Arthur are connected with the Manchuria railways.

Colombia (Republic)

(República de Colombia)

Area: 439,714 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 10,776,880 (mestizo 68%; white, 20%; Indian, 7%; Negro, 5%).

Density per square mile: 24.5.

President: Mariano Ospina Pérez.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Bogotá, 503,230 (capital); Barranquilla, 253,460 (chief

port); Medellín, 246,450 (mining); Cali, 153,300 (coffee, mining).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Columbia, nearly nine times the size of New York state, is the only country in South America with frontage on both the Pacific and the Caribbean. Its northern coast was one of the first parts of the Americas to be visited by Spanish explorers. Darien, the first permanent European settlement on the American mainland, was founded in 1510, Santa Marta in 1525, and Bogotá in 1538.

New Granada, as Colombia was called until 1861, was comparatively neglected during the Spanish colonial era. After winning independence from Spain during a fourteen-year struggle ending in 1824, the country established a republic in 1831, including the area that now is Panamá. Intermittent civil war plagued Colombia until 1903, when Panamá, with United States backing, seceded from the republic.

The century-old boundary dispute with Peru over Leticia almost led to war in 1931, but a settlement was arranged through the League of Nations in 1934-35.

The administration of Alfonso López, Liberal president in 1934-38, introduced constitutional and labor reforms and the removal of state protection for the Roman Catholic Church. López won the presidency again in 1942 but resigned on Aug. 7, 1945. The provisional president, Alberto Lleras Camargo, was also a Liberal, but when the Liberal party split again in the elections of May 5, 1946, Mariano Ospina Pérez, a Conservative, won. The Liberals, however, retained control of Congress.

Bogotá, host at the time to the Ninth International Conference of American States, was swept by a destructive but unsuccessful revolt on April 9, 1948, following the assassination of Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, extremist Liberal leader.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Colombia's president, who appoints his own cabinet, is elected every four years and is not eligible to succeed himself immediately. The Senate—upper house of Congress—has 63 members elected for four years by direct vote. The House of Representatives of 123 members is directly elected for two years. All male citizens over 21 may vote.

A term of military service is compulsory for men between twenty-one and thirty. The strength of the army in 1948 was unofficially reported at 14,000. With 1,500 personnel, the navy has two modern destroyers, three sea-going gunboats, three patrol craft, four river gunboats, one frigate and several motor launches.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is free and technically compulsory in Colombia, whose last pub-

lished illiteracy figure was 48.4 per cent. By law, 10 per cent of the national budget goes for education. In 1946, 12,324 primary schools reported enrollment of 711,798 pupils, and there were 2,267 other schools with total enrollment of 116,412. In addition to the National University, founded at Bogotá, 1572, there are four departmental universities and several private ones.

Because of the former isolation of the interior, the language and manners in Bogotá are more purely Castilian than anywhere else in South America. The white race retains its social and economic dominance over Indians and Negroes, but race mixture is steadily reducing its numbers. In recent years, notably since adoption of a new labor code in 1944, the working classes have made important gains, including minimum wages, vacations and holidays, accident and sickness benefits, and the protected right of union organization.

Most of the people live by farming and cattle herding, but only a small part of the land is cultivated, and that by primitive means. Colombia's coffee, by far the principal crop, is a mild variety that does not compete with Brazilian types. Production in 1948 was 5,774,213 bags of 132 pounds each. Other crops include bananas, coconuts, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, cotton, cacao, beans, rice, tropical fruits and, in the temperate regions on plateaus and in mountain valleys, cereals and potatoes. Cattle in 1947 were estimated at 13,169,000 head, according to U. N. statistics.

The leading manufacturing industries are foodstuff processing, textiles and beverages. In 1945 there were 7,853 factories employing 135,400 workers.

To protect foreign trade balances, the government has taken over control of exports and imports. Trade statistics, in millions of pesos, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	144	444	507
Imports	159	639	588

In 1947 the U. S. took 84 per cent of the exports and supplied 72 per cent of the imports. The leading export was coffee (77 %) followed by petroleum, bananas, platinum and gold.

Difficult terrain makes Colombia's rail and road building costly. Rail mileage, including many short feeder lines, was put at 2,056 in 1945; and highway mileage at 42,700, about 18 per cent improved. Air transit, however, is well advanced, and there are 4,620 miles of navigable waterways. The national merchant marine service has been combined with those of Venezuela and Ecuador.

Colombia's proposed 1949 budget provided for expenditures of 383,476,933 pesos.

The public debt on Dec. 31, 1948, amounted to 538,956,106 pesos.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Through the western half of the country, three Andean ranges run north and south, merging into one at the Ecuadorian border. The eastern half is a low, jungle-covered plain, drained by spurs of the Amazon and Orinoco, inhabited mostly by uncivilized Indians.

Colombia's mountain ranges have many lofty peaks, including Huila, 18,700 ft., and Tolima, 17,109 ft. The fertile plateau and valley of the eastern range is the most densely populated part of the country.

Rich in minerals, Colombia has the fifth largest oil industry in Latin America (70 per cent controlled by U. S. interests). Production in 1948 was 23,742,560 barrels. The country is also rich in platinum and has world-famous emerald mines at Muzo in the eastern Andes. Mineral production includes crude platinum (1947: 38,715 troy ounces), gold (1948: 335,260 fine ounces) and silver (1948: 109,188 fine ounces).

Colombian forests, covering a large part of the country from the western Andes to the eastern plain, are a great but little exploited source of wealth. Products include vanilla, quinine, ipecac, sarsaparilla, gums and balsams, tanning agents, dyewoods, hardwoods and rubber.

Alligators along many of the large rivers are hunted for hides. The rivers and lakes abound with fish and turtles, a source of commercial tortoise shell.

Although Colombia lies almost entirely in the north torrid zone, its climate is tempered by prevailing winds and high altitudes in the western, mountainous area. High temperatures and excessive moisture prevail in the lower areas, along the coast and in the larger river valleys. The dry season occurs in summer.

Costa Rica (Republic)

(República de Costa Rica)

Area: approximately 19,238 square miles.
Population (est. 1948): 813,000 (white and mestizo, 97%; Negro, 2%; Indian, 1%).

Density per square mile: 42.3.

Executive: Otilio Ulate.*

Principal city (est. 1948): San José, 90,-615 (capital and only large city).

Monetary unit: Colón.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic (state):

* As of November 8.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Costa Rica was discovered and probably named by Columbus in 1502. A Spanish province as early as 1530, it proclaimed its independence in 1821, and was a member of the Central American Union from 1823-38. Aside from boundary disputes with Pan-

amá and Nicaragua, Costa Rica's modern history was comparatively tranquil until the spring of 1948, when a brief civil war followed congressional annulment of presidential elections in which Otilio Ulate defeated the Government-sponsored candidate. Leftist-supported government forces surrendered on April 20, and on May 8 an 11-man junta assumed control of the nation pending the drafting of a new constitution by a Constituent Assembly elected on Dec. 8, 1948. The political situation remained tense in 1949.

Under the old constitution, the President and one-house Congress were elected popularly for four years.

Military service is voluntary. There is an army of 500 men, a police force of 1,000, and 700 coast guards.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Costa Rica's illiteracy rate of approximately 15 per cent is the lowest in Central America, with elementary education free and compulsory. In 1947, a total of 868 primary schools had 77,300 students. The intermediate schools had more than 4,000 students in 1946, and the National University at San José, more than 800. Since 1944, English has been taught in all primary schools.

Coffee, bananas, abacá fiber and cacao are the basic products of Costa Rican agriculture, which is characterized by the prevalence of small land holdings. Cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, corn, beans, rice and potatoes are subsidiary crops. Cattle are raised mainly for dairying.

Manufacturing is virtually limited to locally-consumed products, chiefly furniture, fine woodwork and tobacco.

Coffee normally represents more than half the country's export trade; exports in 1947 were 327,104 bags. Bananas, cacao and abacá fiber are the other main exports. Principal imports are cotton, oil, machinery, rail equipment, autos and iron products. Exports in 1948 totaled \$31,407,210 (79.4 per cent to the U. S.) and imports, \$42,344,379 (77.6 per cent from the U. S.). In 1947, the rail system totaled approximately 500 miles; improved highways, 900 miles.

The 1949 budget estimated revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, at 220,138,902 colones and expenditure at 217,730,382 colones. The national debt on Dec. 31, 1947, was 259,355,713 colones.

Gold (1948 exports: 1,322 troy oz.) is the most valuable mineral, although silver, manganese, mercury and sulfur also exist. Oil indications have been found in the south. The mountain slopes yield such forest products as balsa, cedar, dyewood, mahogany and rosewood. The fisheries along the coast are valuable; tuna, shark-livers and live turtles are important products.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Costa Rica is elevated tableland, from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level, with sharp slopes to the Caribbean and Pacific. Cocos Island, about 300 miles off the Pacific Coast, is under Costa Rican sovereignty; although it is mostly tropical jungle, it is of potential strategic importance in the defenses of the Panama Canal.

The weather is cool and refreshing in the Costa Rican highlands, with average temperatures of 68°, and San José is increasing in importance as a tourist resort. Along the coasts, the mean annual temperature is about 82°. The rainy season is usually from April or May to December.

Cuba (Republic)

(República de Cuba)

Area: 44,217 square miles.
Population (est. 1948): 5,194,779 (white and mulatto, 75%; Negro, 24%; Mongoloid, 1%).

Density per square mile: 117.5.

President: Carlos Prío Socarrás.

Principal cities (census 1943): Havana, 659,883 (capital, industrial center); Santiago de Cuba (1946 est.) 152,000 (seaport, mining); Marianao, 120,163 (suburb of Havana); Camagüey (1946 est.) 87,009 (cattle, sugar); Matanzas, 54,844 (seaport, sugar).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. The history of Cuba, largest of the many Caribbean islands, began for white men with discovery by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. It was a Spanish colony until 1898, except for brief British occupancy in 1762-63. Open war raged between Cuban rebels and Spanish troops from 1867 to 1878. Fighting broke out again in 1895, and when the United States threatened to intervene, Spain felt its national dignity had been wounded. Strained relations between Spain and the U. S. led to war when the U. S. battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor in Feb., 1898. At the end of the brief Spanish-American War, Spain gave up Cuba.

Until creation of the Cuban republic in 1902, the island was ruled by United States military authorities. For the first thirty-two years of the republic's life, the United States held the right to intervene in any crisis—a right which was invoked during insurrections in 1906, 1912 and 1917.

Corruption bedeviled Cuba after World War I, particularly during the eight-year presidency of Gerardo Machado, who was ousted in a 1933 revolution. Five different presidents tried to rule in the next few months; out of this political whirligig came the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista, who climbed almost overnight from army sergeant to army commander-in-chief. In

1940 Batista legalized his reign by being elected to a four-year presidential term. He was succeeded in 1944 by Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín, backed by the Republicans and his own Auténtico party. Carlos Prío Socarrás, government-sponsored candidate and strong anti-Communist, was elected president June 1, 1948, for a 4-year term beginning October 10.

GOVERNMENT. Cuba's president is elected for a 4-year term by direct popular vote, in which women take part. The Cabinet, though named by the president, is responsible to the Congress—a 54-member Senate and a 136-member House, both elected for four years. Much Cuban lawmaking is done through presidential decree, reviewable by the Supreme Court. Cuban politics are dominated by personalities, and there are frequent shifts in political grouping.

Compulsory military service was established in 1942. The army numbers about 17,000; the navy, 3,000, manning some twenty small coastal craft. The air force has 50 combat planes. Two U. S. air bases and one naval base built in World War II at a cost of more than \$30,000,000 were turned over to Cuba in 1946. However, the United States retained its long-held naval base at Guantánamo.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free and compulsory from 7 to 14. Schools numbered about 5,400 in 1946, enrolling some 520,000 pupils. Literacy was estimated at close to 70 per cent. The University of Havana, founded in 1721, has about 15,000 students.

Recent social legislation has effected a 44-hour week, a month's vacation for each eleven months worked, and compulsory maternity and accident insurance. The proportion of unionized workers is the highest in Latin America.

Half of the employed are engaged in agriculture, which normally accounts for more than 90 per cent of the exports. Often jolted by fluctuations in the price of sugar, of which it produced a record 6,672,000 short tons in 1948, Cuba is now seeking to vary its agricultural production. About two-thirds of the cultivated area is devoted to sugar cane. Other important crops are tobacco (1947-48: 27,605 metric tons); coffee (1947-48: 33,400 tons); cacao, fruits, vegetables, henequen, corn, pineapples and beans. The livestock and dairy industry has progressed greatly in the last two decades.

Manufactured products include sugar, molasses, syrup, brandy, rum, alcohol, cigars, cigarettes, cigar boxes, sponges, cement, cordage, salt, dressed hides, dairy products and canned goods. The leading industry is the processing of sugar cane and its products.

Foreign trade statistics, in millions of pesos, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	143	773	710
Imports	106	520	527

In 1948 the U. S. absorbed 52 per cent of the exports and supplied 78 per cent of the imports. The leading exports were sugar (82%), molasses (6%) and tobacco (4%).

Railways in 1945 were estimated at 4,880 miles, plus 7,035 miles of private lines on sugar estates. In 1942 there were 2,390 miles of improved highway, and about 2,000 miles of unimproved roads. Domestic airlines are operated by the Cuban National Aviation Company, a Pan American subsidiary.

The preliminary budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 estimated ordinary revenue at \$97,704,519 and ordinary expenditure at \$97,543,800. The extraordinary budget balanced at \$134,517,412. The public debt (consolidated and floating) was \$180,412,075 on Aug. 31, 1946; the consolidated debt alone was \$107,305,000 on June 30, 1949.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Long, narrow Cuba has maximum dimensions of 730 by 160 miles, and is approximately the same size as Pennsylvania. It has mountainous areas in the southeast, central area and west, but the rest is flat or rolling. The coastline of more than 2,100 miles is indented by many large bays. Cuba's numerous short rivers are of slight importance commercially.

Rich mineral beds, mostly in the eastern province of Oriente, include iron, copper, manganese, chromium and nickel. Iron ore reserves, estimated at 3,500,000,000 tons, are 90 per cent held by U. S. steel interests. Virtually all mineral exports go to the United States.

Cuba has an estimated 3,500,000 acres of wooded land, with valuable cabinet woods, such as cedar and mahogany, as well as fibers, resins and oils. Lobsters, oysters, crabs and shrimp are major sea food products.

The tempering influence of the trade winds on the island's tropical climate makes Havana's average temperature 77°, with a range of only 10° (71° to 81°). The dry season lasts from November to April, and the warmer wet season occurs thereafter. Mean annual rainfall at Havana is about 50 inches.

3.2%; Magyar, 3.2%; Polish, Jewish and others, 3.9%).

Density per square mile: 251.6.

President: Klement Gottwald.

Premier: Antonin Zapotocky.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Prague (Praha), 932,024 (capital, industrial center); Brunn (Brno), 277,196 (textiles); Ostrava (formerly Moravska Ostrava), 183,794 (iron and steel); (1947): Bratislava, 172,664 (Danube port); Pilsen (Pizeh), 118,152 (Skoda steel works).

Monetary unit: Koruna.

Religions (1930): Roman Catholic, 73.54%; Protestant, 7.67%; Czechoslovak Church, 5.39%; Greek Catholic, 3.97%; Jewish, 2.42%; others, 7.01%.

HISTORY. Few nations have had a more tragic history than Czechoslovakia, which has twice won and lost its independence within 30 years. Born out of World War I, the young republic was an early victim of Nazi aggression in 1938-39. At its rebirth in 1945 following World War II, it enjoyed a measure of its traditional democracy under the shadow of Soviet control. During the next three years Czechoslovakia made by far the greatest economic progress of all the Soviet satellites, but the government was subjected to increasing Communist pressure, climaxed in the spring of 1948 by the Communists' seizure of complete control and the resignation of President Beneš.

It was probably about the 5th century, A.D., that the ancestors of the Czechs and Slovaks settled in the region of modern Czechoslovakia. Slovakia passed under Magyar domination, but the Czechs founded the kingdom of Bohemia, which was among the most powerful in Europe for centuries. German encroachment began in the 12th century and was furthered by the election in 1526 of a Hapsburg as Bohemian king. After the Czechs rebelled in 1618 and were defeated at the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, they were ruled for the next 300 years by the Hapsburgs as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In World War I, Czech patriots, notably Thomas G. Masaryk, went abroad to promote support for Czech independence, while Czech legions fought against the Central Powers. On Oct. 28, 1918, Czechoslovakia proclaimed itself a republic; shortly thereafter Masaryk was unanimously elected first president.

Between World Wars I and II, Czechoslovakia supported the League of Nations, formed the Little Entente with Yugoslavia and Rumania, and co-operated closely with France. President Masaryk resigned in 1935, two years before his death at the age of eighty-seven, and was succeeded by Dr. Eduard Beneš.

Meanwhile, the German plan of aggression was under way. Czechoslovakia's German minority, led by Konrad Henlein, began demanding autonomy. The government granted many concessions which, of course, were not enough to suit the Ger-

Czechoslovakia (Republic)

(Československa Republika)

Area: 49,321 square miles (excluding Ruthenia).

Population (est. 1948): 12,407,000; (Czech, 67.0%; Slovak, 23.7%; German,

mans. The beginning of the end came at the Munich conference on Sept. 30, 1938, when France and Britain agreed that the Nazis could take the Czech Sudetenland on the German border. Dr. Beneš resigned on October 5, and Czechoslovakia became a federal union in the German orbit. The Poles, in the meantime, had seized Czechoslovakia's Teschen area, and Hungary had taken areas in Slovakia and Ruthenia. In March, 1939, the Nazis set up Slovakia as a puppet state, declared Bohemia and Moravia to be Nazi protectorates, and gave Hungary the remainder of Ruthenia. Both Slovakia and Bohemia-Moravia were occupied by German troops.

Czechoslovakia suffered cruelly under Nazi occupation, but Czech patriots were not deterred from widespread sabotage and slowdowns which hindered the Germans. Meanwhile, Dr. Beneš had organized a government-in-exile in London in 1940, with Jan Šrámek as Premier and himself as President. Soon after the government returned to Czechoslovakia in April, 1945, Ruthenia, the easternmost province, was ceded to Russia.

A 300-member Constituent Assembly elected on May 26, 1946, had 114 Communist members, and on July 3, 1946, Communist Klement Gottwald formed a six-party coalition cabinet. Amid increasing pressure from Moscow, Gottwald's cabinet remained in office until the bloodless coup d'état of Feb. 23-25, 1948, when the Communists seized complete control of the republic. As they took over, Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, son of the founder of Czechoslovakia, committed suicide. President Beneš stayed on until June 7, when he resigned following parliamentary elections in which the Communists and their allies were unopposed. Parliament elected Gottwald to the presidency, and Communist Antonín Zapotocký succeeded to the premiership. Beneš died Sept. 3, 1948. Again the Czechs had lost their hard-won liberties, and the government began a systematic suppression of democracy, exerting pressure in 1949 particularly on the Catholic Church.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Czechoslovakia's new Soviet-type constitution, promulgated June 8, 1948, makes the 300-member unicameral Parliament the supreme organ of the state with control over courts and civil service. The government is headed by the president, elected by Parliament for a seven-year term, and the prime minister and his cabinet who are appointed by the president but are responsible to Parliament. The constitution contains nominal guarantees of civil liberties and provides that the state shall conduct all economic activity in the public interest on the basis of a single economic plan. Provision is made for limited Slovak autonomy under an elected council of 100 members.

The army, based on a cadre of Czech units which fought with the Red Army during World War II, has been trained and equipped by the Soviet Union with organization and armament on its pattern. Estimated strength is 160,000, including police.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Illiteracy is low in Bohemia, higher in Slovakia. In 1947 there were 11,850 elementary schools with 998,200 students; 2,100 higher grade schools with 399,000; 250 secondary schools (excluding Slovakia) with 85,000; 580 vocational schools (excluding Slovakia) with 284,122 (1946); and 7 universities with 51,000.

One of the country's greatest problems is the ethnic variety of its population. In view of the traitorous role played by German and Hungarian minorities in the disintegration of Czechoslovakia in 1938-39, the government decided to expel them from the country. Many Hungarians, however, were permitted to remain.

Economic nationalization neared completion in 1948-49. Decrees issued on Oct. 24, 1945, ordered the nationalization of almost all industrial corporations with more than 500 employees. All national resources, public utilities, transport, commercial banks and insurance companies became state property. Other laws enacted April 28, 1948, nationalized all enterprises employing more than 50 as well as concerns of any size operating in key industries.

Distribution of large estates had already been accomplished following World War I by the 1919 Land Reform Law, which made it illegal for one person to own more than 370 acres of arable land. The social insurance system covers accident, sickness, disability, old age and death.

According to the last census, 34.64 per cent of the employable population was engaged in agriculture, 34.94 per cent in industry, 7.43 per cent in commerce, 5.53 per cent in transportation and 4.86 per cent in public service and the professions.

In 1945 about 41 per cent of the total area was arable, 31 per cent forest, and 15 per cent meadows and pastures. Sugar beets (1948: 4,463,423 metric tons), wheat (1,397,905 tons), corn and high-grade barley and hops for beer-brewing are cultivated in the low-lying areas. In more elevated regions the cultivation of potatoes (1948: 6,577,548 tons), rye (1,123,923 tons) and oats predominates. Higher lands are also used for growing fodder crops or for grazing. The livestock census of 1948 enumerated 3,274,967 cattle, 2,565,901 hogs, 1,308,583 sheep and goats, and 13,477,973 poultry.

The highly developed position of Czech industry is important in foreign trade, since production far exceeds domestic needs. Agricultural products, led by sugar, provide raw materials for important in-

industries. The beer industry has attained world-wide repute, and there are also spirits, malt and foodstuffs industries. Abundance of coal and presence of iron ore give the country a big metallurgical industry. Output of raw steel in 1947 was 2,285,700 metric tons; of pig iron, 1,422,500 tons. The Skoda steel works at Pilsen are one of the largest in Europe.

Other industries are glass, porcelain and pottery making, while large forest areas provide raw material for the timber, paper and cellulose industries. Also highly developed are the textile industries, including cotton, wool, flax and jute production, and the shoe industry. The famous Bat'a shoe factories are at Zlín. Industrial employment totaled 1,529,900 on Dec. 31, 1948.

Foreign trade is now a state monopoly managed by government corporations. Statistics, in billions of koruny, are as follows:

	1937	1947	1948
Exports	11.92	28.55	37.65
Imports	10.93	28.92	37.72

Leading exports in 1948 were iron and steel manufactures, 16.6 per cent; machinery (except electrical), 9.8 per cent; cotton textiles, 7.7 per cent; glass, 6.1 per cent; and vehicles, 6.0 per cent. Chief imports were cotton, 8.1 per cent; maize, 5.3 per cent; and chemical products, 4.2 per cent. Leading customers were the U.S.S.R., 16.0 per cent; Poland, 7.0 per cent; Yugoslavia, 3.9 per cent; and the Netherlands, 6.4 per cent. The chief suppliers were the U.S.S.R., 15.6 per cent; Britain, 10.1 per cent; and Yugoslavia, 6.3 per cent. Reorientation of trade from west to east was virtually complete.

The disadvantages of Czechoslovakia's landlocked position are offset somewhat by a well-developed system of internal communications. Czech railroads, totaling 8,200 miles in 1947, form a direct connection between the systems of eastern and western Europe, making the country an important communications center. Highway mileage totaled 39,560.

Navigable streams total 1,156 miles in Bohemia-Moravia, and 111 miles in Slovakia. Internal waterways and rivers connect Czechoslovakia with the Black Sea and the North Sea.

Government expenditures in 1949 were estimated at 89,320,351,000 koruny as against revenues of 89,277,720,000 koruny, of which an estimated 28 per cent was from government enterprises. National debt (Dec. 31, 1948); internal, 100,531,739,000 koruny; external, 20,318,953,000 koruny.

Most important of Czechoslovakia's varied minerals are pit coal and lignite, with the principal coal fields in the Ostrava-Karvinná area, connected with the Polish fields of Upper Silesia. Production in 1948

was 17,744,600 metric tons of hard coal and 23,590,000 tons of lignite.

Production of iron ore in 1948 was 1,428,000 tons, but much ore is imported to meet the demands of Czechoslovakia's flourishing iron and steel industry. Excellent porcelain raw materials, particularly kaolin (1947: 607,553 tons), are obtained in western Bohemia and southern Moravia. Other minerals are antimony, gold, magnesite, oil, uranium, silver and zinc.

Czechoslovakia is one-third wooded and is one of the richest forest lands in Europe, with a high production of lumber.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. A long and narrow country, with a length of 594 miles from east to west and a width varying from 45 to 175 miles, Czechoslovakia lies athwart the great central European watershed between the Baltic, Black and North Seas. Mountains form several of its boundaries—the Carpathians by Poland on the northeast, the Böhmer Wald by Austria on the southwest, and the Erzgebirge and the Sudetens by Germany on the northwest and north. Many of the valleys are made fertile by the Danube, Elbe and Vltava (Moldau) rivers and their tributaries. The Elbe and Danube are usually icebound for six to eight weeks each year.

At Prague, in Bohemia, the average annual temperature is 48.2° (29.6° in January; 66.2° in July) and the average annual rainfall is 19.6 inches. The corresponding figures for Presov, in eastern Slovakia, are 46.8° and 25.6 inches. Heavy winter snowfall is common in the highlands.

Denmark (Kingdom)

(Kongeriget Danmark)

Area: 16,575 square miles.

Population (est. 1949): 4,209,400 (almost entirely Danish).

Density per square mile: 254.0.

Sovereign: King Frederick IX.

Prime Minister: Hans Hedtoft.

Principal cities (census 1945): Copenhagen, 731,707 (capital); Aarhus, 107,393 (shipping, commercial center); Odense, 92,436 (meat, dairy products); Aalborg, 60,880 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Krone.

Language: Danish.

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran (state).

HISTORY. Denmark—comprising a peninsula and 500 islands in the Baltic Sea—is a vast produce farm, less than half the size of Indiana. Because of its rich production of meat, butter and eggs, it suffered almost no material damage from German occupation in World War II. Needing the Danish food, the Nazis permitted the Danish farmers to continue producing, and when the war was over and much of Europe was a starving ruin, Denmark emerged as a land of comparative plenty. Its principal economic difficulty was a lack of foreign exchange.

A tiny nation today, Denmark once was powerful and feared. After conversion of the Danes to Christianity in the 9th and 10th centuries, Canute the Great, king of Denmark, conquered England in 1015. In the 12th and 13th centuries, under Kings Valdemar I and II, Denmark reached the zenith of its power. By the terms of the Union of Kalmar in 1397, the nation was united with Norway and Sweden. Sweden left the Union in 1520, but Denmark and Norway remained united until 1814. In the Napoleonic Wars Denmark picked the wrong side; when Napoleon was defeated, Norway was given to Sweden and Helgoland to Britain in 1814. Denmark lost again in 1864 when, after a war with Austria and Prussia, it lost Holstein, Schleswig and Lauenburg to Prussia.

The country, which had become a liberal constitutional monarchy in 1849, stayed neutral in World War I, after which a plebiscite returned to it a part of North Schleswig. In 1917 Denmark sold the Virgin Islands to the United States for \$25,000,000.

The Social Democrats, moderately socialistic, dominated Danish politics in 1924-26 and 1929-40 during an era marked by active participation in the League of Nations and close harmony with Norway and Sweden.

On May 31, 1939, eager for peace, Denmark signed a ten-year non-aggression pact with Germany. Less than a year later, on April 9, 1940, Germany invaded neutral Denmark. The British countered by occupying the Faeroe Islands and Iceland. Iceland declared its complete independence from Denmark in 1944, thus breaking a union which had existed since 1280.

To save the country from destruction, King Christian X accepted the German occupation without armed resistance, and the Danish policy became one of passive resistance against Hitler's attempts to form a "model protectorate." During 1944-45, the Danish underground became increasingly active and effective.

Following the German surrender in 1945, the Danes quickly took over their government again with Social Democrat Vilhelm Buhl as prime minister. Buhl resigned when his party lost ground in the national elections of Oct. 30, 1945, and the King designated Liberal leader Knud Kristensen to form a new all-Liberal cabinet in Nov., 1945. Kristensen lost the confidence of the Folketing in Oct., 1947, as a result of his advocacy of a plebiscite in South Schleswig (Germany) looking toward annexation of at least part of the region to Denmark. The Social Democrats increased their plurality in the resulting elections, and on November 11, Hans Hedtoft was named prime minister.

King Christian X—revered symbol of Danish resistance in World War II—died

April 20, 1947, and was succeeded by his elder son, Frederick.

RULER. Frederick IX, of the house of Schleswig - Holstein - Sonderburg - Glücksburg, Denmark's 49th king, was born March 11, 1899. In 1935 he married Princess Ingrid of Sweden, by whom he has three daughters. Succession is limited to the male line, and the heir presumptive is his brother, Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900. The King's uncle is King Haakon VII of Norway.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the constitutional act of 1915, amended in 1920, Denmark is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Legislative authority rests jointly with the king and the two-house Rigsdag. The 149-member Folketing (lower house) is popularly elected every four years but can be dissolved by the king at will. Members of the Landsting (upper house) are elected for eight years—56 by popular vote and 19 by the outgoing Landsting. The cabinet, presided over by the king, who designates the prime minister, is the highest executive power, dealing with all new bills and important measures.

The 1949 lineup in the Folketing (elections of Oct., 1947) was Social Democrat 57, Liberal 46, Conservative 17, Radical Liberal 10, Communist 9, others 10.

Military service is compulsory. The army, numbering about 12,000, is being re-equipped with British assistance. One infantry brigade of 4,000 men is stationed in the British zone of Germany. In 1948 the navy had ten destroyer escorts, three submarines, two frigates, a corvette and other smaller craft. Personnel numbers 4,000.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Under the Danish system, schooling is compulsory from 7 to 14 and, for the most part, free. The famous popular high schools (*folkehøjskoler*) for adults number 54, all private but assisted by the state. The Royal University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has about 6,500 students and that of Aarhus about 1,000. Elementary schools in 1946 had 471,748 students; middle and secondary schools had 77,000.

Social legislation is well advanced and provides for medical aid, poor relief, child welfare and workmen's compensation. The National Insurance Act requires everyone from 21 to 60 to belong to an approved sickness benefit society, to which the state also contributes. The co-operative movement is also well organized.

Approximately ninety per cent of the land is productive and about three-quarters is actually farmed. Agrarian reform laws have operated to bring about a large number of small holdings. About two-fifths of the cultivated area is devoted to cereals, led by barley, mixed grain, oats, rye and wheat. Root crops (fodder), potatoes and

Sugar beets also are important. The principal source of exports and of the nation's wealth is dairy farming and the production of bacon and pork (1948: 172,000 metric tons), milk (4,068,000 tons), butter (121,000 tons), beef and veal (114,000 tons), eggs (86,000 tons) and cheese (56,000 tons). Livestock in 1948 included 831,000 cattle, 1,462,000 hogs and 23,816,000 poultry. Total value of farm and dairy production in 1948 was 3,665,000,000 kr. Farming keeps pace with scientific advances.

Denmark produces primarily for home consumption, though some industrial products, such as Diesel motors, are large exports. In 1947 there were 7,224 industrial establishments with 212,040 workers and an output valued at 6,420,000 kr. The largest industries were food-processing and iron and metal. Others were chemical and pharmaceutical, wood and paper, clothing, textiles, machinery, beverages and leather.

Trade statistics, in millions of kroner, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	1,535	2,316	2,731
Imports	1,625	3,086	3,419

Leading suppliers in 1948 were Great Britain (26.0 per cent); the U. S. (13.2 per cent) and Belgium (6.8 per cent). Chief customers were Great Britain (30.4 per cent), Belgium (8.4 per cent) and Sweden (7.5 per cent). Leading exports were butter (26.1 per cent), machinery (9.0 per cent), bacon (6.5 per cent), fish (6.1 per cent) and eggs (5.8 per cent). Leading imports were iron and steel and other metals, coal and coke, machinery, fodder and fuel oils.

The Danish merchant marine, one of the largest in the world on a per-capita basis, had 2,242 ships totaling 1,098,000 gross tons on Oct. 1, 1947. Regular communications with foreign countries are mainly westward by sea. There are Swedish ferry services from Copenhagen to Malmö and from Helsingör (Elsinore) to Hålsingborg.

The main land route to the rest of the continent is the railway via Padborg and Schleswig to Hamburg. Railway mileage totals about 3,050, nearly half nationalized. Train-ferry services for inter-island communication are highly organized. Motor transport also is well advanced, with about 15,000 miles of roads.

Ordinary government expenditures for 1949-50 was estimated at 2,073,000,000 kr. and revenue at 2,066,000,000 kr. The public debt on March 31, 1947, totaled 1,955,662,000 kr.

Mineral resources are negligible, although some coal, granite and kaolin are found on the island of Bornholm. Large quantities of coal and coke must be imported. Peat bogs supply an important source of fuel. Forest resources are unimportant.

The fishing industry, centered at Copenhagen but carried on also in the shallow fiords and in the deeper waters of the Baltic, North Sea and Skagerrak, is a basic part of the Danish economy. The 1948 catch of about 210,000 metric tons was valued at 190,000,000 kr. Normally, about two-thirds of the catch is exported, usually fresh, ice-packed, or live.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Denmark, only three miles from Sweden at the closest point, consists of the Jutland peninsula and the islands in the Baltic. The largest islands are Zealand, the site of Copenhagen; Fünen; and far to the east, Bornholm. The narrow waters to the north are called Skagerrak; and to the east, Kattegat.

The terrain of the whole kingdom is low but not flat. Its highest point is about 500 feet, and there are many lakes, ponds and short rivers. Sand dunes line the western Jutland coast almost without a break.

Denmark's climate is like that of eastern England, but with colder winters and warmer summers. The average annual temperature is 45.2° (61° in July; 32° in January). Average rainfall is 24 inches; thunderstorms are frequent in summer.

Outlying Territories

FAEROE ISLANDS—Status: Autonomous part of Denmark.

Area: 540 square miles.

Population (census 1945): 29,198.

Capital: Thorshavn (population 3,611).

Government: Danish-appointed governor and locally-elected assembly.

Principal products: cod, whale oil, cod liver oil, wool, fertilizers, skins and leather.

This group of 21 islands, lying in the North Atlantic about 200 miles northwest of the Shetland Islands, joined Denmark in 1386 and has since been part of the Danish kingdom. The islands were occupied by British troops during World War II, after the German occupation of Denmark. The principal pursuits are fishing and sheep grazing. The predominant *Sjálvstýrisflokkur*, or Home Rule party, heads a movement seeking autonomy. Those favoring independence won a slight majority in a plebiscite held Sept. 14, 1946, but subsequent elections gave pro-Danes a majority. However, a bill enacted Mar. 30, 1948, established home rule.

GREENLAND—Status: Colony.

Area: 839,782 square miles (almost 85 per cent glacier).

Population (1946): natives, 21,379; Europeans, 450.

Government: Two inspectorates (Godthaab and Godhavn) supervised by the director for Greenland in Copenhagen.

Principal products: cryolite (1947: exports to U. S., 19,500 tons; to Denmark, 20,900 tons), fish, hides and skins, whale and fish oil, marble.

Greenland, the world's largest island,

was colonized in 1885-86 by Eric the Red. Danish sovereignty, which covered only the west coast, was extended over the whole island in 1917. In 1941 the United States signed an agreement with the Danish minister in Washington, placing it under U. S. protection during World War II but maintaining Danish sovereignty. U. S. weather stations were built on the island during the war. Greenland is the only source of natural cryolite, important in the manufacture of aluminum. Trade (except cryolite) is a Crown monopoly.

Dominican Republic

(República Dominicana)

Area: 19,327 square miles.

Population (est. 1949): 2,246,000 (mestizo and mulatto, 70%; white, 15%; Negro, 15%).

Density per square mile: 116.2.

President: Rafael Leónidas Trujillo y Molina.

Principal cities (est. 1949): Ciudad Trujillo, 151,555 (capital; sugar); Santiago de los Caballeros, 64,439 (tobacco); San Pedro de Macoris, 24,922 (sugar port); Puerto Plata, 17,513 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Dominican peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. The Dominican Republic (formerly San Domingo) occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island which Columbus named La Española (now Hispaniola) when he discovered it on his first voyage in 1492. The other third is occupied by the republic of Haiti. The capital, Ciudad Trujillo, founded in 1496, is the oldest white settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

The Dominican Republic was variously under Spanish, French and Haitian domination until it established its independence in 1865 and then plunged into an unstable political history. U. S. Marines occupied it from 1916 to 1924, when a new constitution was adopted. In 1930, Rafael Leónidas Trujillo y Molina, an army general, was elected president. In office most of the time since then, Trujillo has brought about improved irrigation, roads, sanitation and schools, and in May, 1947, he was elected for another term.

The president is elected every five years by popular vote, in which women take part, and he is eligible to be re-elected indefinitely. The 19-member Senate and the 40-member Chamber of Deputies are also elected for five years. Each of the eighteen provinces has an appointed governor. There is a 12,000-man army, a small air force and several coast patrol craft.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free and compulsory from 7 to 14. In 1948, there were 2,576 schools, with 242,545 students. The government be-

gan construction of a university city in 1946.

Primarily agricultural, the country produces sugar (1948: 425,343 metric tons), coffee (23,000 tons), tobacco (20,000 tons), cacao, bananas, rice, corn, cassava, beans and sweet potatoes.

The raising of hogs and cattle has been expanded recently, and the government is attempting to diversify crops to lessen the republic's dependence on sugar exports. Sugar refining, largely U. S. controlled, is the only important manufacture.

Exports in 1948 were valued at \$82,425,657 and imports at \$62,529,298. Leading exports were raw sugar (51 per cent), cacao, coffee, molasses and tobacco. Chief customers were the U. S., 37.3 per cent; Britain, 28.7 per cent (mostly sugar); and Canada, 20.3 per cent (mostly sugar). The main imports, mostly from the U. S., are cotton goods, iron and steel products, chemicals and machinery.

Transit facilities include about 170 miles of public railway, more than 600 miles of sugar plantation railway, and more than 2,500 miles of highway.

The 1949 budget estimated expenditures at \$66,719,649 and revenues at \$66,735,260. The Republic's foreign debt was retired in July, 1947; the remaining public debt was \$8,053,797.

Mineral resources are limited and production is negligible. Some gold and gypsum are produced for export. The more readily accessible timberland has been thoroughly exploited, producing mahogany, lignum vitae and pine.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Crossed from northwest to southeast by a mountain range with maximum elevations exceeding 10,000 feet, the country has fertile, well-watered land on the northeast side, where nearly two-thirds of the population lives. The southwest part is arid and with poor soil except around Ciudad Trujillo. The country has many good harbors.

There is little range in temperature, with mean January average of 74°, and August average of 81°. The elevated interior is cooler than the coastlands. Rainfall occurs mostly from May to November.

Ecuador (Republic)

(República del Ecuador)

Area: 104,510 square miles.

Population (est. 1947): 3,400,000 (60% pure Indian, 25% mestizo, 15% white).

Density per square mile: 32.5.

President: Galo Plaza Lasso.

Principal cities (est. 1944): Quito,* 211,174 (capital); Guayaquil, 172,948 (chief port); Cuenca, 52,519 (trading center); Riobamba, 27,459 (sugar, cereals).

Monetary unit: sucre.

Languages: Spanish, Quéchua.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

* 1947 census.

HISTORY. Mostly forested and mountainous and a little larger than Colorado, Ecuador has a long history replete with the forceful rule of dictators. The Spanish under Francisco Pizarro conquered the land and in 1532 by defeating the Inca Atahualpa. The first revolt against Spain occurred in 1809, but the victory was not complete until the Battle of Pichincha on May 24, 1822. Ecuador then joined Venezuela and Colombia in a confederacy founded by Simón Bolívar and known as Colombia, but withdrew amicably and became independent in 1830. The country's subsequent history has been largely one of dictatorships, notably under Juan José Flores, Gabriel García Moreno and Eloy Alfaro. Since 1900, administrations have fallen, usually by force, on the average of every two years. Shortly before the 1944 elections, President Carlos Arroyo del Río was forcibly replaced by José Velasco Ibarra, recalled from exile in Argentina. Velasco Ibarra, confirmed in office by the voters later in the same year, followed the old pattern by assuming the role of dictator in 1946 and suppressing opposition.

Ibarra was deposed in Aug., 1947, and after three weeks of confusion Carlos Julio Arosemena took over as provisional president until Sept. 1, 1948, when Galo Plaza Lasso, victor in the June 6 elections, took office.

For more than a hundred years, Ecuador disputed its boundary with Peru, frequently resorting to arms. After hostilities started again in 1941, both nations submitted to mediation, and when the decision was made final in 1944, Ecuador lost most of the disputed area.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the 1946 (16th) constitution, Ecuador elects a president for four years by direct vote, and he is ineligible for further service until at least one term intervenes. The congress is bicameral, with a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. There are 17 provinces and one territory, the Galápagos Islands (3,029 sq. km.), 650 miles off the coast.

Military service is compulsory at eighteen. The army numbers 10,000 and 40,000 reserves. A 1,030-ton training ship and several smaller craft make up the navy. There is an aviation school at Guayaquil and a naval school at Salinas. To strengthen defenses of the Panama Canal, the U. S. built a base on Galápagos during World War II; it reverted to Ecuador in 1946.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free, compulsory and under state control, but illiteracy is very high—an estimated 60 per cent in 1948. School

enrollment in 1947 was put at 315,313 in 3,411 primary and secondary schools. There are universities at Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca, and a law school at Loja.

Although agriculture is the basis of Ecuador's economy, less than 12,000,000 acres are devoted to it. Cacao, the chief crop (1946: 30,700 metric tons) is grown in the coastal regions and lower river valleys, along with rice, sugar cane, coffee, bananas, tobacco and cotton. The plateaus and mountain valleys are used for grazing and dairying, and raising cereals and potatoes. Ecuador's main manufactured product is the Panama hat, made of Toquilla straw.

Foreign trade statistics, in millions of sucres, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948*
Exports	134	595	463
Imports	148	604	568

* Port of Guayaquil only.

In 1947, 40 per cent of the exports went to the U. S. and 14 per cent to Venezuela. The U. S. supplied 71 per cent of the imports. Chief exports were rice, 34 per cent, and cacao, 32 per cent.

Railway mileage in 1945 was 765, all nationalized. The principal road connects the chief port, Guayaquil, with Quito. Highway mileage was 4,280, of which 2,730 were termed all-weather.

The 1949 budget was estimated at 385,-000,000 sucres. The national debt, Dec. 31, 1946, was \$48,600,000.

Ecuador mined 75,390 troy oz. of gold and 192,200 oz. of silver in 1946. Copper and lead also are mined. In 1948, 2,555,-000 barrels of petroleum were produced. The country is the world's chief source of light, strong balsa wood, and exported 2,778 metric tons in 1946, but exports have declined steadily since 1943. Exports of rubber—1,968 metric tons in 1945—had dropped to 75 tons by 1947. Dye wood, cinchona bark, kapok and vegetable ivory are other products of the vast forest.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Two high and parallel ranges of the Andes, traversing Ecuador from north to south, are topped by tall volcanic peaks including Chimborazo (20,577 feet) and Cotopaxi (19,344). The region between the mountains and the coast is rich but extremely hot and swampy; beyond the mountains to the east is the rainy, forested and tropical Amazon plain, largely uninhabited.

Though Ecuador, as its name implies, lies on the equator, its climate ranges from tropical and temperate to the Arctic conditions of its snow-capped peaks. Temperatures on the coast average 83°; on the Andean plateau, about 46° to 70°. The rainy season extends from December through April or May.

Egypt (Kingdom)

(Misr)

Area: approximately 383,000 square miles.

Population (census 1947): 19,088,967 (1944: Egyptian, 95.4%; Arabian, 1.7%; Greek, .6%; others, 2.3%).

Density per square mile: 49.8.

Sovereign: King Farouk I.

Premier: Hussein Sirry Pasha.

Principal cities (census 1947): Cairo, 2,100,506 (capital); Alexandria, 928,237 (chief port); Port Said, 178,432 (Suez Canal terminus); Tanta, 139,816 (railroad center, Nile delta); Mansûra, 102,519 (cotton).

Monetary unit: Egyptian pound (£E).

Language: Arabic.

Religions: Mohammedan, 91%; Christian (mostly Copt and Greek Orthodox), 7%; others, 2%.

HISTORY. Egypt, half again the size of Texas, and the largest and most influential of the Arab states, has been an object of big-power controversy for centuries. In modern times its ambitions for complete and unfettered independence have been frustrated by the British, who were forced to use Egyptian bases to protect their Suez Canal lifeline. British troops were evacuated from Cairo and Alexandria in 1946, but Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for revision of the 1936 treaty broke down late in 1946 after British refusal to recognize Egyptian sovereignty over the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Egypt brought the problem before the U. N. Security Council on Aug. 5, 1947, but the Council advised resumption of direct negotiations.

Egyptian forces made a rapid advance into southern Palestine in May, 1948, but they bore the brunt of Israeli counter-attacks later in the year and were forced back in several areas prior to the Israeli-Egyptian armistice of Feb. 24, 1949.

Egyptian history dates back to about 4000 B.C., when the kingdoms of upper and lower Egypt, already highly civilized, were united. Egypt's "Golden Age" coincided with the 18th and 19th dynasties (16th to 13th centuries B.C.), during which the empire was established. Persia conquered Egypt in 525 B.C.; Alexander the Great subdued it in 332 B.C., and then the dynasty of the Ptolemies ruled the land until 30 B.C., when Cleopatra, last of the line, committed suicide and Egypt became a Roman province. From 641 to 1517 the Arab caliphs ruled Egypt, and then the Turks took it and made it part of their Ottoman Empire. Napoleon's armies occupied the country from 1793 to 1801. In 1805, Mohammed Ali, leader of a band of Albanian soldiers, became Pasha of Egypt, founding the present line of rulers. After completion of the Suez Canal in 1869, the French and British took increasing interest in Egypt.

British troops occupied Egypt in 1882,

and British resident agents became its actual administrators, though it remained under nominal Turkish sovereignty. On Dec. 18, 1914, this fiction was ended and Egypt became a British protectorate.

Pressure by Egyptian nationalists forced Britain to declare Egypt an independent, sovereign state on Feb. 28, 1922, although the British reserved rights for the protection of the Suez Canal and the defense of Egypt. On Aug. 26, 1936, by an Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance, all British troops and officials were to be withdrawn, except from the Suez Canal zone. When World War II started, Egypt remained neutral. But it early became a strategic base for Allied forces, both because of its key location for countering German offenses in North Africa and because of the vital importance of the Suez Canal. British imperial troops finally ended the Nazi threat to Suez in 1942 in the decisive battle of El Alamein, west of Alexandria.

In March, 1942, the Wafd (Nationalist) party won the elections and controlled the government until its cabinet was dismissed by the king in October, 1944. Ahmed Maher Pasha, leader of the Saadist party (an offshoot of the Wafdists), formed a coalition cabinet of all parties except the Wafd. He was assassinated on Feb. 24, 1945, while reading a declaration of war against the Axis. Mahmoud Fahmy el-Nokrashy Pasha, the Saadist foreign minister, succeeded him. He gave way to Ismail Sidky Pasha on Feb. 15, 1946, but returned to power on Dec. 10, 1946 with a Saadist-Liberal cabinet. He was assassinated Dec. 28, 1948, and was succeeded by Ibrahim Abdul Hadi Pasha who resigned on July 25, 1949 and, in turn, was succeeded by Hussein Sirry Pasha.

RULER. King Farouk I, who was born Feb. 11, 1920, succeeded his father, Fuad I, on April 28, 1936. He was married on Jan. 20, 1938, to Farida Zulfikar, granddaughter of a former prime minister, and divorced her in Nov., 1948. Their children are Princess Ferial, born in 1938; Princess Fawzieh, 1940, and Princess Fadia, 1943.

Since succession is limited to the male line, the heir presumptive is Prince Mohammed Ali, born in 1875, a first cousin to the king.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Egypt is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The bicameral Parliament has a Senate of 147 members, two-fifths of whom are appointed by the king and the rest popularly elected for 10 years (half renewable every five years); and a Chamber of Deputies of 264 members popularly elected by universal male suffrage for five years unless sooner dissolved by the king. The king acts through a cabinet appointed by him but responsible to Parliament.

Elections for the Chamber of Deputies

held Jan. 10, 1945 (boycotted by the Wafd party) gave the Saadists 125 seats, Liberals 74, Wafdist Bloc (dissident Wafdist group) 29, National Party 7 and Independents 29.

Under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 the peacetime strength of British troops in the Suez Canal zone is set at 10,000, with 400 air force personnel, but no limit is set in time of war or international emergency. Military service for Egyptians is compulsory. The Egyptian army, strengthened and modernized during World War II, has about 160,000 men, including police units under military control. The air force has about 150 combat planes, and the navy has several small vessels.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12. In 1947-48 there were 5,700 elementary schools with attendance of about 2,000,000, and 1,450 other schools with 170,000 students. The University Mosque of el-Azhar in Cairo (founded A.D. 972) is the chief theological seminary of the Moslem world. The University of Fuad I in Cairo (founded 1908) and the University of Farouk I in Alexandria (founded 1943) had 22,000 students.

The majority of the people are Sunni Moslems. The Christians are mainly Copts with an admixture of Armenian, Syrian and Maronite sects. The population divides generally into fellahin (peasantry) and townspeople of the same blood, the Bedouin or nomad Arabs of the desert, and the Berbers, who occupy the Nile valley between Aswan and Dongola. The foreigners are chiefly Greeks (whose main center is Alexandria), French, British and Italians.

Egypt has one of the highest birth rates in the world (38.1 per 1,000 population in 1942) and one of the highest death rates. The density of the population in the small inhabited area in the Nile valley and delta (about 13,600 sq. mi.) is far greater than that of Belgium or Bengal.

Agriculture is the chief industry, engaging more than half the population. Only about 3.5 per cent (8,620,850 acres) of the total area is arable, and only about 6,040,000 acres are actually under cultivation, almost entirely in the Nile valley and delta. More than half the cultivated area comprises farms of less than 20 acres. Irrigation is indispensable to agriculture; the Aswan reservoir above the first cataract of the Nile holds up to 5,500,000,000 cubic meters of water and that of Gebel Aulia, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 2,000,000,000 cubic meters. In the delta and in middle Egypt, where perennial or canal irrigation is possible, two or three crops a year can be grown. The chief cash crop is cotton, of which Egypt is a leading producer.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS, 1948

Crop	Acreage*	Production, metric tons
Maize	1,672,000	1,403,000
Rice	806,000	1,187,000
Barley	246,000	164,000
Sugar cane	93,400	221,000†
Cotton	1,304,000	338,000

* 1947. † Raw sugar.

Other crops include wheat, garden crops, dates and grapes. The pastoral industry is relatively unimportant except to the Bedouins in the eastern desert. In 1947 there were 1,317,639 cattle, 1,238,756 buffalo (used to turn water wheels for irrigation), 1,868,261 sheep, 1,473,840 goats, 196,084 camels and 1,124,961 donkeys.

Industry includes sugar refining, cotton ginning, cement manufacture, milling and pottery, soap and perfume making. The French-controlled Sugar Company of Egypt holds a monopoly on sugar refining.

Foreign trade statistics:

	(In millions of Egyptian pounds)		
	1938	1947	1948
Exports	29.4	89.5	143.1
Imports	36.8	99.6	160.3

In 1948, Egypt's chief customers were Britain 29 per cent, India 16 per cent, France 10 per cent and Italy 4 per cent. Leading suppliers were Britain 22 per cent, Italy 11 per cent and the U. S. 8 per cent. Raw cotton (79%) and rice (11%) were the chief exports. Imports included machinery, vehicles, textiles, coal, petroleum and metals and manufactures.

Navigable throughout its course in Egypt, the Nile is used largely as a means of cheap transport for heavy goods. The principal port is Alexandria. Railway mileage in 1945 totaled 4,950. Branch lines link Cairo and Alexandria with Suez and nearly every town in the delta. Highway mileage was 8,870 in 1948. Cairo is a major airport.

The 1949-50 state budget estimated expenditures at ££163,807,500 and revenue at ££147,095,800. The public debt in Jan., 1948, was ££125,001,850.

The most important minerals are manganese ore (1948: 59,919 metric tons) and petroleum (1948: 13,250,000 barrels). Phosphate rock, gold, iron ochres, nickel, sodium carbonate, sulfate talc and tungsten also are mined.

Egypt has no forests. The total value of fishery products in 1946 was ££4,000,000, representing a catch of 35,000 metric tons. The chief fishing ground is Lake Menzala in the delta, but fish are also caught along the coast of the delta and in the Nile.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Egypt, at the northeast corner of Africa, is a very rough square, with the historic Nile flow-

ing northward through its eastern third. On either side of the Nile valley are desert plateaus, spotted with oases. In the north, toward the Mediterranean, plateaus are low, while south of Cairo they rise to a maximum of 1,015 feet above sea level. At the head of the Red Sea, at the northeast corner of Egypt, is the triangular Sinai peninsula, between the Suez Canal and Palestine.

The Nile delta starts 100 miles south of the Mediterranean and fans out to a sea front of 155 miles between Alexandria and Port Said. From Cairo north, the Nile branches into many streams, the principal of which are the Damietta and the Rosetta, joined by a network of canals.

Except for a narrow belt on the Mediterranean, Egypt lies in an almost rainless area, in which high daytime temperatures fall quickly at night. The mean temperature at Cairo varies between 53° in January and 84° in July; at Alexandria, between 57° in January and 81° in July. South of Cairo, pure desert conditions prevail; at Aswan the mean maximum temperature is 118°.

SUEZ CANAL. The Suez Canal, in Egyptian territory between the Arabian Desert and the Sinai peninsula, is an artificial waterway about 100 miles long between Port Said on the Mediterranean and Suez on the Red Sea. Construction work, directed by the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, was begun April 25, 1859, and the canal was opened Nov. 17, 1869. The cost was 432,807,882 francs. The concession is held by a French company, *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez*, in which the British government holds 295,026 out of a total of 652,932 shares. The concession expires Nov. 17, 1968, when it will revert to the Egyptian government. An agreement signed March 7, 1949, provided for greater Egyptian participation in management and profits. On the board of management in 1949 were one Dutch, one American, 2 Egyptian, 16 French and 10 British directors.

SUEZ CANAL STATISTICS

Year	Ships	Tonnage	Receipts
1938	6,127	34,249,745	1,784,278,091 fr.
1946	5,057	32,731,631	£12,246,300
1947	5,972	36,576,581	£13,147,200
1948	8,686	55,081,056	££18,382,900

In 1948, 37.6 per cent of the tonnage was British; 15.0 per cent, U. S.; 9.3 per cent, Panamanian; and 9.3 per cent, Norwegian.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN — Status: Anglo-Egyptian condominium.
Area: 967,500 square miles.
Population (1947): 7,547,500.
Capital: Khartoum (pop. 1947: 61,800).
Governor general: Sir Robert Howe.
Foreign trade (1947): exports, ££14,865,-

848; imports, ££16,773,633. Chief export: raw cotton (57%).

Agricultural products: cottonseed, ginned cotton, millet, sesame, wheat, groundnuts.

Minerals: gold, salt.

Forest product: gum arabic (exports 1946: 34,082 short tons).

About one-fourth the size of Europe, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan extends from north to south about 1,200 miles and west to east about 1,000 miles. Before the revolt against Egyptian rule by the Arabized tribes under Mohammed Ahmed (the Mahdi) in 1882-84, the region was known as Egyptian Sudan. Since its reconquest by the Anglo-Egyptian expeditions of 1896-98, it has been known by its present name. A governor general, appointed by the king of Egypt on British recommendation, is assisted by an executive council of 12 to 18 members.

During the 1946 treaty negotiations, Egypt demanded union of the area with the Egyptian crown, but important Sudanese groups favored complete independence. The aim of the British administration in Sudan was described as the establishment of self-government as a first step toward eventual independence. On June 19, 1948, the governor general published an ordinance which provided for an assembly of 75 members, 65 elected, with limited legislative powers in domestic affairs. Assembly elections held Nov. 16, 1948, were won by the native group favoring independence.

The northern region is a continuation of the Libyan Desert. The southern region is fertile, abundantly watered and, in places, heavily forested. It is traversed from north to south by the Nile, all of whose great tributaries are partly or entirely within its borders. The highest elevation is a mountain range parallel to the Red Sea, with heights of 4,000 to over 7,000 feet. Sudan is the chief source of gum arabic; the southern forests also are rich in fibers and tannins.

There are two trunk railways, one connecting Sudan with Egypt and the other affording access to the chief port, Port Sudan, on the Red Sea.

The whole country lies within the tropics and has an exceedingly hot climate—greatest in the central area and least in the desert zone, where the temperature range is large. At Khartoum the mean annual temperature is 80°, with January the coldest and June the hottest month.

Eire. See Ireland

Estonia

Area: 18,357 square miles.

Population (est. 1940): 1,126,415 (Estonians, 88%; Russians, 9%; Germans [Balts], 1%; others, 2%).

Density per square mile: 61.4.

Principal cities (est. 1938): Tallinn, 146,400 (capital); Tartu, 60,100 (university town); Narva, 24,200 (seaport).

Language: Estonian (Finno-Ugrian).

Religions: Lutheran, 78%; Greek Orthodox, 19%; others, 3%.

Born out of World War I, this small Baltic state enjoyed two short decades of independence before it was absorbed again by its powerful neighbor, Russia. In the thirteenth century, the Estonians had been conquered by the Teutonic Knights of Germany, who reduced them to serfdom. In 1521, the Swedes took over, and the power of the German (Balt) landowning class was curbed somewhat. But after 1721, when Russia succeeded Sweden as the ruling power, the Estonians were subjected to a double bondage—the Balts and the tsarist officials. The oppression lasted until the closing months of World War I, when Estonia finally achieved independence.

Shortly after the start of World War II, the nation was occupied by Russian troops and was incorporated as the 16th republic of the U.S.S.R. in 1940. Germany occupied the nation from 1941 to 1944, when it was retaken by the Russians. Most of the nations of the world, including the U. S. and Great Britain, have not recognized the Soviet incorporation of Estonia.

Ethiopia (Kingdom)

(Abyssinia)

Area: 350,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 8,000,000 (Abyssinian [Amharic], 20%; Galla, 50%; others, 30%).

Density per square mile: 22.9.

Ruler: Emperor Haile Selassie I.

Prime Minister: Bitwoded Makonnen Endalkatchau.

Principal cities (est. 1946): Addis Ababa, 300,000 (capital); (est. 1939): Dire Dawa, 30,000; Harar, 25,000.

Monetary unit: Ethiopian paper dollar.

Languages: Amharic, Arabic.

Religions: Copt (Christian), Mohammedan.

HISTORY. Ethiopia, a land-locked African kingdom more than twice the size of California, was one of the first victims of the Axis aggression that culminated in World War II. Italy, after creating fake border incidents, invaded the country on Oct. 3, 1935, and Addis Ababa fell on May 5, 1936. Haile Selassie, the emperor, fled the country, and the Italians welded Ethiopia, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea into the colony of Italian East Africa.

World War II brought early liberation; Ethiopia, in fact, was the first of the Axis-

occupied nations to be retaken by the Allies. British and Ethiopian troops reconquered the country in 1941, with the final Italian surrender occurring on Nov. 27. During a transition period thereafter, the nation was under dual Anglo-Ethiopian control. Under an agreement signed on Jan. 31, 1942, British troops quit the country except for stipulated border areas. The latter were evacuated in Aug., 1948.

After the war, the country launched a modernization program in agriculture, industry and education. Irredentist claims to the ex-Italian colonies and former Ethiopian provinces, Eritrea and Somaliland, began to be voiced in 1946.

The Ethiopian royal family claims descent from the Queen of Sheba and from Menelek, a son of King Solomon. Christianity was introduced about A.D. 330, and after the Arab conquest of northern Africa in the 7th century, Ethiopia was more or less cut off from the outside world for a thousand years. When Theodore III proclaimed himself emperor in 1853, the country was a conglomeration of autonomous provinces under hereditary chiefs who were usually at war with one another. Menelek II, who ascended the throne in 1889, brought Ethiopia under single rule, and his forces finished off a five-year Italian attempt at invasion with a great massacre at Aduwa on March 1, 1896. Revenge for this massacre was one of Mussolini's great war cries in the 1935-36 invasion.

GOVERNMENT. Ethiopia's ruler, Haile Selassie I, was born on July 17, 1891, crowned king on Oct. 7, 1928, and emperor on Nov. 2, 1930. His eldest son, the crown prince and heir apparent, is Asfa Wassan, born on July 27, 1916. The emperor directly controls the government, though there now is a Council of Ministers, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. All members are appointed by the monarch, however. The country is divided into 12 provinces.

In wartime, military service is compulsory. The small Ethiopian standing army is equipped and trained by a British military mission.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The education system is extremely backward. Foreign missions or the government maintain schools in the principal towns, and several secondary schools recently have been set up. The Coptic Church (Christian), with its numerous priests, exercises powerful influence and owns much Ethiopian land. It became independent of the Coptic Archbishop of Alexandria in 1946. Moslems, numerous in frontier regions, have their religious center at Harar. The towns of Ethiopia are scattered and crudely built.

Ethiopia is generally fertile, predominantly agricultural and pastoral, with many regions yielding two crops a year.

The chief crops are maize, wheat, barley, rye, cotton, sugar cane, millet, hemp, vegetables, coffee and teff (the common bread grain). The country's inadequate transport system, however, makes crop growing largely a local industry.

The country grazes several million cattle, and many goats and sheep. Horses and mules are bred extensively as pack animals and mounts. There is little manufacturing except for small native industry, although the Italians built some industrial plants during their five-year occupation.

Ethiopia is primarily an importer of consumer's goods and an exporter of raw or semiprocessed materials. For the trade year ended Sept. 10, 1948, exports, excluding specie, were valued at Eth. \$85,398,265 (1947: Eth. \$69,054,000), of which cereals accounted for 43.4 per cent; coffee, 20.4 per cent; and hides and skins, 18.8 per cent. Imports were valued at Eth. \$104,956,487 (1947: Eth. \$68,997,000), of which cotton goods comprised 55 per cent.

The 486-mile track from Addis Ababa to Djibouti in French Somaliland is Ethiopia's only rail outlet and its principal trade route. Motorable roads, non-existent until about 1925, now include about 1,000 miles built by the government, and 4,340 miles built during the Italian occupation. The long rainy season makes road maintenance difficult, and air traffic has become increasingly important, especially as a means of communication with foreign commercial centers. The National Ethiopian Line serves internal and neighboring areas.

Ethiopia is seeking the help of foreign architects in the modernization of Addis Ababa, which, since the days of Menelek, has been a sprawling town of mud huts and tin roofs.

Government expenditures in 1945-46 were Eth. \$51,134,435, while all revenues totaled Eth. \$51,484,858.

Gold, produced from placer mines worked by natives in the south and west, is Ethiopia's main mineral. Platinum also is mined in fair commercial quantities. Other minerals are rock salt, cinnabar, copper, iron, mercury, mica, potash and sulfur. Oil deposits are believed to exist, and all drilling rights have been sold to the Sinclair Refining Company of the United States.

Vegetation is dense in the valleys and lowlands, but the plateau is comparatively bare, especially in the north. The forests contain many valuable trees, including the Natal yellow pine.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Over its main plateau-land, Ethiopia has several high mountains; Dashan, the tallest peak, towers to 15,158 feet northeast of Lake Tana. Most of the many rivers are rapid,

not navigable, and flow into the Nile. The Blue Nile, or Abbal, rises in the northwest and flows in a great semicircle east, south and northwest before entering Sudan. Its chief reservoir, Lake Tana, lies in the northwestern part of the plateau.

Ethiopia, lying wholly within the tropics, escapes a torrid climate because of its elevation, although the lowlands are hot. The mean annual range of temperature is between 60° and 80°, although Alpine conditions prevail in the higher mountains. The dry season lasts generally from October to June, the wet season from June to September.

Finland (Republic) (Suomen Tasavalta)

Area: 130,160 square miles.
Population (est. 1948): 3,895,000 (Finnish, 91%; Swedish, 9%).
Density per square mile: 29.9.
President: Juho K. Paasikivi.
Prime Minister: Karl August Fagerholm.
Principal cities (1947, tax list): Helsinki, 358,195 (capital); (est. 1945): Tampere, 87,123 (textiles, paper); Turku (Abo), 81,494 (seaport, shipbuilding); Vaasa, 36,597 (seaport).
Monetary unit: Markka (FM).
Languages: Finnish, Swedish.
Religions (1937): Evangelical Lutheran, 97%; Greek Orthodox, 1.7%; Roman Catholic, .02%; others, 1.28%.

HISTORY. The Finns, a people of possibly Mongolian origin, first settled their Montana-sized area about A.D. 100. King Eric IX of Sweden conquered them about 1155 and introduced Christianity. Under Swedish rule, which lasted for 650 years, the Finns retained considerable autonomy and were given their own parliament in the 17th century.

Political pressure growing out of the Napoleonic Wars forced Sweden in 1809 to cede Finland to Russia, which gave the Finns a constitution and set them up as a grand duchy. Out of the chaos and complexities of World War I, the Russian revolution of 1917 and a Finnish civil war in 1918 between "Reds" and "Whites" led by Baron Carl G. von Mannerheim, Finland emerged as a republic in 1919. A year later Russia ceded to Finland the Petsamo area with its ice-free Arctic port.

For the next twenty years Finland was generally orderly and prosperous except for vigorous suppression of Communists and a bloodless rightist uprising in 1932. The national presidents during this period were K. J. Ståhlberg, 1919-25; Lauri Relander, 1925-31; P. E. Svinhufvud, 1931-37; and K. Kallio, 1937-40.

In Nov., 1939, the Russians attacked Finland to enforce territorial demands. The sturdy Finns stood off large-scale Red Army assaults for 105 days, but finally lost

ceded to Russia 10 per cent of the nation's area, including the Karelian isthmus. Under German pressure and somewhat in a spirit of revenge, the Finns joined the Nazis against Russia in 1941—and lost again.

Risto Ryti, a pro-German who succeeded Mäkilä as president in 1940, was forced to resign on Aug. 1, 1944, and was replaced by Baron Carl G. von Mannerheim (who had led Finnish forces in both wars with the U.S.S.R.) Finland severed relations with Germany on Sept. 2, signed an armistice and concluded a provisional peace treaty with Britain and Russia, Sept. 19. The U. S. had not declared war on Finland.

Pro-Russian Juho K. Paasikivi became premier on Nov. 11, 1944, and when Mannerheim resigned because of illness on March 4, 1946, Paasikivi was elected by the Diet to fill the unexpired presidential term. The premiership went to Mauno Pekkala, leader of the new Socialist Unity Party, made up of dissident and left-wing groups advocating cooperation with Communists in a popular democratic bloc.

Since then the Finns, burdened by the heavy reparations load, have made good progress in rehabilitating their war-torn areas and industrial plants. Politically they have steered a cautious but realistic course acceptable to the Soviet Union, in whose orbit the country now must turn. Political liberty has been preserved to a surprising extent despite widely differing factions ranging from extreme left to far right.

The Communists and their allies lost ground in the July, 1948, parliamentary election and on July 29, Karl August Lagerholm formed a Social Democrat government in which the leftist bloc was not represented.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1919 constitution, the 200 Diet members are popularly elected by a proportional representation system for three-year terms. The president, normally chosen for six years by an electoral college of 300 members nominated by the people, acts through his cabinet headed by the prime minister. Suffrage is universal. Because of the many political parties, government usually is carried on by a coalition, with frequent cabinet changes.

Party standing in the Diet after the July 1948, elections was as follows (1945 standing in parentheses): Social Democrats, 54 (50); Agrarian, 56 (49); Democratic Union (Communists and Socialist Unity), 38 (49); Conservative, 28 (33); Swedish People's, 14 (14); others 5 (10).

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. The final peace treaty became effective Sept. 15, 1947; it confirmed the de facto cession to the U.S.S.R. of the Petsamo area, Viipuri and the Karelian region and also of the Porkkala-Udd area west of Helsinki for use as

a Soviet naval base. Finland was to pay reparations of \$300,000,000 in kind (reduced to \$225,000,000 by the U.S.S.R. in 1948) over a period of eight years from Sept. 19, 1944, and was to make two-thirds compensation to United Nations nationals for wartime property loss.

The treaty limited Finnish defense forces to the following strengths: army, 34,400 personnel; navy, 4,500 personnel and a tonnage of 10,000; and air force, 3,000 personnel and 60 aircraft. The possession of bombers, submarines, atomic weapons and motor torpedo boats is prohibited.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Illiteracy is very low (.9% beyond the age of 15). Education is compulsory from 7 to 15. In 1947 there were 5,520 elementary schools with 453,000 students, and 279 secondary schools with 82,000 pupils. There are three regular universities, of which Helsinki has the largest enrollment (9,063 in 1947).

About 60 per cent of the total population is engaged in agriculture, 17 per cent in mining and industry, 3.8 per cent in transport, 4.3 per cent in commerce, 2 per cent in professions and 11 per cent in miscellaneous occupations. Considerable progress has been made in social legislation, including workmen's compensation. The cooperative movement is extensive. By a 1927 law, expropriation of large estates was carried out, with compensation to their owners.

Only about 3 per cent of the land is under cultivation, and about 5 per cent in grassland. The chief crops (with estimated 1948 production in metric tons) are oats, 624,500; rye, 199,600; barley, 214,400; and potatoes, 1,955,000. Grazing lands are extensive. In Feb., 1948, there were 1,452,103 cattle, 999,489 sheep, 303,613 hogs and (1947) 95,601 reindeer.

In 1946 there were 5,691 larger manufacturing establishments in Finland, with 236,723 workers and an output valued at \$824,190,000. The leading manufactures are wood and paper (about one third the total value), food, luxury items, machinery and textiles. Following the cession of the Karelian isthmus and the city of Viipuri to the U.S.S.R., Finland lost valuable manufacturing areas. Helsinki is the principal industrial center.

Trade statistics, in billions of markkas, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	8.40	55.63	68.05
Reparations		10.40*	11.55*
Imports	8.49	46.87	66.44

* Included in export totals.

Leading free exports in 1948 were paper and pulp products, 51.2 per cent; and wood and wood products, 42.1 per cent. Principal suppliers by percentage were Britain, 25.1;

U.S.S.R., 12.4; U. S., 12.0; Denmark, 8.1. Chief customers were Britain, 28.3; U.S.S.R., 14.7, U. S., 9.5; and the Netherlands, 7.2.

The merchant marine on Dec. 31, 1947, totaled 644 vessels of 489,966 gross tons. The numerous lakes, many of them joined by canals, are busy transport routes. About 40,000 vessels and 18,000 timber rafts use the canals annually. There were approximately 19,600 miles of highway in 1945 and 17,300 miles of secondary roads. Railway mileage in 1947 totaled 3,063, almost entirely nationalized.

Revenue in 1949 was estimated at 98,-531,000,000 FM; and expenditure, at 98,-506,000,000 FM. The consolidated debt was estimated at 122,339,000,000 FM on Sept. 30, 1948, compared to 4,074,200,000 FM in Sept., 1939.

Finland has no coal or oil, and many of its ore deposits are remote from transportation. Finland's sulfide ore, with yearly production of about 300,000 tons, is 4 per cent copper, 26 per cent sulfur and 27 per cent iron, with some zinc, cobalt, gold and silver. Limestone, soapstone and red granite deposits are extensive. Wood and peat are the only natural fuels.

More than a third of Finland is covered with high quality timber, the nation's richest natural resource. The value of lumber, pulp and paper exports in 1946 was 10,700,000,000 FM. Sawed timber production in 1948 totaled about 816,000 standards of 161 cu. ft. each, cellulose, 1,080,100 metric tons and mechanical pulp 595,169 tons. Production of paper was 518,000 tons and cardboard 135,000 tons.

Finns have fished for centuries, not commercially, but for domestic consumption. The 1947 catch was 45,000 tons and was valued at \$23,000,000.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Finland stretches 700 miles from the Gulf of Finland on the south to Soviet Petsamo, north of the Arctic Circle. Off the southwest coast are the Åland Islands (approximately 300), controlling the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. Finland has more than 60,000 lakes. Of the 1939 area, 11 per cent was lake and 48 per cent swampland. Of the few rivers, only the Oulu (Uleå) is navigable to any important extent. Most of the country is tableland 400 to 600 feet above sea level, with a rise to 4,115 feet in the Hailuajokko region of the northwest.

Finland's long severe winters are moderated somewhat along the coast by prevailing southwest winds, but the summer lasts only about two and a half months. Southerly Finnish ports are icebound part of the year. Rainfall is light, with the driest months from May to September.

France (Republic) (République Française)

Area: 212,741 square miles.
Population (est. 1948): 41,750,000 (1946: French, 94.2%; others, 5.8%).
Density per square mile: 196.2.
President: Vincent Auriol.
Premier: Georges Bidault.
Principal cities (est. 1948): Paris, 2,800,000 (capital); Marseille, 700,000 (chief port); Lyon, 470,000 (silk, metal manufacture); Toulouse, 285,000 (tobacco; commercial center); Bordeaux, 250,000 (wine; seaport); Nice, 235,000 (resort center); Nantes, 210,000 (manufacturing).
Monetary unit: Franc.
Religion (est.): Roman Catholic, 97.5%; Protestant and others, 2.5%.

HISTORY. One of the world's great centers of culture, art and learning, France was bled and devastated in World Wars I and II and emerged in mid-1944 after more than four years of Nazi occupation as a shattered nation.

France was ancient Gaul when Julius Caesar conquered a part of it in 57-52 B.C.; for several centuries thereafter it was bound to the Roman Empire. In the 5th century A.D., it was overrun by the Franks and other barbarian tribes. Between 768 and 814, Charlemagne created a Frankish empire covering most of Western Europe, but by the time Hugh Capet came to the throne in 987, his kingdom comprised only the region around Paris. For more than 300 years the Capets struggled to unify the many feudal fiefs.

Philip VI, cousin of the last Capet and first of the House of Valois, took the throne in 1328. Soon thereafter began the Hundred Years' War (1338-1453), the struggle over England's bid to seize the French crown. The English won at Crécy in 1346 and at Agincourt in 1415, but were defeated at Orléans in 1429 by the French forces led by Joan of Arc. Cruel persecution of French Protestants, the Huguenots, was followed by civil war and then the Edict of Nantes in 1598, by which the Huguenots received complete religious freedom from Henry IV, first of the Bourbons.

Splendor, wealth and the establishment of a colonial empire marked the long reign of Louis XIV from 1643 to 1715. Extravagance, however, forced Louis XVI to struggle with the problem of taxation at a time when the forces of revolution were coming to a head among France's lower and intellectual classes. The French Revolution, of world significance for its impact on absolute rule, broke out in 1789. Louis XVI was deposed in 1792 and executed the next year. Then came the Reign of Terror as the revolution swung to excess, the Directory from 1795 to 1799, and the Consulate from 1799 to 1804, after which

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Country	Area, sq. ml.	Population, estimated
France	212,741	41,750,000 (1948)
Africa		
French Equatorial Africa	959,983	4,003,733 (1946)
Chad	454,940	1,902,221 (")
Gabon	91,405	383,715 (")
Middle Congo	175,630	655,497 (")
Ubangi-Shari	238,008	1,062,300 (")
Cameroun	169,436	2,850,000 (1947)
Algeria	851,078	8,983,100 (")
Morocco	153,870	8,617,000 (")
Tunisia	60,209	3,463,328 (")
French West Africa*	1,816,099	16,400,000 (")
Dahomey	43,262	1,458,000 (1946)
Dakar and dependencies*	62	151,000 (")
French Guinea	97,247	2,125,000 (")
French Sudan	480,417	3,797,000 (")
Ivory Coast	184,255	4,021,000 (")
Mauritania	433,532	497,000 (")
Niger	499,555	1,720,000 (")
Sénégal*	77,749	2,168,000 (")
Togo	20,463	944,446 (1948)
French Somaliland	8,376	47,000 (1947)
Madagascar and dependencies	229,438	4,450,000 (")
Réunion (Bourbon)	970	245,000 (")
America		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	93	4,354 (1945)
French Guiana	7,720	28,547 (1946)
Inini	27,020	5,024 (")
Guadeloupe and dependencies	686	335,000 (1947)
Martinique	427	265,000 (")
Asia		
French India	197	829,000 (1944)
Indo-Chinese Federation	285,794	27,000,000 (1947)
Annam†	56,974	7,200,000 (1943)
Cambodia (Cambodge)†	69,866	3,200,000 (1946)
Cochin-China†	24,974	5,680,000 (")
Laos	89,320	1,200,000 (")
Tongking	44,660	9,800,000 (")
Oceania		
French Pacific Settlements	1,545	56,000 (1947)
New Caledonia and dependencies	7,654	61,250 (")
New Hebrides	4,633	48,815 (1946)

* The subdivision of Haute Volta was re-established in 1947, and Dakar was merged with Sénégal.

† United in 1949 in the state of Viêt-Nam.

Napoleon was proclaimed emperor. Meanwhile, French armies were engaged on all sides, spreading French hegemony over most of western and central Europe. The final downfall came at Waterloo on June 18, 1815.

The restored Bourbon, Louis XVIII, reigned until 1824 and was succeeded by his reactionary brother, Charles X, who was overthrown in the revolution of 1830. His successor, Louis Philippe, was unseated in 1848, and succeeded by Napoleon's nephew, Louis. Inaugurated president of the Second Republic in 1848, Louis Napoleon became emperor as Napoleon III in 1852 but abdicated after France's defeat

in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. The resultant conflict between republicans and monarchists was resolved by the adoption of a republican constitution in 1875, which established the Third Republic to replace the provisional Republic set up in 1871.

Victorious with the Allies in World War I under Premier Georges Clemenceau, France emerged as the dominant power on the continent. From 1919 on, its aim was to keep Germany weak through a system of military alliances and by maintaining a strong French army.

The effort was a dismal failure. At home France was weakened by economic and

political instability, with many short-lived cabinets. Germany became a dictatorship, with the full national energy bent toward war. The Third French Republic, permitting political freedom, bickered and argued away its years. The leftist "Popular Front" coalition cabinets of Léon Blum (1936-37) and Camille Chautemps (1937-38) were succeeded by the Radical and Radical-Socialist cabinet under Édouard Daladier, one of the men of Munich.

Paul Reynaud took Daladier's place on March 21, 1940, less than seven months after the start of World War II. In May, 1940, Hitler's armies finally poured into France and on June 16, the reins of government fell to Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, who opposed continuation of the war. An armistice with Germany was signed June 22, dividing France into occupied and unoccupied zones. The Third Republic was voted out of existence on July 10 by the National Assembly at Vichy, and Unoccupied France became totalitarian, with Pétain as chief of state.

Meanwhile, in London, General Charles de Gaulle had formed on June 18, 1940, a provisional French National Committee which received British recognition and represented the interests of free Frenchmen. De Gaulle's government-in-exile was moved to Algiers in June, 1943, as the French Committee for National Liberation.

After the liberation of Paris, De Gaulle formed a provisional government in the capital on Sept. 10, 1944. It remained in power as a theoretically non-political régime until the elections of Oct. 21, 1945, when a National Assembly was selected to draw up a new constitution and serve as an interim legislative body. De Gaulle was named provisional president on Nov. 13 but resigned soon after and was succeeded by Félix Guin, a Socialist, on Jan. 23, 1946.

A proposed constitution providing for a strong legislature and weak executive was rejected by the electorate on May 5, 1946. The new National Assembly, elected June 2, named Popular Republican Georges Bidault as interim President. France's new constitution was approved by a narrow margin on Oct. 13, and the Fourth Republic formally took shape early in 1947 with the election of Socialist Vincent Auriol as President, Jan. 16, and the confirmation of Socialist Paul Ramadier as Premier, Jan. 22.

Ramadier was succeeded on Nov. 22, 1947, by Robert Schuman, a Popular Republican, whose government was beset on one hand by Communist agitation, and on the other by General de Gaulle's campaigns for new elections. De Gaulle's new party, the Rally of the French People, had shown surprising strength in the municipal elections of Oct., 1947.

Socialist demands for reduction of the

armed forces budget forced Schuman's resignation on July 19, 1948; he was succeeded by Radical-Socialist André Marie. Marie resigned late in August and Schuman formed another cabinet, which lasted approximately 64 hours. Henri Queuille, another Radical Socialist, replaced Schuman on Sept. 7. Under his leadership the nation made important progress. In Oct., 1949, he resigned over a wage-price controversy and was succeeded by Georges Bidault.

GOVERNMENT. Under the constitution approved Oct. 13, 1946, France is a secular, democratic and social republic. The dominant power in the new Republic is the National Assembly, whose members (619 in 1949) are elected by universal direct suffrage. There is also a Council of the Republic of 320 members elected by a complicated indirect procedure requiring 8 different elections. This house has only advisory and delaying powers and is definitely subordinate to the Assembly. The two Houses together elect the President of the Republic for a 7-year term, but his choice of a Premier and the latter's choice of cabinet ministers require Assembly ratification. All ministers are collectively responsible to the Assembly for the general policy of the Cabinet and are individually responsible for their personal actions.

The National Assembly elections of Nov. 10, 1946, resulted in a considerable gain for the Communists; they and their affiliated groups secured 182 seats, the Popular Republicans (MRP) and their affiliated groups, 166; Socialists, 102; others, 168.

The Cabinet formed Oct. 28-29, 1949, contained 8 Socialists, 9 Popular Republicans, 6 Radicals, and 4 Independents and minor party members. Communists have been excluded from the government since April 30, 1947.

GOVERNMENT, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. The French constitution of 1946 provided for establishment of the French Union, consisting of the French Republic (metropolitan France and the overseas departments, territories and trusteeships) and the associated territories and states. The overseas departments are Algeria (three departments), Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Réunion.

The overseas departments and territories are represented in the National Assembly by 75 deputies and in the Council of the Republic by 65. In addition the constitution provided for creation of a high council, consisting of nominees of the French government and of the associated states, and an Assembly of the French Union, with power that is mainly advisory. The Assembly, which met for the first time on Dec. 10, 1947, consists of 240 delegates, 120 of whom are elected by the French parlia-

ment, 75 by territorial assemblies overseas, and 45 by the associated states.

Article 61 of the constitution provides that the position within the Union of the associated states—tentatively described as French Morocco, Tunisia and the Federation of Indo-China—is “settled for each of them by the act which defines their relations with France.” Thus far, both Morocco and Tunisia have declined to modify their protected status in favor of a closer bond with France. Việt-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia, in Indo-China, have become associated states.

DEFENSE. France's 1948 army comprised about 465,000 men recruited under a conscription system. Forces outside France included about 60,000 in Germany, 7,000 in Austria, several thousand in Madagascar, 100,000 in North Africa and 110,000 in Indo-China. Air force strength was estimated at 90,000 in 1949, and that of the navy at 60,000. The navy, decimated by wartime losses and scuttlings, had 2 battleships, one fleet carrier (formerly H.M.S. *Colossus*, 14,000 tons), one escort carrier, 11 cruisers, 12 submarines, 28 destroyers and large torpedo boats, and several hundred smaller craft to equal about 250,000 tons.

EDUCATION. State elementary schools in 1947 numbered 69,803, with 3,767,401 students. There were also 11,136 private elementary schools with 934,883 students. Secondary education for boys is provided in *lycées*, classical and modern schools maintained by the state (588 in 1946 with 248,980 students), communal colleges and free schools. Girl students enrolled in *lycées* and classical and modern schools in 1946 numbered 169,289 in 395 institutions.

Higher education is provided chiefly in the universities, of which there are 17, with total enrollment of 123,313 in 1946-47. The University of Paris is largest, with an enrollment of 53,427 in 1946-47.

RELIGION. The predominant faith is Roman Catholicism, but Church and State were separated in 1905. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were resumed in 1921, and lesser church property was returned to diocesan associations in 1924.

POPULATION. The people are not homogeneous, varying from section to section. During the inter-bellum period, the population remained almost static, with an increase of only 72,133 from 1931 to 1936 and a decrease of 3.3 per cent from 1936 to 1946. The birth rate also fell sharply (1925: 19.6; 1936-38 annual average: 14.8), but the end of World War II saw an uptrend, with an estimated rate of 20.6 in 1946, 21.0 in 1947, and 21.2 in the first nine months of 1948. In 1946, for the first time in 11 years, births (835,000) exceeded deaths (542,000).

AGRICULTURE. The national economy of France is predominantly agricultural. Of the total area, approximately 40 per cent is ordinarily devoted to crops, 20 per cent to forests, 3 per cent to vines and two per cent to market and other gardening. The vast majority of holdings are small farms worked by the owners. France normally is almost self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and leads the world in wine production.

Production of major crops in 1948, in metric tons (1938 production in parentheses) was as follows: wheat, 7,419,000 (9,801,000); rye, 612,000 (811,131); barley, 1,248,000 (1,290,780); oats, 3,360,000 (5,457,438); and sugar beets (1947), 5,892,000 (7,894,873).

Other important crops are potatoes, berries, fodder beets, fruits, hay, nuts and turnips. Silk culture once thrived in the lower Rhône valley, but production fell sharply between wars. Milk, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry have become increasingly important as exports. Livestock in 1947 included 15,100,000 cattle, 7,330,000 sheep and 5,700,000 hogs. Wine production in 1948 was 1,129,000,000 American gallons.

INDUSTRY. Principal industrial areas are Paris, Artois, Lower Seine and Lyon; the textile industry is concentrated in the north. Leading manufactures are iron, steel, chemicals, textiles, automobiles, machinery and beet sugar. Industrial production in 1948 was estimated at 101 per cent of 1937 totals, and reached 117 per cent in March, 1949.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Monthly averages, 1938 and 1948,
in metric tons

Product	1938	1948
Pig iron and ferroalloys	501,000	547,000
Steel ingots and castings	518,000	604,000
Cement	296,000	448,000
Passenger cars	15,201*	8,340*
Sulfuric acid	106,000	89,114†
Superphosphates	114,000	117,823‡
Cotton yarn	20,810	18,700
Cotton fabrics	12,083	12,600
Wool yarn	9,840	11,100
Wool fabrics	6,650	6,018†
Electricity	1,547‡	2,310‡

* Units. † 1947. ‡ Millions of Kwh.

TRADE. Foreign trade statistics, in billions of francs, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	30.8	212.8	431.2
Imports	46.3	346.5	654.3

Exports in 1948 totaled 18,553,000 tons (1947: 13,760,000 tons); and imports, 41,839,000 tons (1947: 37,490,000 tons). Principal suppliers in 1947 were U. S., 26.7 per cent; French Union, 25.4 per cent; Belgium-Luxemburg, 5.2 per cent, and Germany, 3.9 per cent. The chief customers

were French Union, 40.6 per cent; Belgium-Luxemburg, 12.1 per cent; Britain, 6.9 per cent, and Switzerland, 6.2 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS. The French merchant marine had 1,113 ships in 1948, with a gross tonnage of 2,356,000—sixth largest in the world.

There are about 5,500 miles of navigable waterways, including canals, with a traffic of 27,580,000 short tons in 1945. There are approximately 550 inland navigation ports, of which Paris, Rouen and Strasbourg each normally handle more than one million tons annually (Paris, more than ten million tons). Railway mileage in 1945 totaled 25,271; destruction by Allied bombing and by military operations after the Normandy landings was enormous. Railroads were merged in 1938 into the *Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français*, of which the government acquired controlling interest. Highway mileage in 1939 was 393,761.

Air France, nationalized on Jan. 1, 1946, operates on a world-wide basis. In 1948 it carried 590,000 passengers and flew 23,610,000 miles.

FINANCE. France's postwar financial position has been extremely unstable. The 1949 budget—the first complete annual budget since before World War II—balanced ordinary revenue and expenditure at 1,250,000,000,000 fr. and extraordinary revenue and expenditure at 620,000,000,000 fr. On June 30, 1948, the internal debt was 2,264,734,000,000 fr.; and the external debt, 696,217,000,000 fr.

On Dec. 2, 1945, the Bank of France and four large private banks were nationalized, and commercial credit came under government supervision.

TOPOGRAPHY. With a maximum length of about 600 miles and a width of 550 miles, France is second in size to Russia among Europe's nations. Its coastline is about 1,950 miles. In the Alps near the Italian and Swiss borders is France's highest point—Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet. The forest-covered Vosges Mountains are in the northeast and the Pyrenees are along the Spanish border. Except for extreme northern France, which is part of the Flanders plain, the country may be described as four river basins and a plateau. Three of the streams flow west—the Seine into the English Channel, the Loire into the Atlantic, and the Garonne into the Bay of Biscay. The Rhône flows south into the Mediterranean. For about a hundred miles, the Rhine is France's eastern border. West of the Rhône and northeast of the Garonne lies the Central Plateau, covering about 15 per cent of France's area, and rising to a maximum elevation of 6,188 feet. In the Mediterranean, 115 miles east-southeast of Nice, is Corsica, the island of Napoleon's birth, with an area of 3,367 square miles.

MINERALS. French coalfields, most exten-

sive in the northeast, ordinarily supply about 70 per cent of domestic needs. Lorraine, Anjou and Normandy have valuable iron ore deposits. Provence has bauxite. Alsace has potash and oil. Limousin has kaolin, zinc, lead and tar.

MINERALS, 1938 and 1948

(in metric tons)

Mineral	1938	1948
Coal	46,502,000	45,132,000
Iron ore	33,062,400	23,031,000
Bauxite	684,960	788,000
Lead ore	5,736	11,600
Potash	581,000	768,900

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. France, with over 26,000,000 wooded acres, produces well over \$100,000,000 worth of forest products in a normal year, including resin, turpentine, timber and nuts. The annual fish catch is normally second only to that of Britain among the nations of Europe. Cod and sardines are usually the biggest items; others are coalfish, herring, whiting, mackerel, tunny, lobster, oysters, rays, flounder, and sole.

CLIMATE. France's climate is temperate but varies from long cold winters and hot summers in the northeast, to the subtropical temperature of the Mediterranean coast with very mild winters. With no high western elevations to block moisture-laden winds from the Atlantic, all France has adequate rainfall of 20 to 30 inches a year. The mean annual temperature at Paris is 50.5° (36.5° in January and 65.5° in July). The rainiest months are June and October, with February usually the driest.

Andorra

This 191-square mile autonomous and semi-independent state on the Franco-Spanish border has been under the joint suzerainty of the French State and the Spanish bishops of Urgel since 1278. It is a cluster of mountain valleys inhabited by about 5,200 stubborn and traditionally independent people whose principal pursuit is the tending of flocks. Catalán is the language spoken, and both French and Spanish currency are in use. Andorra is governed by a Council General of 24 members, elected for four years by the heads of families. A First Syndic, chosen by the Council, constitutes the supreme executive authority.

French Overseas Territories

AFRICA

Algeria (Part of Metropolitan France)

(L'Algérie)

Governor General: Edmond Naegelen.
Principal cities (est. 1947): Algiers, 360,000 (capital); Oran, 252,500 (seaport);

Constantine, 121,200 (trading center); Bône, 82,400 (seaport; phosphates).

Monetary unit: French franc.

Languages: Arabic, French.

Religions: Mohammedan (natives), Roman Catholic, Jewish.

HISTORY. Algeria, more than three times the size of Texas and situated on the northern bulge of Africa, was of great strategic importance during World War II. After U. S. and British troops occupied it following the landings of Nov. 8, 1942, it became the headquarters of the provisional French government of General Charles de Gaulle until the summer of 1944. For many months during that period it was the headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Algeria became a Roman colony after the fall of Carthage in 146 B.C. and was overrun by the Arabs in the 7th, 11th and 12th centuries. In the 13th century it became one of the three kingdoms founded on the ruins of the old Almohade Empire. Following a brief Spanish occupation, it went under Turkish suzerainty in 1518. For 300 years thereafter Algiers was the headquarters of the notorious Barbary pirates who preyed on Mediterranean shipping. The French ended Turkish rule by taking Algiers in 1830, but it was not until 1847 that they were able to suppress a holy war instigated in 1839 by Abd-el-Kader.

French policy for a time vacillated between complete assimilation of Algeria as part of France, and a decentralized administration under a governor general. In 1896 the idea of assimilation was abandoned for a number of years. After France fell in 1940, Algerian government officials were loyal to Vichy, but their control was ended by the Allied invasion of the African coast in 1942.

GOVERNMENT. In effect, Algeria is part of France. Its three departments are represented in the National Assembly by 15 deputies, and it is one of the ten military districts of France, with both French and natives subject to military service. The governor general is responsible to the Interior, rather than Colonial, Ministry in the French Cabinet. A statute enacted in Aug., 1947, gave Algeria an elected legislative assembly, but leadership of the government still remains with the governor general.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary and secondary schools for Europeans are on French lines. Most natives do not go beyond the primary grades. The knowledge and use of French has spread widely among the natives, but the teaching of Arabic in all schools was made compulsory in 1946. There is a university at Algiers, with faculties of science, arts, law, medicine and pharmacy.

Approximately 86 per cent of the population is native, 12 per cent French and 2

per cent other European. The native population is Berber, with Arab admixture physically assimilated.

The area under cultivation is about 25,000,000 acres, more than 20 per cent of which is owned by European farmers, chiefly in the fertile coastlands. The principal crops are wheat, barley and oats. Algeria is a leading wine producer, with almost 4 per cent of the cultivated area devoted to vines. Production in 1948 was 334,265,000 U. S. gallons, about two-thirds of normal. Olive trees are widespread; the average annual yield of oil is about 2,500,000 gallons. Tobacco, corn, vegetables, flax, silk, figs and dates are also produced. Much of the area is more adapted to grazing than to agriculture. In 1947 there were 3,144,680 sheep, 2,525,320 goats, 899,430 cattle and 141,650 camels.

European industries include those dependent on crops, such as distilling and oil and flour milling, as well as the making of leather, tobacco and matches. There are also small native industries, particularly the traditional carpet weaving.

Exports in 1948 were valued at 75,351,000,000 fr.; and imports, at 91,400,000,000 fr. Chief exports were wine, 55.3 per cent; citrus fruits, 3.6 per cent; and iron ore, 3.3 per cent. Chief imports were sugar, 5.6 per cent; automobiles and parts, 5.4 per cent; and cotton textiles, 4.3 per cent. France took 83 per cent of the exports and supplied 72 per cent of the imports.

Algeria has 3,396 miles of railway. A central line runs from the Moroccan to the Tunisian frontier with branches north to all the ports and south into the Southern Territories. There is an excellent network of roads of more than 30,000 miles, and motor transport is well developed, including regular passenger and freight lines across the Sahara. Only French ships may normally trade between France and Algeria.

Revenue (ordinary and extraordinary) was estimated at 52,546,631,000 fr. in 1949 and expenditure at 52,525,049,000 fr.

Algeria is a leading producer of phosphates (1948: 670,591 metric tons). Iron ore of good quality is found near the Tunisian frontier and on the Oran coast (1948: 1,870,655 tons). Zinc, lead and salt are also important minerals; and small amounts of oil and coal are produced.

Forests, mostly scrub, cover about 7,500,000 acres; cork is the leading product. Fish products include anchovies, sardines, shellfish, spray and tuna.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Algeria fronts on the Mediterranean for more than 700 miles. Northern Algeria extends inland for 185 to more than 200 miles. South of it are the big, economically unimportant Southern Territories. Low plains cover

small areas near the coast, but 68 per cent of Algeria is a plateau between 2,625 and 5,250 feet above sea level. The region between the Sahara and the Mediterranean reaches a high point of 7,641 feet.

Most of the streams are periodic with the rains. The Chélif is the principal river, over 435 miles long. On the Saharan slopes, the oases or the hot sands absorb the streams as soon as they leave the mountain ridges.

Rainfall averages 20 to 40 inches on the coast, and decreases to virtually none in the Sahara. On the coast, temperatures average about 52° in winter, 77° in summer. Inland, the winter average is about 40° and summer about 81°, although the Sahara summer average is from 95° to 105°.

CAMEROUN (FRENCH CAMEROONS)—

Status: U. N. trust territory.

Capital: Yaoundé (population 50,000).

High Commissioner: René Hoffher.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, 4,172,000.-000 fr. C.F.A.; imports, 4,407,300,000 fr. C.F.A. Chief exports: cacao, fresh bananas, palm kernels and oil.

Agricultural products: sweet potatoes, millet, cacao, bananas, palm kernels and oil.

Minerals: diamonds, gold, tin.

Forest product: timber.

Cameroun is bounded principally by French Equatorial Africa, except for the Atlantic Ocean on the west, the British Cameroons on the northwest, and Río Muni on part of its southern boundary.

In 1884 the Cameroons became a German colony (Kamerun), and after the conclusion of World War I the region was divided as a League mandate between Britain and France, four-fifths of the area going to France. The new U. N. trusteeship area has political and financial autonomy under a French High Commissioner, responsible to the French government and to the administrative council of French Equatorial Africa. Cameroun joined the Free French movement in 1940. The chief port and commercial center is Douala (pop. 1944: 36,040); the administrative center, Yaoundé, is located on the central plateau.

The climate is tropical and unhealthful for Europeans; not even in the cool months does the temperature generally fall below 70°. Rainfall is heavy on the coast and is fairly evenly distributed through the year.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA—Status: Colony.

Governor General: Bertrand Cornut-Gentile.

Capital: Brazzaville (population 24,941).

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 2,597,000.-000 fr. C.F.A.; imports, 3,284,400,000 fr. C.F.A. Chief exports: cotton (40%), wood, coffee, gold, palm kernels and oil.

Agricultural products: cotton (1947 ex-

ports: 21,064 metric tons), wool, palm kernels and oil, coffee.

Minerals: gold, zinc ore.

Forest products: timber, rubber, copal gum, wax.

The colony lies in west central Africa, bordered on the west by the Atlantic, Cameroun, Nigeria and French West Africa; on the north by Libya; on the east by Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; and on the southeast and south by Belgian Congo. The coast, an early slaving center, was first settled by the French in 1839; French hegemony was subsequently extended by exploration and conquest of the native tribes. The territory declared for Free France following the armistice of June, 1940, and Brazzaville became capital of De Gaulle's Free French movement.

The governor general, responsible to the Minister of Colonies in the French Cabinet, administers the whole area as an administrative unit with the aid of an administrative council; each of the four territorial regions (Gabon [Gabun], Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, Chad) has a governor responsible to him. There were, in 1946, 8,333 Europeans; most of the Africans are Negroes. There are Arab and Fulani settlements in the Chad region, and several Moslem sultanates. Natural resources, both forest and mineral, are vast but relatively unexploited. The country's economic life depends primarily on the forest products. The colony is capable of exporting large quantities of hard okoumé wood, either in logs or in veneer form.

The climate is tropical—hot and humid—and the average temperature is about 80° (78° at Brazzaville), varying only slightly throughout the year. Rainfall averages about 60 inches annually, with no marked wet or dry seasons.

FRENCH SOMALILAND—Status: Colony.

Capital: Djibouti (population 20,000).

Governor: Paul H. Siriex.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 289,300.-000 fr. C.F.A.; imports, 629,700,000 fr. C.F.A. Chief exports: coffee, hides, salt.

Mineral: salt.

French Somaliland, at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, was acquired by France between 1883 and 1887 by treaties with the Somali sultans, although posts on the coast had been acquired in 1856. This small, largely arid and sparsely populated region is important chiefly because of the port of Djibouti, the main artery of Ethiopia's trade via the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway. The colony is administered by a governor, responsible to the French government and assisted by an administrative council. It adhered to the Free French movement by an agreement initiated in December, 1942. In 1946 there were 1,500 Europeans.

FRENCH MOROCCO: see MOROCCO

French West Africa (Colony) (L'Afrique Occidentale Française)

Governor General: Paul Béchard.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Dakar, 140,000 (capital, chief port); St. Louis, 49,160.

Monetary unit: Franc C.F.A. (Colonies Françaises d'Afrique).

Languages: French, native tongues.

Religions: Mohammedan, Pagan.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. The St. Louis Colony, founded in 1626 at the mouth of the Sénégal River, was probably the first permanent white settlement in French West Africa in which the French established themselves, largely for the purpose of pursuing the slave trade. Little progress inland was made until after 1854, when a scheme was conceived to link the upper Sénégal with the upper Niger. After 1876 the coast settlements were extended steadily into the interior through a series of missionary and economic campaigns. In 1895 the colony of French West Africa was formed under one governor general by the unification of its various components.

The governor general of the colony is appointed by the French government and is assisted by a legislative council and an elected assembly. Governors responsible to him administer the eight constituent colonies—Sénégal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Haute Volta (re-established in 1947), French Sudan, Mauritania and Niger. Each of these has considerable autonomy, with the central colonial government supervising services common to all. The area is represented in the French National Assembly, the Council of the Republic, and the Assembly of the French Union.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Attendance at elementary schools in 1946 was approximately 77,000, including 824 European children. There were 15 higher primary schools with 1,546 students, and five secondary schools with 867 students. Private schools enrolled approximately 25,000.

No racial unity exists in French West Africa, and there is great variation of physique, manner, custom and language. The population is native except for approximately 21,000 French (1946) and 11,000 other Europeans. Non-Negroid tribes include the Saharans, Moors, Tuaregs and Fulbé. About half the population normally is Mohammedan, but a number of tribes have remained spirit worshippers.

Agriculture has expanded rapidly in recent years. Millet, rice and maize are the principal food crops, and vegetable oils are a leading commercial product. Peanuts, the chief export crop (1947-48: 425,000 metric tons) are cultivated in Sénégal, and palm kernels and oil are produced in Dahomey and the Ivory Coast. Other products are

coffee, cotton, cacao and bananas. Stock raising is important in French Sudan and Mauritania, relatively dry districts in the northern part of the colony. Manufacturing is undeveloped except for small native industries. Expansion is hindered by limited power facilities.

Imports in 1947 totaled 11,916,500,000 fr. including cotton cloth, metal products, vehicles, machinery, beverages, foodstuffs and petroleum. Sénégal and the Ivory Coast account for over half the exports, which totaled 7,495,800,000 fr. in 1947 and included peanuts (27%), peanut oil, coffee, bananas, cacao, palm kernels, vegetable oil and livestock.

The middle Niger and lower Sénégal Rivers are navigable, but French West Africa's railways (1946: 2,705 mi.) are more important as interior communications. Dakar, with the best harbor on the west African coast, is the principal port and also an important stop on international air routes between South America and Europe. There are several other good ports.

The estimated budget for 1946 balanced at 6,157,000,000 fr., about a third of which was the total local budget of the eight component colonies.

Gold, found in alluvial deposits in Sénégal and in veins in the Ivory Coast and diamonds are the only important minerals. (Production of gold, however, has dropped sharply in recent years). Timber and precious woods are important, especially in the Ivory Coast. Forest products include timber, mahogany logs, gum arabic, shea butter (a solid; white fat obtained from the seeds of the shea tree) and nuts, kapok and beeswax.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The colony, comprising a sixth of Africa, is half as big as Europe; it is generally a plateau broken by two mountain ranges. The Futa Jallon, from 2,300 to 4,900 feet in elevation, parallels the coast for about 430 miles, and Mount Nimba, on the Liberian border, rises 5,250 feet. There are also mountainous regions in the Sahara districts to the north. The Niger, 2,600 miles long, is the principal river.

The central and northern parts of the colony have two seasons, rainy and dry. In the southernmost regions there are two rainy seasons, separated by a short dry season. Average annual rainfall at St. Louis is 16.7 inches; at Dakar, 20.2 inches. Temperatures on the west coast average about 70° in winter and 82° in summer, with daily variation of about 20°.

MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES—
Status: Colony.

Capital: Tananarive (Antananarivo) (est. pop. 1946: 163,079).

Governor General: Pierre de Chevigné.
Foreign trade (1948): exports, 5,946,608,000 fr. C.F.A. (69% to France); imports,

8,921,794,000 fr. C.F.A. (65% from France). Chief exports: meats (18%), coffee (16%), skins (11%).

Agricultural products (1948): rice (714,425 metric tons), sugar cane (318,460 tons), coffee (18,080 tons), vanilla, manioc, bananas, maize, coconuts.

Minerals: graphite (1948 exports: 8,438 metric tons), mica, phosphates, gold.

Forest products: gum, medicinal plants, rubber, tannins, dyewoods.

Madagascar, lying off the southeast coast of Africa, is the fourth largest island in the world, with a length of 995 miles and an average width of 250 miles. It remained independent under native rulers until 1885, when it came under French protection. French troops conquered the island in 1895 and it became a French colony the following year. The last native ruler, Queen Rànavàlona III, was exiled.

British troops landed on the island May 5, 1942, during World War II, and an armistice with Vichy French forces was signed November 5, 1942. The island is administered by a governor general responsible to the minister of colonies in Paris, assisted by a recently created General Assembly. Native nationalist outbreaks occurred in 1947, and French troops maintained order with difficulty.

The chief occupations are cattle raising (1948: 5,603,000 cattle) and agriculture; there are several food-processing and textile plants. The chief port is Tamatave on the east coast; the capital, Tananarive, is located on the central plateau. In 1948 there were 54,378 French and other non-native residents, including Hindus, Arabs and other Asiatics. The natives, collectively known as Malagasy, are divided into several tribes. Outlying dependencies include the islands of Europa, Juan da Nova, Bassas da India and Glorieuses.

The Comoro Islands (800 sq. mi.), formerly a dependency, became an autonomous territory in 1946.

The climate of Madagascar is generally tropical, with a warm and wet season from November to April and a cool, dry season the rest of the year. Temperatures vary between 55.5° and 95° (at Tamatave, 80° in February, 68° in July).

RÉUNION (Bourbon)—Status: Département of Metropolitan France.

Capital: St. Denis (population: 36,096).

Prefect: Paul Demange.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, 2,248,366,000 fr. C.F.A.; imports, 2,873,543,000 fr. C.F.A. Chief exports: sugar, essential oils (geranium oil, oil of vetiver, oil of ilang-ylang), rum.

Agricultural products: sugar, vanilla, coffee, maize.

Discovered by Portuguese navigators in the 16th century, the island, then uninhabited, was taken as a French possession in 1638. It is located about 450 miles east of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean.

There is no indigenous population. About three-quarters of the inhabitants are of European origin; the remainder are Creoles, mulattoes, Negroes, Indians and other Asiatics. Tropical cyclones of hurricane variety are frequent during the change of seasons; one of the most recent (Jan., 1945) caused damage of over \$1,000,000. Occasionally a *raz de marée* (tidal wave) does great damage. Sugar-cane cultivation and the production of rum are the principal occupations.

TOGO—Status: U. N. trust territory.

Capital: Lomé (population 30,063).

Commissioner: Jean Cédile.

Foreign trade (1948): exports 1,168,535,021 fr. C.F.A.; imports 837,560,936 fr. C.F.A. Chief exports: cacao, palm kernels, coffee, copra.

Agricultural products: cacao, palm kernels and oil, cotton, copra, coffee.

Mineral: iron ore.

Forest products: dye woods, oil palms.

Togo, a part of the former Slave Coast, lies between the British Gold Coast colony and French West Africa. Established as a German colony in 1884, the area was divided as a League mandate by France and Britain at the end of World War I, with France obtaining two-thirds of the total area. It was placed under U. N. trusteeship in Dec., 1946.

Togo is administered by a commissioner responsible to the French government, assisted by an economic and financial council composed of officials, merchants and nine elected native delegates. Agriculture and grazing are the chief industries. In 1948, there were 1,082 Europeans. The coastline, only 32 miles long, is low, sandy and without harbors.

The coastland climate is hot, humid and unhealthy, with wet seasons lasting from March to June and from September to November.

Tunisia (Protectorate)

Ruler (Bey): Sidi Mohammed al-Amin. French Resident General: Jean Mons.

Prime Minister: Mustapha Saak.

Principal cities (census 1946): Tunis, 603,766 (capital); Sfax, 285,559 (phosphate port); Bizerte, 238,284 (seaport and naval base); Sousse, 264,157 (seaport).

Monetary unit: French franc.

Languages: Arabic, French, Italian.

Religion: Predominantly Mohammedan.

HISTORY. Tunisia was settled by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians in ancient times. Except for an interval of Vandal conquest in A.D. 439-533, it was part of the Roman Empire until the Arab conquest of 648-69. Then it was ruled by various Arab and Berber dynasties until the Turks took it in 1570-74. The founder of the present dynasty, Hussein ben'Ali, was proclaimed sovereign by the occupation troops in 1705 and later succeeded in making the office

hereditary, although subject to nominal Turkish sovereignty.

Throughout much of its history, Tunisia was essentially a pirate state, preying on Mediterranean shipping. In modern times, Italy became predominant economically in the area, but after French troops occupied the area in 1881, the Bey signed a treaty acknowledging a French protectorate.

Following the Allied landings in North Africa in 1942, Tunisia became a battleground with the Axis forces pinched between the British 8th Army advancing from Libya and the U. S., British and French forces from Algeria. The Axis units surrendered in May, 1943, and Tunisia was turned over to the De Gaulle government. On May 15, 1943, the reigning Bey, Sidi Mohammed al-Mounsaf, was removed and replaced by his cousin, the present ruler.

Fanned by Arab nationalist agitation elsewhere, the Tunisian nationalist party, *Destour*, although banned by the French, has intensified its activity in recent years. Its aim is the complete independence of Tunisia and its adherence to the Arab League.

GOVERNMENT. Although the Bey is theoretically sovereign, a French resident general actually controls all military and civil affairs, assisted by a cabinet. Local administration is conducted by native officials under the close supervision of the French. The Southern Territory is subject to military administration.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In 1946 Tunisia's 494 public and 88 private schools had 130,031 pupils, about a third of them French and Italian. The Great Mosque at Tunis is a Moslem University.

Tunisia's population (by the 1946 census, 87.4 per cent Arab) is concentrated in the cities and on the coast. There are about 100,000 nomads.

Agriculture is the chief industry. Over a quarter of the arable land is in wheat (1947: 250,000 metric tons). Other important crops are barley, oats, corn, sorghum, beans and peas. Average annual wine production is about 38,000,000 gallons (1948: 15,800,000). Average olive oil production is about 50,000 short tons annually, but it was only 11,700 in 1947. The Cape Bon region is largely devoted to citrus fruits, the southern oases to dates. In 1947 there were 1,752,000 sheep, 1,291,000 goats, 370,000 cattle and 203,600 camels. More than 50,000 sheep and 4,000 tons of wool a year are usually exported.

Leading industries include flour milling, oil refining, lead smelting and distilling. Native industries include the spinning and weaving of wool, and the making of pottery and leather goods.

Tunisia, Algeria and France are under a single customs union for a number of

products. Exports in 1947 were valued at 6,302,500,000 fr., of which 54 per cent went to France. They included phosphates (24%), fresh fruits (13%), wine, iron ore, lead, grains and dried fruits. Imports were 17,364,700,000 fr., of which 60 per cent came from France. The leading items were metal products (16%), rice (9%), grains, textiles, machinery, automobiles and coal.

There were 5,350 miles of roads and 1,327 miles of railway in 1945. Tunis, Bizerte, Sousse and Sfax are the principal ports.

Ordinary revenue for 1946 was estimated at 4,201,760,000 fr., and expenditures about the same. There was an extraordinary budget balanced at 6,475,420,000 fr. for public works, education and agricultural research. State monopolies, including tobacco, provide about 25 per cent of the revenue and indirect taxes about half.

Tunisia's extremely rich deposits of phosphates are mined principally in the Gafsa and Kef regions. Production in 1947 was approximately 1,743,000 metric tons. Its iron ore is of good quality (1947: 399,400 tons). Other minerals are lead, zinc, mercury, manganese, copper, salt and poor-grade lignite.

Products derived from Tunisia's 2,500,000 acres of forests include lumber, mine props and cork. Alfa is exported, mainly to England, for making of paper pulp. About 20,000 Tunisians work at fishing; the catch averages 8,000 tons of fish and 95 tons of sponges annually.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Tunisia, at the northernmost bulge of Africa, thrusts out toward Sicily to mark the division between the eastern and western Mediterranean. It is mountainous in the north, covered by plains in the east, and projects southward to the Sahara area. Its principal river, the Medjerda, in the north, is 228 miles long. The climate is Mediterranean with mean temperature extremes at Tunis of 52.7° and 79.2°. Annual rainfall ranges from 24 inches in the north to less than five inches in the south.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

FRENCH GUIANA (including ININI)—Status: Département of Metropolitan France.

Capital: Cayenne (population 10,961).

Prefect: Robert Vignon.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, 153,900,000 fr.; imports, 873,000,000 fr.

Agricultural products: bananas, cacao, corn, manioc, rice, sugar cane.

Mineral: gold (1948: 10,610 troy oz.).

French Guiana, lying north of Brazil and east of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) on the northeast coast of South America, was first settled in 1626. Penal settlements, embracing the area around the mouth of the Maroni River and the Iles du Salut (including Devil's Island), were founded in 1852; they are now being disbanded.

During World War II French Guiana at first adhered to the Vichy government, but the Free French took over in March, 1943. The large and scantily populated territory of Inini in the hinterland is administered separately. Economic development is extremely backward; transportation is almost entirely by water, conditions are unsanitary and large quantities of foodstuffs must be imported. Gold is the chief export.

January temperatures average 79°, September and October temperatures 82°. Rainfall is heavy.

GUADALOUPE—Status: Département of Metropolitan France.

Capital: Basse-Terre (population 13,638).

Prefect: Gilbert Philippon.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 3,588,900,000 fr.; imports, 2,802,700,000 fr. Chief exports: rum, bananas, sugar.

Agricultural products (est. 1947): sugar (50,000 metric tons), bananas (48,000 tons), coffee, cacao, manioc, vanilla, tobacco.

Guadeloupe, lying in the West Indies about 300 miles southeast of Puerto Rico, was discovered by Columbus in 1493. French colonization began in 1635. It consists of two large islands, separated by a narrow arm of the sea, and several outlying smaller islands. Most of the population is Negro and mulatto. The largest city and chief port is Pointe-à-Pitre (population 44,551). About half the cultivated area is devoted to sugar cane. The manufacturing of rum and spirits is the principal industry. Mean annual temperature is 78°.

MARTINIQUE—Status: Département of Metropolitan France.

Capital: Fort-de-France (population 64,525).

Prefect: Pierre Trouillé.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 4,117,400,000 fr.; imports, 3,667,400,000 fr. Chief exports: sugar, rum, bananas.

Agricultural products (1946): sugar (25,900 short tons), bananas, pineapples, cacao, coffee.

Manufactures: rum, sugar.

Martinique, lying in the Lesser Antilles about 300 miles northeast of Venezuela, was probably discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was taken for France in 1635. Following the Franco-German armistice of 1940 it had a semi-autonomous status under the High Commissioner, Admiral Georges Robert, until 1943, when he relinquished his authority to the Free French. The colony, administered by a governor assisted by an elected council, is represented in the French legislature. The population is mainly Negro and mulatto. Most of the arable land is devoted to sugar cultivation. Fort-de-France, the capital and chief commercial center, has an excellent harbor. Mean annual temperature of the coast region is 80° (77° in January, 83° in June).

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON—Status: Colony.

Capital: St. Pierre.

Administrator: Jean Moisset.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, 251,687,000 fr.; imports, 226,410,000 fr. Chief exports: cod and other fish products.

The sole remnant of the French colonial empire in North America, these islands were first occupied by the French in 1660. Their only importance arises from their proximity to the Grand Banks (they lie 10 mi. south of Newfoundland) which makes them the center of the French Atlantic cod fisheries.

ASIA

FRENCH INDIA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Pondichéry (population 53,101).

Commissioner: Jean Chambron.

Chief exports: groundnuts, cotton textiles.

Agricultural products: groundnuts, manioc, rice, onions.

French India is a collective name for the scattered French possessions in India—on the Coromandel coast are Pondichéry, Karikal and Yanaon; on the Malabar coast, Mahé; and in Bengal, Chandernagor. The chief possession is Pondichéry, founded by the French in 1674. The governor, responsible to the minister of colonies in Paris, is assisted by a representative assembly. More than 90 per cent of the population of French India is Hindu.

Chandernagor voted, in June, 1949, to join the Union of India. A plebiscite was scheduled for Dec., 1949, to determine whether the rest of the colony should continue its association with France or join the Union of India.

Indo-Chinese Federation

High Commissioner: Léon Pignon.

Principal cities (est. 1942): Hanoi, 124,000 (capital); (census 1936): Cholon, 145,000 (commercial center); Saigon, 111,000 (chief port; rice); Pnom Penh, 103,000 (capital, Cambodia).

Monetary unit: Piaster.

Languages: Annamese, Cambodian, French.

Religions: Buddhism, Christianity (4%).

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. The Indo-Chinese Federation (French Indo-China), at the southeast corner of Asia, first met the West in the 16th century, when Portuguese traders and missionaries arrived. French influence dates from 1787, and in the 19th century France received preferential treatment for helping the emperor of Annam recover his throne. During the last half of the century, France gradually extended influence over the whole area as it exists today.

After France fell in 1940, Vichy authorized the entry of Japanese troops, and the

country became one of the springboards for the Japanese campaign against Singapore. When, in March, 1945, the Japanese seized control of the whole country, Annam and Cambodia declared their independence. After the Japanese surrender, British and Chinese troops occupied Indo-China in the face of a growing nationalist movement, and restored order for the French authorities, who assumed control officially on March 4, 1946.

Until the beginning of World War II, Indo-China was an administrative federation of one colony—Cochin-China; four protectorates—Annam, Tongking, Cambodia and Laos; and a special territory—Kwangchowan (returned to China in 1945). These had various degrees of native rule, but the real administrator of each unit was the French chief resident.

Early in 1945, France announced its intention of organizing the area into five states constituting a federal union, with the components enjoying limited self-government under a French governor general and the Federation a component part of the French Union. Under this plan, Cambodia received internal autonomy on Jan. 6, 1946, and the kingdom of Laos received similar status on Aug. 26, 1946. Cochin-China became an autonomous republic in June, 1946, and was formally declared a free state within the Indo-Chinese Federation and the French Union on Feb. 4, 1947. Similar proclamations in respect to the kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos were issued on Dec. 23, 1947.

The Republic of Viêt-Nam—comprising Tongking and the northern part of Annam—had been recognized on March 6, 1946, as a free state within the Indo-Chinese Federation and the French Union. Viêt-Nam leaders, however, headed by Dr. Ho Chi Minh, a Communist, demanded a greater measure of autonomy and cession of the rich rice area of Cochin-China as well as southern Annam. The French steadfastly refused to accede to these demands, and fighting broke out again on Dec. 19, 1946.

In the spring and summer of 1947, reinforced French troops won control over most important points in Viêt-Nam, but in mid-1949 guerrilla forces still had not been cleared from back areas. On June 5, 1948, a new government uniting pro-French groups in Annam, Tongking and Cochin-China was set up, and a treaty signed that day reorganized the unity of the new state within the French Union.

An agreement to implement the treaty, signed at Paris March 8, 1949, and effective June 14, gave Viêt-Nam full internal sovereignty and limited diplomatic representation abroad. In April, 1949, the newly elected assembly of Cochin-China voted

to exercise its option of joining the new state. On June 14, Bao Dai, former emperor of Annam, proclaimed himself head of the new state with French approval.

Thus, in 1949, Indo-China was made up of Viêt-Nam, Laos and Cambodia which were independent states within the French Union. The Union is represented in Indo-China by a high commissioner who coordinates services common to the three states, such as the fiscal, immigration and customs services. The high commissioner is represented in each state by a commissioner.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The Annamese, strongly influenced by contact with China, make up 80 per cent of the Union's population. Next in importance are the Cambodians, about 3,000,000 strong. There are several other racial groups, some very primitive. The Chinese, concentrated in the cities, are the merchant class and own 90 per cent of the rice mills. Most of the population lives on plains near the sea in the states of Tongking (north), Annam (along the east coast) and Cochin-China (in the south).

Rice, grown on five-sixths of the cultivated land, employs and feeds most of the population, and is normally the leading export and chief source of wealth. Production, centered in Cochin-China, ordinarily averages up to 4,500,000 tons annually (1948: 4,210,000 metric tons). Other crops include maize, sugar, cotton, tobacco, tea, coffee, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and beans.

The Federation is largely an exporter of raw materials. Its factories are small and process goods for local consumption or agricultural and forest products for export. Most important are the rice and saw mills. There are also cotton and silk textile factories, sugar refineries, match, cement and paper factories.

Exports in 1947 (excluding Annam and Tongking) were 8,034,500,000 fr.; and imports, 16,509,300,000 fr. Chief exports were rubber (40%), rice and pepper. Industrial activity and trade were still abnormal in 1949.

Indo-China has several thousand miles of rivers and canals, including the Mékong River, which is navigable for two-thirds of its course. There are about 2,000 miles of railways. An excellent highway system includes 5,563 miles of improved road, and 11,477 miles of local road. Unreplaced bridges and wartime attrition hampered traffic in 1949.

Mining is most developed in the north. Output in 1944 included: coal, 591,935 tons; tin, 401 tons; tungsten, 110,230 lbs.; and zinc, 1,549 tons. Iron ore, gold, phosphate, manganese, bauxite and lead are mined. Coal production in 1948 was about 300,000 tons.

Forests cover 76,570,000 acres of Indo-China. The high mountain ranges of the north supply valuable tropical hardwood, bamboo, lacs and vegetable oil. Laos has rich teak forests. Indo-China's fishing industry provides a major staple food to go with rice. Rubber exports in 1948 were 42,066 metric tons. The industry centers in Cochín-China.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Extending about a thousand miles from north to south, Indo-China has two great delta regions—the Mékong in the south and the Song Koi in the north. These are separated by the Annam Mountains, and to the west of them are the mountainous continental regions of Laos. The climate is monsoonal, with nearly all of the very heavy rainfall between May and October; April and May are the hottest months (86° to 93.2°). Laos, in the interior, is cooler and drier than most of Indo-China.

OCEANIA

FRENCH PACIFIC SETTLEMENTS—Status: Colony.

Governor: Armand Anziani.

Capital: Papeete, on Tahiti (population 1946: 12,428).

Foreign trade (1948): exports, 443,400,000 fr. C.F.P.; imports, 410,600,000 fr. C.F.P. Chief exports: copra, phosphate, vanilla.

Agricultural products: coconuts, sugar, vanilla, tobacco.

Mineral: phosphate (exports 1947: 208,316 metric tons).

The term French Pacific Settlements is applied to the scattered French possessions in the eastern Pacific—Mangareva (Gambier), Makatea, Marquesas Islands, Rapa, Rurutu, Rimatara, Society Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago, Tubuai and Raiavavae—which were organized into a single colony in 1903. The appointed governor is assisted by an administrative council. The principal and most populous island—Tahiti, in the Society group (pop. 1946: 24,820)—was claimed as French in 1768. Plebiscites conducted in September, 1940, gave support to the Free French movement of Gen. de Gaulle. The natives are mostly Polynesians. The climate of Tahiti is hot and humid, but not unhealthful. There is no clear division of seasons.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES—Status: Colony.

Capital: Nouméa (population 16,000).

Governor: Pierre Cournaire (also French Commissioner General in the Pacific).

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 328,000,000 fr. C.F.P.; imports, 554,100,000 fr. C.F.P. Chief exports: nickel, chrome ore, coffee, copra, shells.

Agricultural products: coffee, copra, corn, cotton, manioc, rice, tobacco.

Minerals (1947): nickel (1,500 metric tons, matte), chromite (43,754 tons).

Sea product: mother-of-pearl.

New Caledonia (6,533 sq. mi.), lying about 1,070 miles northeast of Sydney, Aus-

tralia, was discovered by Captain James Cook in 1774 and annexed by France in 1853. The government, in the hands of an appointed governor and an elective council, also administers the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, Walpole, the Huon Islands, Futuna and Alofi, with a total area of 1,121 square miles. The colony—taken over in the summer of 1940 by the Free French after a bloodless revolution—is one of the richest of the Pacific islands in mineral resources, particularly nickel and chrome ore. The natives are Melanesians; about one-third of the population is white and one-fifth Indo-Chinese and Javanese. A French penal colony was established in the 19th century. Average temperature on New Caledonia varies between 65° and 72°.

NEW HEBRIDES—Status: Anglo-French condominium.

Capital: Vila (population 1,200).

Foreign trade (1946): exports, £235,000; imports, £336,000. Chief exports: copra, cacao.

Agricultural products: coconuts, cacao, coffee.

Sea products: trochus and burghaus shell.

The New Hebrides, under joint Anglo-French administration since 1914, lie northeast of New Caledonia. The islands, about 40 in number, joined the Free French movement after a plebiscite in July, 1940. Most of the natives are Melanesians of mixed blood; there were 183 British and 758 French in 1946. The largest island is Espiritu Santo (875 sq. mi.). The French and British high commissioners in the Pacific are represented by resident commissioners.

Germany

Area (est.): 143,243 square miles.

Population (census 1946): 65,910,999 (predominantly German).

Density per square mile: 460.1.

Members of Allied High Commission for Western Germany: John J. McCloy (U. S. A.), Gen. Sir Brian H. Robertson (United Kingdom), André François-Poncet (France), Military Governor, Soviet Zone: Marshal Vassili Chuikov.

President, Western Germany: Theodor Heuss.

Chancellor: Konrad Adenauer.

Principal cities (census 1946): Berlin, 3,180,383 (capital); Hamburg*, 1,406,158 (chief port); Munich†, 738,018 (Bavarian capital); Cologne*, 489,812 (transportation center); Leipzig‡, 608,111 (trading, publishing center); Essen*, 520,592 (steel works); Dresden†, 463,032 (railway center, Elbe port); Frankfurt on Main†, 389,097 (manufacturing).

Monetary unit: German mark.

Language: German.

Religions (1933): Protestant, 62.7%; Roman Catholic, 32.5%; Jewish, 0.7%; others, 4.1%.

* British occupation zone. † U. S. zone. ‡ Soviet zone.

HISTORY. Germany, utterly defeated in World War II, was partitioned into four separate zones, and although the Allies in 1945 had declared their intention of treating the country as an economic whole, it seemed evident four years later that instead of being united soon, Germany would remain divided into two parts, one controlled by the western powers and the other by the U.S.S.R.

In the days of Julius Caesar the territory that is now Germany was inhabited by barbarous tribes that came originally perhaps from Central Asia. One of these Germanic tribes, the Franks, attained supremacy in western Europe under Charlemagne, who was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in A.D. 800. By the Treaty of Verdun (843), Charlemagne's lands east of the Rhine were ceded to the German prince Louis. Additional territory acquired by the Treaty of Mersen (870) gave Germany approximately the area she maintained throughout the Middle Ages. For several centuries after Otto the Great was crowned king in 936, the German rulers were also usually heads of the Holy Roman Empire.

Relations between State and Church were changed by the Reformation, which began with Martin Luther's 95 theses, and came to a head in 1547, when Charles V scattered the forces of the Protestant League at Mühlberg. Freedom of worship was obtained by the Peace of Augsburg (1555), but a Counter Reformation took place later, and a dispute over the succession to the Bohemian throne brought on the Thirty Years' War (1618-48) which devastated Germany and left the empire divided into hundreds of small principalities virtually independent of the emperor. Meanwhile, Prussia was developing into a province of considerable strength. Frederick the Great (1740-86) reorganized the Prussian army and defeated Maria Theresa of Austria in a struggle over Silesia. The conflict with revolutionary France hastened the disintegration of the empire, and in 1806 Francis II of Austria laid down the Imperial German crown. After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo (1815), the struggle between Austria and Prussia for supremacy in Germany continued, reaching its climax in the defeat of Austria in the Seven Weeks' War (1866) and the formation of the Prussian-dominated North German Confederation (1867).

At the close of the victorious war with France (1870-71), William I, King of Prussia, was crowned Emperor of Germany (Jan. 18, 1871). Under the guidance of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, Germany took a new place in world affairs, at the same time expanding her foreign trade and home industry rapidly. The Triple Alliance was formed with Austria and Italy in 1882. However, upon the ac-

cession of William II (1888-1918), Bismarck was dismissed and Russia was alienated. International rivalry was intensified in the early years of the 20th century, culminating in World War I, in which Germany, supporting Austria-Hungary's demands on Serbia, suffered final defeat. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles (1919) Germany lost about 27,000 square miles of territory, including all her colonies, plus Alsace-Lorraine, northern Schleswig, Eupen-Malmédy, Upper Silesia, and considerable areas in the east. William II had abdicated (Nov. 9, 1918), and a federal republic was organized under the constitution adopted at Weimar in 1919. The constitution was attacked by both the Right and Left; several Communist uprisings took place in the early 1920's, and in 1923 Adolf Hitler's abortive putsch was defeated. Germany's inability to fulfill the heavy reparations demands stipulated by the Treaty of Versailles led to French occupation of the Ruhr (1923-25). National bankruptcy was avoided by adoption of the Dawes Plan (1924) and later, the Young Plan.

The chancellorship of Brüning, leader of the Catholic Center party (1930-32), saw increasing economic and financial distress and the practical cessation of reparations payments. Hitler's rising National Socialist party won a plurality in both the July and November Reichstag elections in 1932, but not until the failure of Franz von Papen and Kurt von Schleicher to form governments did President Hindenburg name Hitler chancellor (Jan. 30, 1933). With the death of Hindenburg in 1934, Hitler became complete master of Germany, which he rapidly converted into a totalitarian state under the aegis of the Nazi party. All other political parties were banned, and the Jews were subjected to severe persecution. Through his foreign policy, Hitler repudiated the Treaty of Versailles and began full-scale rearmament. In 1935 he withdrew from the League of Nations and in 1936 he reoccupied the Rhineland and signed the anti-Comintern pact with Japan, at the same time strengthening relations with Italy. Austria was annexed in March, 1938. By the Munich agreement (Sept., 1938) he gained the Czech Sudetenland, and in violation of this agreement he completed the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939. But his invasion of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, precipitated British and French declarations of war.

On May 8, 1945, Germany surrendered unconditionally to Allied and Soviet military commanders, and on June 5 the four-nation Allied Control Council became the *de facto* government of Germany.

At the Berlin (or Potsdam) Conference (July 17-Aug. 2, 1945) President Truman,

Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee set forth the principles by which the Allied Control Council was to be guided. They were: Germany's complete disarmament and demilitarization; destruction of its war potential; rigid control of industry; decentralization of the political and economic structure. Pending final determination of territorial questions at a peace conference, the three victors agreed in principle to the ultimate transfer of the city of Königsberg (now Kaliningrad) and its adjacent area to the Soviet Union and to the administration by Poland of former German territories lying generally east of the Oder-Neisse line.

Efforts to unify Germany were totally unsuccessful, and the western powers were unable to agree with the U.S.S.R. on any fundamental issue. Work of the Allied Control Council was hamstrung by repeated Soviet vetoes; and finally, on March 20, 1948, the U.S.S.R. walked out of the Council. Meanwhile, the U. S. and Britain had taken steps to merge their zones economically (Bizone); and on May 31, 1948, the U. S., Britain, France and the Benelux countries agreed to set up a German state comprising the three western zones. This state came into existence in 1949 (see "West Germany," below). At the same time the western powers introduced a new German currency.

The Soviet Union replied to these measures by clamping a blockade on all ground communications between the western zones and Berlin. The western Allies, refusing to be driven out of the capital, immediately organized a gigantic airlift to fly supplies into the beleaguered city. The results were spectacular, and each month saw new flight and cargo records established. Before the Russians were finally forced to lift the blockade on May 12, 1949, 60,000 men were engaged in the airlift, at a cost of more than \$150,000,000 for the U. S. and \$50,000,000 for Britain.

In return for lifting the blockade, the U.S.S.R. asked only that the Big Four foreign ministers meet again to discuss German unification. The conference, meeting in Paris from May 23 to June 20, 1949, ended as usual in a deadlock on questions relating to Germany, although it did make progress toward agreement on a peace treaty for Austria.

Meanwhile, Berlin was crippled by an elevated railway strike called by workers in the West (Allied) sector. Their demand for full pay in West marks was granted by the four commandants, and the strike ended on June 28.

ZONES OF OCCUPATION. For purposes of control, Germany was divided in 1945 into four national occupation zones, each headed by a military governor, assisted by appropriate supervisory and operating staffs.

The U. S. zone (36,869 sq. mi.; pop. 16,682,573) comprises Bavaria and west central Germany. It has a well-balanced economy with both industry and agriculture but normally is poor in basic raw materials and is not self-sufficient in food. Administratively, it is divided into three *Länder*—Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Württemberg-Baden—each with its own constitution and a considerable measure of self-government under a popularly-elected assembly, and a prime minister and cabinet. The three prime ministers together form the *Länderrat*, which performs the functions of mutual consultation, co-ordination and contact with the military government authorities on a zonal level.

The British zone (42,724 sq. mi.; pop. 22,794,655) is made up mostly of former Prussian territory; it stretches across north Germany from Lübeck and the Baltic Sea to the Dutch and Belgian frontiers. It is more highly industrialized than any of the other zones, containing the Ruhr industrial area. In prewar Germany it accounted for 37 per cent of the nation's industrial production, 74 per cent of the hard coal, 75 per cent of the ingot steel and 60 per cent of the iron and steel manufactures. Administratively, it consists of three *Länder*—North Rhine-Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony—and the two Hanseatic cities of Hamburg and Bremen. Each *Land* has its own constitution and a popularly-elected government.

The relatively small French zone (16,727 sq. mi.; pop. 5,939,807) includes two triangular districts comprising western Württemberg and southern Baden in the southwest and the Saar and southern Rhineland to the east. Administratively, it comprises the Rhenish Palatinate, French Baden and French Württemberg. The Saar, originally part of the zone, was separated from the rest of Germany in 1946, enlarged slightly (from 743 to 898 sq. mi.) and united economically with France on April 1, 1948. It has its own autonomous government under a constitution adopted by the popularly-elected *landtag* on Nov. 8, 1947. It is second only to the Ruhr in production of hard coal and steel.

The Soviet zone (46,584 sq. mi.; pop. 17,313,581) lies largely between the Elbe and Oder rivers, including most of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg and the industrial Saxon and Thuringian lands. Administratively, it is divided into five *Länder*—Saxony, Mecklenburg, Thuringia, Brandenburg and Saxony-Anhalt. Each *Land* has a popularly-elected government and a prime minister. The Russian zone accounted for 26 per cent of prewar Germany's industrial production, ranking first in brown coal, textiles, paper and pulp, and ceramics and glass. It is the only zone which is self-sufficient in food.

The city of Berlin was divided into four national districts, administered by a four-power *Kommandatura* made up of the city's four military governors; in 1948, the U.S.S.R. withdrew from the *Kommandatura*. Thereafter, two rival city councils were established—one for the Soviet sector and one for the three western sectors. On July 5, 1949, however, the *Kommandatura* was re-established.

WEST GERMANY. On Jan. 1, 1947, an Anglo-U. S. agreement took effect providing that the U. S. and British zones should be treated as a single area for all economic purposes and that all resources and imports should be pooled. On Feb. 9, 1948, Anglo-U. S. authorities promulgated a new bizonal charter providing for an economic council of 104 members to control all economic affairs in the two zones.

The Allied governments took the final step toward unification of western Germany on April 8, 1949, when they approved an Occupation Statute defining the basis for the merger of the 3 western zones and the creation of a west German federal republic. The Statute provided for the termination of the military government when the republic was set up and for the replacement of the 3 military governors by civilian high commissioners who were to administer German foreign and security affairs, with veto power over all acts of the west German regime. The Statute was formally placed in effect on Sept. 21, 1949, when the Allied High Commissioner turned over, subject to the terms of the Statute, the Administration of Western Germany to the west German republic.

On May 8, 1949, a constituent assembly at Bonn approved a west German constitution which came into force on May 23 after approval by the *Landtage* of two-thirds of the constituent *Länder* in the new state. The constitution provided for a federal form of government headed by a president elected every 5 years by a federal convention. The parliament consists of a *Bundestag* whose members are elected every 4 years by popular vote and a *Bundesrat* whose members are appointed by the *Länder* governments. Actual executive power is in the hands of the cabinet, answerable to the *Bundestag* and headed by a chancellor appointed by the president, subject to the right of the *Bundestag* to elect a chancellor of its own preference. Provision was made for the accession of *Länder* in the Soviet zone.

Parliamentary elections were held Aug. 14, 1949, and on Sept. 12, 1949, Free Democratic leader, Theodor Heuss was elected president. On Sept. 15, the *Bundestag* confirmed his appointment of Christian Democratic leader Konrad Adenauer as chancellor. The party standing in the *Bundestag* is as follows: Christian Democrats 139,

Socialists 131, Free Democrats 52, Communists 15, others 165.

On April 28, 1949, the international Ruhr authority was formally set up to allocate the production of the Ruhr industrial area under the terms of a statute framed by representatives of the U. S., United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

EDUCATION. By the end of World War II practically all formal education was disrupted in Germany, but there was a gradual return to normality. Education still continued to be hampered, however, by building, textbook and paper shortages and by the difficulty of finding able and politically reliable teachers. In the U. S. zone, six universities (Munich, Erlangen, Würzburg, Heidelberg, Marburg, Frankfurt) with 28,968 students were functioning in Feb., 1947. In addition, there were 12 technical and specialized institutions with 15,920 students; 39 normal schools with 1,245; 10,506 elementary schools with 2,326,424; 467 secondary schools with 221,812; 791 vocational schools with 314,825 students.

AGRICULTURE. In prewar Germany, only about 28 per cent of the employed population was engaged in agriculture and forestry, and the country was not self-sufficient in food. The land to the east of the Elbe river was mostly divided into large estates (now broken up), while in the west, in the south and in most parts of central Germany, the land was held mostly by peasant proprietors. About 20 per cent of the total area was unfit for cultivation, and of the remaining area only about half was under the plow. The great northern plain is fertile in some areas, but it consists elsewhere of thin, sandy soils fit only to grow potatoes and rye. The rich lands of central Germany, especially Saxony, produce sugar beets containing a high percentage of sugar. Outside of a few grazing districts, mixed farming is done.

Production in the bizonal area was as follows (thousands of metric tons):

	1938	1947	1948
Bread grains	5,584	2,950	4,518
Barley	1,719	570	743
Oats	2,708	1,513	1,813
Summer mixed grains	249	264	320
Potatoes	17,492	12,815	19,055*
Sugar beets	4,770	2,645	4,348*

* Uncorrected.

In Dec., 1948, there were 8,926,500 cattle (1938: 10,255,200), 6,083,100 hogs (1938: 10,751,600), and 2,220,800 sheep (1938: 1,872,900).

Western Germany is not self-sustaining in food. Difficulties stem to a considerable

extent from the fact that Poland now controls the area east of the Oder-Neisse, which contained 28 per cent of prewar Germany's arable land and produced about 25 per cent of its food. Moreover, the population west of the Oder-Neisse is now almost as large as that of all Germany in 1936.

Imports into the bizonal area in 1948 included 682,900 metric tons of flour, 2,957,500 tons of wheat and 653,000 tons of corn. Total grain and flour imports were 4,550,300 tons. From June 29, 1948, to April 16, 1949, 337,959 metric tons of food were flown into Berlin.

INDUSTRY. Prewar Germany was one of the world's greatest industrial nations, with more than 41 per cent of the employed population engaged in industry. In the prewar years the handicraft system was gradually replaced by large industrial establishments. Iron and steel production was concentrated in the Ruhr and Saarland. The industry suffered a great lack of domestic iron ore, which was largely offset by imports. The electrical industry was concentrated in Berlin, the chemical industry in Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia and Prussian Saxony, and textiles in Saxony.

PREWAR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industry	(in tons)	
	1933	1937
Pig iron	5,247,000	15,960,000
Raw steel	7,492,000	19,387,000
Rolling mills	5,558,000	14,179,000
Sulfuric acid	1,206,000	2,050,000
Coal-tar		
distillations	208,000	464,000
Woolens	138,000	170,000
Cottons	350,000	369,000
Rayon	28,800	57,200
Passenger cars	92,200*	264,600*
Trucks, buses	13,300*	64,404*
Beetroot sugar	1,428,000	2,210,000
Cement	3,820,000	12,605,000
Electricity	25,654,000†	48,969,000†
Ships	73,723‡	435,606§

* Units. † Million kwh. ‡ 1934 tonnage. § Tonnage.

PRODUCTION, BIZONAL AREA

	(in thousands of metric tons)		
	1936	1947	1948
Pig iron	12,552	2,261	4,610
Steel ingots	14,244	2,951	5,371
Iron and steel			
castings	2,268	632	1,031
Rolling mills	10,330	2,102	3,619
Sulfuric acid	821	422	620
Passenger cars	174,072*	9,541*	30,034*
Cotton yarn	234	66	103
Wool yarn	41	25	38
Cement	7,509	2,695	5,113

* Units.

TRADE. Prewar Germany was one of the world's great trading nations. By 1949, some signs of normality were again visible.

Exports in 1948 from the bizonal area totaled \$598,993,000, of which coal accounted for one-half. Chief customers were Britain, 15.4 per cent; France, 13.4 per cent; and Netherlands, 12.6 per cent. Imports were \$1,399,981,000, of which imports financed by exports totaled \$417,067,000. Of the latter, the U. S. supplied 27.6 per cent; Britain, 20.2 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS. German railway trackage and rolling stock, as well as the canal system, were largely destroyed during World War II, and the lack of adequate transportation seriously hindered German economic recovery. Less than 30 per cent of the prewar merchant marine (1939: 4,-482,682 gross tons) was still afloat, and about 1,200,000 tons of this were distributed among the United Nations in the spring of 1946, leaving only a small merchant fleet of about 420,000 tons deadweight for essential coastal shipping and fishing. Deadweight tonnage in the bizonal area is Feb., 1949, totaled 332,626.

Navigable waterways (1939: 7,930 miles) carried 153,219,700 tons of freight in 1938, of which the Rhine accounted for about half. The German river fleet (1938) comprised 17,757 vessels of 6,468,568 tons. Shipping on the Rhine is now controlled by the Central Commission of the Rhine—an international body composed provisionally of U. S., British, French, Swiss, Dutch and Belgian representatives—which was reconvened in October, 1945.

FINANCE. In June, 1948, the western powers replaced the practically worthless Reichsmark with a new Deutsche mark at the rate of 10 to 1, in an effort to cut currency circulation and stabilize the fiscal system. The new marks are not valid in the Soviet zone, but Soviet authorities countered with a new currency of their own.

The 1948-49 budget for the administration of the bizonal area was balanced at Dm.408,438,400. Currency circulation in the western zones in Dec., 1948, was about Dm.9,500,000,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES. Aside from rich deposits of coal and potash, Germany's mineral wealth is not considerable. The Ruhr, Krefeld and Aachen districts of western Germany (mostly in the British zone) constitute one of the world's greatest coal mining regions, with prewar reserves estimated at 65,520,000,000 tons. Production in this area (about 78 per cent of total prewar production) is handicapped by the prevalence of thin seams, but distribution is favored by easily accessible natural waterways and efficient canals. Most of the Silesian reserves, estimated at 5,240,000,000 tons, are in the area under *de facto* Polish administration. Potash reserves, estimated at 15,300,000,000 tons, are located in the Harz, Saale and Halberstadt districts and in Saxony.

In 1939 Germany produced 220,460,000 short tons of coal and 253,529,000 tons of lignite, and in 1938, 12,057,674 tons of iron ore and 18,124,316 tons of potash. In all of Germany, 85,773,000 metric tons of coal and 184,597,000 tons of lignite were produced in 1947. Production in the bizonal area alone in 1936, 1947 and 1948 was as follows (in thousands of metric tons):

	1936	1947	1948
Coal	116,964	71,125	87,033
Lignite	56,832	58,725	64,856
Iron ore	5,820	3,890	6,534
Crude potash	4,344	3,320	5,084

Slightly over a quarter (27.5%) of prewar Germany was covered by forests, which yielded timber (1935: 1,193,462,652 cu. ft.) as well as material for paper, wood-fiber, cellulose and other products. In the bizonal area, 765,000,000 bd. ft. were cut in 1947-48. Despite a highly advanced system of reforestation, Germany's prewar wood supply was insufficient for her needs.

Fisheries are an essential part of the German economy. The catch (1937) amounted to 740,205 short tons (excluding plaice, whales and whale oil) valued at \$41,256,139.

TOPOGRAPHY. Germany lies in north central Europe, bounded on the west by the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and France; on the south by Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia; on the east by Poland; and on the north by the Baltic Sea, Denmark and the North Sea. The northern plain, the central hill country and the southern mountain district constitute the main physical divisions. The Bavarian plateau in the southwest averages 1,600 feet above sea level, but to the west, in the Black Forest, it reaches 9,721 feet in the Zugspitze, the highest point in Germany. Other mountain ranges are the Böhmer Wald, the Erzgebirge and the Riesengebirge on the Czechoslovak border, and the Harz in central Germany.

There are several important navigable rivers. In the south the Danube, rising in the Black Forest, flows east across Bavaria into Austria. The other important rivers flow north. The Rhine, which rises in Switzerland and flows across the Netherlands in two channels to the North Sea, is navigable by smaller ocean-going vessels as far as Cologne. The Rhine and the Elbe, which also empties into the North Sea, and the Oder, emptying into the Baltic, are all navigable within Germany for ships of 400 tons. The Weser, flowing into the North Sea, and the Main and Mosel (Moselle), both tributaries of the Rhine, are also important.

CLIMATE. The climate of Germany is intermediate between the oceanic climate of western Europe and the continental climate farther east. The generally equable climate of the north grades into pronounced ex-

tremes toward the eastern border, where the winters are long and cold and the summers short and hot. The average summer temperature in Germany is 60° to 62°. The sheltered mountain valleys of the south enjoy a more temperate climate, especially the valley of the Rhine above Mainz. Rainfall is heaviest in the south and west (over 30 inches) but all of Germany is well watered.

Greece (Kingdom)

(Hellas)

Area: 51,182 square miles.*

Population (est. 1948)*: 7,840,000; (1940, excluding Dodecanese: Greek, 92.8%; Turkish 3.8%; Macedonian, 1.3%; Spanish, 1%; others, 1.1%).

Density per square mile: 153.2*.

Sovereign: King Paul I.

Premier: Alexander Diomedes.

Principal cities (est. 1940): Athens (Athenai), 392,781 (capital); Piraeus (Pel-raieus), 284,079 (port of Athens); Salonika (Thessalonike), 236,524 (seaport); Patras (Patrai), 61,278 (seaport); Kavalla, 49,980 (seaport; tobacco).

Monetary unit: Drachma.

Languages: Greek, Turkish.

Religions: Greek Orthodox, 96%; Mohammedan, 2%; Jewish, 1.1%; others, .9%.

* Including Dodecanese.

HISTORY. Rugged, mountainous Greece—ancient cradle of one of the world's great civilizations—suffered cruelly in World War II and emerged as a land torn by civil war between its right and left political elements, while complete economic chaos reigned. World attention was focused on the little country (about the size of North Carolina) in 1946-49 as it became a center of political struggle between the Soviet Union and the bloc of western nations which opposed further Russian expansion.

Ancient Greece, with a recorded history going back to 776 B.C., reached the peak of its glory in the 5th century B.C., and by the middle of the 2nd century B.C., it had declined to the status of a Roman province. It remained within the Eastern Roman Empire until Constantinople fell to the Crusaders in 1204. In 1453, the Turks took Constantinople, and by 1460 Greece was a Turkish province. The insurrection made famous by the poet Lord Byron broke out in 1821, and in 1827 Greece was set up an independent nation, with sovereignty guaranteed by Britain, France and Russia. Prince Otto of Bavaria was recognized as king five years later, but he was ousted by a revolution in 1862. Prince William of Denmark, as George I, succeeded him.

Up to this time Greece consisted only of the Peloponnesus and the lower part of the peninsula north of the Gulf of Corinth. Britain gave Greece the Ionian Islands in 1864, and Thessaly was added in 1881. Greek success in the Balkan Wars of 1912-

13 brought the addition of Macedonia, Epirus, Crete and many Aegean Islands. In World War I, Greece kept a precarious neutrality until June, 1917, when King Constantine (who had succeeded George I in 1913) was forced to abdicate in favor of his second son, Alexander. Greece then entered the war on the Allied side. By the Treaty of Sèvres, Greece was awarded Thrace and part of Asia Minor. Turkey, however, drove the Greeks out of Smyrna in 1922.

Greece was proclaimed a republic on March 25, 1924, and there followed strife and dissension between Royalists and Republicans, although fair order was maintained during the premierships of Eleutherios Venizelos from 1928 to 1933.

In 1935, the people voted for the return of King George II, who had abdicated in 1924 after a short rule. In April, 1936, General John Metaxas became premier and by August he had abolished parliament and set up a dictatorship.

Greece was invaded by the Italians in 1940. By April, 1941, the Greeks not only had driven the Italians out of Greece but were well into Albania. The Germans came to Mussolini's rescue, invaded Greece from Bulgaria, and took Athens on April 27, 1941. Starvation and harsh persecution of the Greeks were common during the Axis occupation. After liberation, Greece became a land of conflict with armed bands of Royalists and Communists terrorizing the nation. The government, which had fled the country, returned in Oct., 1944, following Greece's liberation by British forces. In less than two months, all the EAM (National Liberation Front) ministers, decided leftists, resigned from the government, setting up a crisis which brought on months of fighting between British troops and leftist resistance forces.

Peace was not restored until Feb. 12, 1945. Three short-lived premierships followed until the elections of March 31, 1946, gave a majority of Assembly seats to the Populist (Royalist) Party. Its leader, Constantine Tsaldaris, became premier on April 18, 1946. However, all the leftist groups boycotted the March elections, and the depredations of armed bands of Communists and Royalists continued.

The country approved the return of George II by a large majority in a plebiscite held Sept. 1, 1946. The king returned on Sept. 28 but died April 1, 1947, and was succeeded by his brother Paul I.

An important recent development in troubled Greece has been the extension of U. S. financial and technical assistance, supervised by a U. S. mission. In May, 1947, the U. S. appropriated \$300,000,000 for Greek aid.

U. S. supplies enabled Greek forces to

make good progress against the Communist guerrillas who on Dec. 24, 1947, had proclaimed the formation of a "provisional democratic government of free Greece." The commission of inquiry appointed by the U. N. at the behest of Greece reported on June 25, 1947, that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria were aiding the rebels.

U. S. aid has also had a stabilizing effect on perennially unstable Greek politics. Tsaldaris' right-wing cabinet yielded in Jan., 1947, to a coalition headed by Demetrios Maximos. On Sept. 7, with U. S. approval, Themistocles Sophoulis, veteran Liberal leader, took over at the head of a Liberal-Populist cabinet with Tsaldaris as deputy premier. The aged Sophoulis survived several Cabinet crises but died June 24, 1949. He was succeeded by Alexander Diomedes, who kept the coalition cabinet with several minor changes.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Greece is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Nominal executive power is vested in the king, but the government is administered by a Council of Ministers, headed by the premier, which must enjoy the Assembly's confidence. Under the terms of the 1947 U. S. loan, U. S. officials are advising various departments of the government, which is noted for its inefficiency.

The sovereign, Paul I, was born Dec. 14, 1901, and was married Jan. 9, 1938, to Princess Frederika Louise of Brunswick. They have one son, Prince Constantine, born June 2, 1940 (the heir apparent), and two daughters.

Military service is compulsory. U. S. aid in 1948 made possible an increase in army strength from 120,000 to 132,000; the National Guard was also increased from 30,000 to 50,000. Greek forces were being advised by a U. S. military mission, and U. S. officers were attached in an advisory capacity to operational units. Britain also has military, gendarme and naval missions and a garrison of about 5,000 troops. The Royal Hellenic Navy in 1949 had one cruiser, 10 destroyers, 6 submarines and numerous smaller craft.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 12. Illiteracy was estimated at 38 per cent in 1940. In 1947-48, there were 8,701 elementary schools with 985,000 pupils, 374 secondary schools with 134,671 pupils and 2 universities (Athens and Salonika) with 7,600 students.

The predominant religion is Greek Orthodox, the religion of the state, but all faiths are tolerated.

About three-quarters of the population engages in agricultural pursuits, although only one-fifth of the land is arable. Agricultural production in 1949 was nearer to prewar levels than was any other phase of

the economy, but the country was still dependent on food imports. The greater part of the cultivated area is devoted to cereals: wheat (1948: 770,000 metric tons), barley (190,000 tons) and corn (229,000 tons). There are also olive trees, vines, tobacco (1948: 36,740 tons) and currants. Olive oil production in 1948 was only 46,700 tons. The principal fruits are oranges, lemons, figs, mandarins, apples and pears. In 1948 there were about 7,000,000 sheep, 759,000 cattle and 3,600,000 goats. Wool production was 8,060 tons.

Development of large-scale Greek manufacturing is blocked by lack of coal resources and of capital. The most valuable products are textiles, chemicals and food items. Among other processed or manufactured products are olive oil, wine, spirits, flour, carpets, leather, cigarettes and building materials. Postwar industrial rehabilitation has proceeded slowly, hampered by war damage and subsequent internal strife.

Exports in 1947 totaled 341,146,014,000 drachmas; and imports, 900,302,836,000 drachmas. Principal exports were horticultural products, especially tobacco and currants, 71 per cent; oils and waxes, especially olive oil, 5 per cent; and wine, 5 per cent. Chief customers were Britain, 35 per cent; Italy, 17 per cent; and the U. S., 13 per cent. Chief suppliers were the U. S., 27 per cent; Britain, 9 per cent; and Palestine, 8 per cent.

The large prewar merchant marine, comprising 589 ships of 1,812,723 tons and 710 sailing vessels of 55,417 tons, played a vital part in the national economy. World War II shipping losses amounted to 1,178,000 tons; the merchant marine on June 1, 1948, totaled 287 steamers of 1,284,121 gross tons, and 408 sailing ships. The chief ports are Piraeus (for Athens) and Salonika.

Railway mileage in 1948 totaled 1,572; highway mileage in 1946, 9,679. Considerable progress was made in 1948-49 in repairing severe wartime damage and in replacing destroyed railway rolling stock.

Postwar inflation has been severe and is still unchecked. Since 1946, the drachma has been selling at the rate of 5,020 to the U. S. dollar, as against 125 in 1939. Even at the former rate it was overvalued, and under a certificate system introduced in Oct., 1947, the legal rate for exports and imports was 10,036 to the dollar in April, 1949.

The budget for the fiscal year 1948-49 estimated revenue at 3,250,000,000,000 drachmas (including 500,000,000,000 drachmas under ERP) and expenditures at 3,450,000,000,000 drachmas.

Greek minerals are varied but are exploited only moderately. Principal ones are lignite, iron ore, iron pyrites, magnesite, chromite, lead, bauxite, molybdenum, em-

ery, marine salt and the country's famous marble. A fifth of the country is forested, largely with pine, fir and oak. Resin and turpentine are main forest products. The principal sea product is sponges.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. North central Greece, Epirus and western Macedonia all are mountainous. The main chain of the Pindus Mountains rises to 9,000 feet in places, separating Epirus from the plains of Thessaly. Greek Thrace is mostly a lowland region separated from European Turkey by the lower Maritsa River. The area of the mainland is 41,328 square miles. Among the many islands are the Ionian group off the west coast, 742 square miles in area; the Cyclades group to the southeast, 996 square miles; other islands in the eastern Aegean, including Lesbos, Samos and Khios, 1,486 square miles; and Crete, the fourth largest Mediterranean island, 3,199 square miles. Crete, largely mountainous, is about 160 miles in length, with a width varying from 7 to 35 miles.

The Dodecanese (area 1,035 sq. mi.), a group of 13 islands in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Asia Minor were ceded to Greece by the 1947 Italian peace treaty and formally transferred on March 7, 1948.

The Greek climate is varied but generally similar to that of other Mediterranean countries. The maritime regions have a temperate climate, with short winters and little snow or frost. In the uplands the winters are long and severe. Precipitation is heaviest in the mountains. Mean temperature at Athens is about 63°, with maximum of 99° in July and minimum of 31.5° in January. The summer heat is moderated by sea breezes and cool northerly winds from the mountains.

Guatemala (Republic) (República de Guatemala)

Area: 45,452 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 3,717,000 (Indian, 60%; white, 5%; mixed and other, 35%).

Density per square mile: 81.7.

President: Juan José Arévalo.

Principal cities (census 1940): Guatemala City, 163,826; est. 1946, 225,000 (capital); Quezaltenango, 33,538 (coffee, sugar); Puerto Barrios, 15,784 (chief Atlantic port); Zacapa, 14,443 (coffee, livestock).

Monetary unit: Quetzal.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Once the site of the ancient Mayan civilization, Guatemala was conquered by Spain in 1524 and for the next 300 years was the major center of Spanish government in Central America. Guatemala was one of the founders of the Central American Union in 1823, and in 1839 set itself up as a republic. From 1898 to 1920 the dictator, Manuel

Estrada Cabrera, ran the country, and from 1931 to 1944, General Jorge Ubico Castañeda was the "strong man." In July, 1944, the National Assembly elected General Federico Ponce president, but he was overthrown in October, and in December Dr. Juan José Arévalo was elected as the head of a leftist regime which has continued to press its reform program in the face of conservative resistance. He took office on March 15, 1945.

The eastern border is the object of dispute with Great Britain; in Feb., 1948, two British cruisers were dispatched to British Honduras to meet threatened attacks by Guatemala.

The Constitution of 1945 provides that a president shall be elected every six years by direct popular vote and cannot succeed himself immediately. Legislative power is vested in a unicameral National Assembly whose 68 members are popularly elected for four-year terms, half the members being elected every two years. Guatemala has an army of 20,000 and a small air force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education, advanced under Ubico, is free and compulsory. In 1947, a total of 189,950 pupils attended the 3,290 primary schools, while 62 secondary schools had total enrollment of 8,916 students. The University of Guatemala is located in Guatemala City. The government began a literacy campaign in 1946, providing 500 adult centers to augment the existing school system.

Most of the ruling class is drawn from the 5 per cent of the population that is white. Spanish is the official language, but at least eighteen Indian dialects are spoken. The Indians are the chief labor supply.

Agriculture engages 90 per cent of Guatemalans. Coffee accounts for a fifth of the cultivated land and about 60 per cent of the exports, followed in 1947 by bananas, chicle, abacá, essential oils, timber and honey. Exports in 1948 came to 50,165,000 quetzales (1947: 52,032,891 quetzales); imports amounted to 68,395,000 quetzales, principally textiles, railway equipment, motor vehicles, flour, gasoline and oil. In 1947 the U. S. took 86 per cent of exports and supplied 75 per cent of imports. Of the exports 61 per cent was coffee, 22 per cent bananas.

Guatemalan manufacturing is small and local. The country has 600 miles of public railway connecting the coasts, 280 miles of private railway and 4,800 miles of highways. Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic side, is the main port of entry, and is linked by rail to the capital.

The 1948-49 budget balanced at \$44,646,000, and the public debt in May, 1948, was \$3,845,695.

Guatemala has reserves of gold, silver,

lead, tin, copper, mercury, coal, antimony, salt, chromite and sulfur, but many of these minerals exist in insufficient quantity to justify exploitation, and only lead and chromite are produced commercially.

The country's vast forests, mostly in the Petén region, yield chicle for chewing gum, a small amount of rubber, and dyewoods and cabinet woods, such as cedar, mahogany and logwood. About 15,000,000 acres are in hardwoods and 3,000,000 acres in softwoods. 1946 exports of chicle were 1,984 tons, mahogany 2,250,000 bd. ft., and ordinary timber, mostly pine, 3,650,000 bd. ft.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Guatemala is mountainous, with many volcanic peaks, including Tajumulco, 13,814 feet high and the loftiest in Central America. The northern part is the great plain of Petén, largely uncultivated, sparsely populated, and geographically part of the Yucatán peninsula. The narrow Pacific slope, well watered and fertile, is the most densely populated and the most productive part of Guatemala. The climate is hot and humid on the coasts, with heavy rainfall, but is temperate in the highlands. The rainy season lasts from May to October in the interior, and often until December on the coast. January is the coldest month and May the warmest.

Haiti (Republic)

(République d'Haïti)

Area: 10,748 square miles.

Population (est. 1947): 3,550,000 (Negro, 95%; mulatto, 5%).

Density per square mile: 330.3.

President: Dumarsais Estimé.

Principal cities (est.): Port-au-Prince, 125,000 (capital, chief port); Gonaïves, 20,000 (farming district); Cap Haïtien, 15,000 (seaport); Aux Cayes, 15,000 (seaport, coffee).

Monetary unit: Gourde.

Language: French.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Haiti, the only Negro republic in the Western hemisphere, occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which was discovered by Columbus in 1492. Its political past is stormy, and today it is the smallest and most thickly populated of the American republics, a nation beset by illiteracy and poverty.

After successive Spanish and French domination, Haiti became a kingdom in 1801 under Toussaint L'Ouverture, a Negro leader. He was later captured by the French and died in prison, but the kingdom lasted and declared its independence in 1804, becoming a republic in 1820. In 1822 Haiti took over all of Hispaniola, and carried on until 1843, when the eastern two-thirds of the island revolted and established the Dominican Republic. Today the island is

the only one in the world containing two sovereign nations.

Decades filled with revolution, corruption and disease came to a bloody climax in 1911-15, when Haiti had seven presidents in four years. After the assassination of the last one, United States Marines moved in. By a 1916 treaty, the United States agreed to help administer the country until the Haitians proved themselves capable of orderly self-government. The last Marines left in 1934, but a U. S. fiscal expert continued to supervise customs until 1941. On January 11, 1946, President Elie Lescot was driven from the country by revolution, and a three-man military junta took over until the election of President Estimé on Aug. 16.

GOVERNMENT. Normally the president is elected for six years by two-thirds vote of the National Assembly. That body consists of a 37-member chamber of deputies, elected for four years by popular vote; and a 21-member senate elected for six years. The Garde d'Haiti, about 4,500 strong, serves as army and police force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Most Haitians are descended from African slaves. Their illiteracy rate is estimated at 92 per cent. Although 1947 figures showed enrollment of 110,000 in primary and secondary schools, actual attendance is probably lower. A campaign against illiteracy under UNESCO auspices was initiated in 1947. The mulattoes—lightened by the blood of the early French settlers—dominate the political and social life of the nation. Many of them are Paris-educated. While the ruling classes speak pure French, most of the people speak the patois of Creole French, and many of them still practice the strange folk religion of voodoo.

Haiti is predominantly agricultural. Coffee, which makes up more than 30 per cent of Haitian exports, is the principal crop, followed by sisal, sugar cane, cotton, bananas and cacao. Coffee exports in 1947-48 amounted to 22,734 metric tons. Manufacturing is almost entirely for local consumption, but there are several sisal factories and sugar refineries.

Exports for the trade year ended Sept. 30, 1948, totaled \$31,284,926; imports, \$32,508,543. The U. S. took 60 per cent of the exports and supplied 82 per cent of the imports. Besides coffee, exports include bananas, cacao, logwood, cotton, sisal, raw sugar, molasses and rice.

In 1948 Haiti had about 1,800 miles of improved road and 180 miles of railway. International air service is provided by PAA and KLM.

More than 75 per cent of Haitian revenue is derived from customs paid in American currency on exports and imports. The 1948-49 budget estimated revenue at \$13,405,072 and expenditure at \$13,483,089.

The net public debt on Sept. 30, 1948, was \$8,851,539, about 75 per cent internal.

Minerals, relatively unexploited, include gold, silver, iron, copper, antimony, tin, coal, nickel and gypsum. In 1943, a sizable bauxite deposit was found and signed over for U. S. development. Inland Haiti has forests of mahogany, pine, lignum vitae and other commercial woods. Output of the fisheries is insufficient to supply local needs.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Haiti, about the size of Maryland, is two-thirds mountainous, with the rest marked by great valleys, extensive plateaus and small plains. The most densely populated and productive region is the Cul de Sac plain, near Port-au-Prince. Rivers are swift and generally not navigable. The climate is hot on the coast, temperate in the mountains, with hurricanes frequent in the May-to-October rainy season. Port-au-Prince has a mean annual temperature of 81°.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. See Jordan

Honduras (Republic) (República de Honduras)

Area: 59,145 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 1,324,344 (mestizo, 86%; Indian, 10%; Negro, 2%; white, 2%).

Density per square mile: 22.4.

President: Juan Manuel Gálvez.

Principal cities (census 1945): Tegucigalpa, 55,715 (capital); San Pedro Sula, 22,116 (bananas, sugar); La Ceiba, 12,185 (seaport, bananas); Tela, 8,969 (seaport, bananas).

Monetary unit: Lempira.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Columbus discovered Honduras on his last voyage in 1502; it was a Spanish colony and part of Guatemala until 1821, the year of the general Central American revolt against Spain. Honduras declared its independence in 1838, and has been troubled by revolution and war ever since. American Marines intervened in 1903 and 1923. In 1931, 1932 and 1937, major revolutions were crushed by force. The Nicaraguan-Honduras boundary dispute of 1937 almost caused war, and in April, 1945, the country was invaded from Guatemala by a group of Honduran exiles, who were suppressed.

Legislative power is held by the unicameral Congress of Deputies, whose 49 members are popularly elected for six years. The president also is elected for six years and is not supposed to succeed himself, but Congress twice extended the term of President Tiburcio Carías Andino. His 16-year tenure ended Jan. 1, 1949, when

Juan Manuel Gálvez, the administration candidate in the Oct., 1948, elections, took office.

Military service is compulsory. The army is estimated to be slightly under the 2,500 strength agreed upon by the Central American states.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free and supposedly compulsory, but less than 25 per cent of the children go to school. The government is trying to reduce illiteracy, estimated at 82 per cent. In 1947 there were 70,000 primary and secondary pupils enrolled. The National University at Tegucigalpa had 485 students.

Most of the population is of mixed Spanish-Indian blood, but the ruling class is of nearly pure Spanish descent. Except among isolated Indian tribes, Spanish is the common language. Most of the Negroes are British subjects imported for plantation work.

Honduran economy depends upon bananas, which usually account for more than 50 per cent of the nation's exports. The biggest plantations are along the northern coast. Exports in 1947 totaled 15,211,305 stems, more than 90 per cent produced by two U. S. companies. Other crops are corn, coffee, rice, henequen, tobacco and coconuts. Honduras also is an important source of sarsaparilla. Cattle raising and dairy farming flourish on rich pasture lands. Manufacturing is small and local.

In the trade year 1947-48 exports were 39,389,865 lempiras; imports, 71,207,534 lempiras. The U. S. took 72 per cent of the exports and supplied 63 per cent of the imports. Chief exports were bananas (50%), silver, coconuts, lumber and cattle.

Honduras' railroads—920 miles of track—are all owned by fruit companies and used to transport bananas; they are confined to the northern coastal area. Since the country is mountainous and rugged, aviation has become an important means of travel. Despite its small size, the country has 63 landing fields. Highway mileage is estimated at 1,200 miles. Lake Yojoa and several rivers are navigable for small vessels.

The budget for the fiscal year 1948-49 was placed at 27,942,904 lempiras in June, 1949. The internal debt was 10,486,870 lempiras; the external debt, 1,081,535 lempiras.

In 1946 Honduras produced 12,081 troy ounces of gold and 2,693,166 troy ounces of silver; these are the two most important mineral products. Copper and iron exist in paying quantity but are undeveloped. The country is noted for rich forest resources, particularly the tropical hardwoods. In 1946, 1,417,393 bd. ft. of mahogany lumber

and logs and several million bd. ft. of pine were exported.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Honduras, in the north central part of Central America, has a 400-mile Caribbean coast-line and a 40-mile Pacific frontage. Generally mountainous, it has fertile plateaus and river valleys and narrow coastal plains. The Bahía (Bay) Islands, off the north coast, produce large quantities of coconuts. Of numerous rivers on the northern slope of Honduras, the Ulua drains a third of the nation and is navigable for most of its course. The climate is oppressive in the coastal lowlands, pleasant in the interior highlands. At Tegucigalpa, maximum temperature is about 90° (in May), and minimum 50° (December).

Hungary (Republic)

Area: 35,911 square miles.

Population (census 1948): 9,201,158*

(Magyar, German, Slovak).

Density per square mile: 256.2*

Chairman of Presidium: Arpad Szakasits.

Prime Minister: Istvan Dobi.

Principal cities (census 1948*): Budapest, 1,058,288 (capital, Danube port); Szeged, 132,688 (textiles, wheat); Debrecen, 119,570 (livestock); Kecskemét, 88,283 (horticulture); Pécs, 77,529 (farming).

Monetary unit: Forint (replacing Pengő).

Languages: Hungarian, German, Slovak.

Religions (est.): Roman Catholic, 64.9%; Greek Catholic, 2.3%; Helvetian Evangelical, 20.9%; Augsburg Evangelical, 6.1%; Jewish, 5.1%; others, .7%.

* Provisional figures.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Fascist-minded militarists and greed for more territory lined up Hungary with Germany and Italy just before World War II. The fruits of this alliance and the resultant defeat of Hungary were a smashed economy, wild inflation, poverty, Soviet occupation and a reparations debt of \$300,000,000. Politically the Soviet-supported Communist minority was thoroughly defeated by the conservative Small Landholders in the 1945 elections, yet it succeeded in taking over most of the key positions in the government. Controlling the police, the Communists waged a war of nerves against the Small Landholders, eventually forcing the resignation of Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy on May 30, 1947, and securing the appointment of a left-wing Small Landholder, Lajos Dinnyes, in his place. Then, shortly before the 1947 peace treaty became effective, a national election was carried out on Aug. 31, with the Communists replacing the Small Landholders as the dominant party. President Tildy resigned July 30, 1948, and on Aug. 3 leftist vice-premier Arpad Szakasits was elected. Dinnyes was replaced as prime minister on Dec. 10, 1948, by Istvan Dobi,

another left-wing Small Landholder. The arrest and conviction of Catholic Cardinal Mindszenty for alleged treasonable activities in Feb., 1949, brought worldwide criticism of the Communist regime.

Two thousand years ago Hungary was part of the Roman provinces of Pannonia and Dacia on the empire's borders. In A.D. 894 it was invaded by the Magyars, who founded a kingdom. Christianity was accepted during the reign of Stephen I (St. Stephen) from 997 to 1083. The peak of Hungary's great period of medieval power came in 1342-82 under King Louis the Great (Louis I) of Anjou, whose dominions touched the Baltic, Black and Mediterranean Seas. When the Turks smashed a Hungarian army in 1526, western and northern Hungary accepted Hapsburg rule to escape Turkish occupation. Transylvania became independent under Hungarian princes. Intermittent war with the Turks was waged thereafter for some years.

After the suppression of the 1848 revolt against Hapsburg rule led by Louis Kossuth, the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary was set up in 1867.

The dual monarchy was defeated with the other Central Powers in World War I, and the new Hungary underwent hard times. First there was a short-lived Socialist Republic in 1918. The chaotic Communist rule of 1919 under Béla Kun ended with the Rumanians occupying Budapest on Aug. 4, 1919. When the Rumanians left, Admiral Nicholas Horthy entered the capital with a national army. The Treaty of Trianon of June 4, 1920, cost Hungary 75 per cent of its land and more than 50 per cent of its population. Meanwhile, the National Assembly had restored the legal continuity of the old monarchy, and on March 1, 1920, Horthy was elected regent. Former King Charles made two unsuccessful efforts to return to the throne in 1921.

After 1920 Hungary was, in effect, ruled by its great land owners, but the turn came in 1932 with the accession of General Julius de Gömbös, a pro-Fascist, as prime minister. Under Gömbös and his successors, Kaloman Daranyi in 1936 and Béla Imrédy in 1938, co-operation with Italy and Germany was Hungary's guiding principle. Hungary signed the anti-Comintern pact on Jan. 13, 1939, and the Three Power Pact of Germany, Italy and Japan on Nov. 20, 1940. As inducement and reward for these actions, Hungary got part of Slovakia and all of Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia in 1938 and 1939; northern Transylvania from Rumania in 1940.

Following the German invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941, Hungary joined the attack against the U.S.S.R. but the war was not popular and Hungarian troops were almost entirely withdrawn from the eastern front by May, 1943. The government of Nicholas von Kállay was over-

thrown March 19, 1944, and German occupation troops set up a puppet government after Admiral Horthy's appeal for an armistice with advancing Soviet troops had resulted in his overthrow on Oct. 16. The German regime soon fled the capital, however, and on Dec. 23 a provisional government was formed in Soviet-occupied eastern Hungary. On Jan. 20, 1945, it signed an armistice in Moscow.

On Feb. 1, 1946, the National Assembly approved a constitutional law abolishing the 1,000-year-old monarchy and establishing a republic. Up to that time, Admiral Horthy had been regent for a non-existent king.

The Soviet-type constitution adopted by Parliament on Aug. 18, 1949 declared Hungary to be a "people's republic." The supreme organ of state control was declared to be the Parliament, with deputies elected every 4 years by direct vote. When Parliament is not in session, power is exercised by the presidium headed by a chairman. Executive power is vested in the cabinet headed by the premier.

Only the Communist-controlled, left-wing coalition was represented in the National Assembly after elections held May 15, 1949, in which only one slate of candidates was presented.

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. The final peace treaty which took effect Sept. 15, 1947, fixed Hungary's frontiers as they were on Feb. 1, 1938, except that a small bridgehead on the south bank of the Danube opposite Bratislava was ceded to Czechoslovakia. Hungary was to pay reparations of \$300,000,000 over a period of 8 years, \$200,000,000 to the Soviet Union and \$100,000,000 to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The treaty also provided freedom of navigation on the Danube for nationals of all states.

The strength of Hungarian armed forces was fixed by the treaty as follows: army, 65,000, including frontier, anti-aircraft artillery and river flotilla personnel; air force, 90 planes with a personnel of 5,000. Soviet troops are permitted to maintain communication through Hungary to Austria until a treaty with Austria takes effect. Soviet influence in the army is strong.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is state-controlled and is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. Parochial schools were nationalized in 1948. In 1947 there were 2,904 elementary schools with 218,637 pupils, 4,114 general schools with 813,596 pupils, 364 high elementary schools with 45,057 pupils, and 175 middle schools with 51,217 pupils. The six universities had 21,392 students.

Under laws passed in 1927-28, optional social insurance was placed under the control of the national social insurance institute, which offered medical, hospital,

old age and disability insurance. Insurance for farmers was made obligatory. The Land Reform Act issued in March, 1945, provided for the confiscation of all estates over 1,500 acres; about 8,000,000 acres were divided among some 500,000 families.

Agriculture is the basis of Hungarian economic life, engaging more than half the population. Of the total area, 63.6 per cent can be cultivated and 17.9 per cent is meadowland and rough pasture. Cereals grown in the fertile Danubian plains are the chief crops. Leading crops in 1948 were wheat (1,583,314 metric tons), corn (2,861,709 tons), potatoes (2,116,881 tons), barley (691,719 tons), rye (785,696 tons) and sugar beets (1947: 1,159,000 tons). In addition, the cultivation of vines, fruit and garden produce is important; the famous Tokay wine is produced on the southern slopes of the Hegyalja in the northeast. Wine production averages 100,000,000 U. S. gallons annually (1948: 67,708,550 U. S. gallons).

Horse-breeding is a traditionally important branch of agriculture. Hungarians have a great love for horses, and their excellent breeds were exported in large numbers before World War II. Livestock in 1949 included 600,000 horses, 1,870,000 cattle, 700,000 sheep and 3,250,000 hogs.

The dominant industries are all based on agriculture, with flour milling in first place, followed by sugar refining, brewing and canning. The second group of industries make hardware and machinery. Most of the machine industry is concentrated in Budapest and Győr. Cotton leads the textile industry, especially in Budapest, which is also a center of woolen manufacturers. Hemp and flax weaving are important. In 1945 there were about 4,350 manufacturing establishments with 180,000 workers. About 90 per cent of industrial production was nationalized under laws enacted in 1946 and 1948. Legislation in the latter year affected about 500 mining and industrial enterprises employing more than 100 persons each. In addition, the Soviet Union has taken over all German-owned plants as reparations, and in 1946 Soviet-Hungarian companies were formed to exploit bauxite, petroleum, and air and river navigation.

Foreign trade figures for two years are as follows (in millions of forint):

	1947	1948
Exports*	1,042	1,933
Imports	1,453	1,975

* Excluding reparations shipments.

The chief customers in 1948 were Britain, 17 per cent; U.S.S.R., 17 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 13 per cent; and Austria, 7 per cent. The leading suppliers were

U.S.S.R., 15 per cent; Yugoslavia, 15 per cent; Britain, 14 per cent; and Czechoslovakia, 13 per cent. Chief exports were grain, 15 per cent; textiles, 12 per cent; live animals and animal products, 11 per cent; and machinery, 9 per cent. Leading imports included coal, oil, iron and steel products, forest products, minerals and ores.

The focal point in the country's transportation system is the Danube River, navigable for 423 miles in Hungary. The nation's central location makes it the center of an important transit trade; its pre-war river fleet was the largest on the Danube. Railroad mileage in 1946 totaled 5,416, highway mileage 18,508. Transportation facilities suffered heavy damage in the last part of the war.

The 1949 budget placed revenue at 11,640,018,000 forint and expenditure at 11,512,782,000 forint. The national debt (postwar only) on Dec. 31, 1946 totaled 1,630,000,000 forint.

While Hungary generally is mineral-poor, it has an estimated 250,000,000 tons of bauxite—about 25 per cent of the world's known reserves. Production in 1947 was estimated at 340,300 metric tons. The coal is of low quality and is insufficient to meet domestic needs; production in 1948 was 1,061,502 metric tons, and output of lignite in 1947 was 7,752,000 tons. Other minerals include iron ore, manganese and gold. Petroleum production in 1947 was about 4,330,000 barrels. Uranium is reported to exist in Hungary.

About 12 per cent of Hungary is forested, but the products are of little importance. There are valuable fisheries in Lake Balaton and on the Danube.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Hungary is a fertile, rolling plain lying east of the Danube, and drained by the Danube and the Tisza Rivers. In the extreme northwest is the Little Hungarian Plain. South of that area is Lake Balaton, 250 square miles, the largest lake of western and central Europe; to the west of it lies the Bakony Forest, part of an upland extension of the Alps, called the Hungarian Mittelgebirges. Entering Hungary in the northwest, the Danube flows south through the central plain. The Tisza, rising in the eastern Carpathians, also flows south through eastern Hungary.

Hungary's mean annual temperature ranges from 48° in the north to 52° in the south. Precipitation varies from 30 to 35 inches in the Bakony Forest to less than 15 inches in the east; most of the rain falls in May and June. High summer temperatures and a long autumn are favorable to agriculture.

Iceland (Republic)

(Island)

Area: 39,709 square miles.*

Population (est. 1948): 138,800 (almost entirely Icelandic).

Density per square mile: 3.5.

President: Sveinn Björnsson.

Prime Minister: Stefan Johann Stefansson.

Principal city (est. 1948): Reykjavik, 53,384 (capital and only large town).

Monetary unit: Króna.

Languages: Icelandic, Danish.

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran.

* Including several off-shore islands.

HISTORY. Iceland, in the North Atlantic on the rim of the Arctic Circle, did not fight in World War II, but still it won and lost in the conflict. It won its complete independence from Denmark but lost its placid isolation when the United States and Great Britain moved in to prevent German seizure, and to establish air and naval bases. A new era then dawned for Iceland. Because of its strategic position on the great-circle air route between America and Europe, about half way between New York and Moscow, the country assumed new significance in an air-minded world.

Iceland was first settled shortly before 900, mainly by Norse. A constitution drawn up about 930 created a form of democracy and provided for an Althing, or General Assembly, now the oldest legislative body in the world. In 1262-64, Iceland came under Norwegian-Danish rule. Through five centuries of intermittent plague, earthquake, famine and volcanic eruption, the stout Icelanders endured, and in 1874 they obtained their own constitution. In 1918 Denmark recognized Iceland as a separate state with unlimited sovereignty, but still nominally under the Danish king. On June 17, 1944, after a popular referendum, the Althing proclaimed Iceland a completely independent republic.

The British occupied Iceland in 1940, immediately after the German invasion of Denmark. In 1942, the United States took over the burden of protection. Iceland refused to abandon its neutrality in World War II, and thus forfeited charter membership in the United Nations, but it was co-operative with the Allies throughout. Since the end of the war, the country has been apathetic toward foreign bids for air bases and other rights.

GOVERNMENT. Constitutionally, the president is elected for four years by popular vote. President Björnsson was named to the office in 1944 by acclamation of the Althing and was re-elected in 1945 and 1949 for regular four-year terms. Executive power resides in a Prime Minister, assisted in 1949 by a six-man coalition cabinet. The Althing is composed of two houses, one with 17 members and the other with 35;

each has equal constitutional power. Iceland has no army or navy.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Illiteracy is virtually unknown in Iceland. Education is compulsory from 7 to 14, and mobile schools are sent traveling through the sparsely settled areas. When the University of Iceland, established in 1911, needed new buildings in 1935, the government licensed it to conduct a national lottery to raise the funds. The high number of scholarships and the low tuition fees make higher education virtually free to any qualified applicant.

Iceland publishes more books, newspapers and magazines per capita than any country in the world. Its language, Icelandic, has no dialects and has changed little through the centuries. In addition, Danish is widely understood and spoken. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is state-supported, but there is complete religious freedom. A social insurance system set up in 1935 and extended in 1946 provides accident, sickness and old age benefits, as well as hospital and medical care.

Approximately six-sevenths of Iceland is unproductive, and only one-fourth of one per cent is under cultivation. With about 30 per cent of the population engaged in farming, sheep raising is the most important branch of this industry. Hay, potatoes and turnips are the principal crops.

About one-sixth of the people are engaged in fishing, and fish and fish products make up the bulk of Iceland's exports. The annual catch averages about 350,000 tons (1948: 409,208 tons), and the total value of the industry was estimated in 1945 at about \$21,000,000. British, French and Norwegian fishing craft visit Iceland's fisheries, which lead the world in cod and are important for herring, plaice and halibut.

In 1948, exports totaled 395,678,000 kr.; imports, 457,324,000 kr. Fish and fish products accounted for 91 per cent of the exports. Principal customers were Britain, 30 per cent; Germany, 17 per cent; and the Netherlands, 8 per cent. Chief suppliers were Britain, 30 per cent, and the U. S., 18 per cent.

Iceland has no railways. Highways totaled 3,800 miles in 1948. Motor vehicles are rapidly replacing the traditional horse-drawn cart. On Dec. 31, 1948, the merchant marine totaled 569 vessels (over 12 gross tons) aggregating 81,468 tons.

Expenditure for the calendar year 1949 was estimated at 256,643,000 kr.; revenue, 284,715,000 kr. The public debt was 130,074,000 kr. on Dec. 31, 1947.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Iceland, a bleak, volcanic island about the size of Kentucky, has maximum dimensions of 298 by 194 miles; it is mostly tableland, high,

rugged and barren. It is one of the world's most volcanic regions. Mt. Hekla (4,747 ft.), near the southern coast, is the most notable of its volcanoes, many of which are still active and cause frequent earthquakes. Small fresh-water lakes are found throughout the island, and there are many natural oddities including hot springs, geysers, sulfur beds, canyons, waterfalls and swift rivers. More than 13 per cent of the area is covered by snowfields and glaciers, and most of the people live in the 7 per cent of the island comprising fertile coastlands. One-third of the much-indented, 3,730-mile coastline belongs to a peninsula to the northwest, joined to the mainland by an isthmus four miles wide. Vegetation is of the Arctic type, mostly stunted. Except for peat and fisheries, Iceland has no natural resources.

The Gulf Stream modifies Iceland's climate to make it much like that of southern Canada, though with longer winters and shorter summers. The mean annual temperature at Reykjavik is 39.4°, with January the coldest month (34.2°) and July the warmest (51.6°).

Iran (Kingdom)

Area: 634,413 square miles.

Population (est. 1947): 17,000,000 (Iranian, Kurdish, Azerbaijani).

Density per square mile: 26.7.

Ruler: Mohammed Riza Pahlavi.

Prime Minister: Mohammed Maraghai Said.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Teheran, 850,000 (capital); (census 1940): Tabriz, 213,542 (capital, Azerbaijan); Isfahan, 204,598 (cotton, tobacco); Meshed, 176,471 (Moslem shrine); Shiraz, 129,000 (wine, sugar beets).

Monetary unit: Rial.

Languages: Iranian (Persian), Kurdish, Azerbaijani.

Religions: Moslem (Shiah), about 90%; Moslem (Sunni), about 5%; Armenian; Jewish; Nestorian; Parsi.

HISTORY. Oil-rich Iran, roughly one-fifth the size of the United States, was called Persia before 1935. Its key location blocks the lower land gate to Asia, and also stands in the way of traditional Russian ambitions for access to the Indian Ocean. In modern times, Iran has drawn Big Power interest because of its rich oil deposits.

Iran's history is a long one of rising and falling dynasties. After periods of Assyrian, Median and Achaemenidian rule, Persia became a powerful empire under Cyrus the Great, reaching from the Indus to the Nile at its zenith in 525 B.C. It fell to Alexander in 331-30 B.C., to the Selucidae in 312-02 B.C., and to the Parthians about 130 B.C. A native Persian regime arose about A.D. 224, was weakened fighting the Turks, and fell to the Arabs in 637. In the 12th century the Mongols took their turn ruling

Persia, and in the early 18th century the Turks and Russians occupied it. In modern times, Russia, Turkey, Britain, France, and, most recently, the United States, all have taken keen competitive interest in Iran.

An Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 divided Iran into two spheres of influence. British attempts to impose a protectorate over all of Iran were defeated in 1919. On Feb. 26, 1921, General Riza Pahlavi seized the government and was elected hereditary shah in 1925. Subsequently he did much to modernize the country, and abolished all foreign extraterritorial rights.

Increased pro-Axis activity led to Anglo-Russian occupation of Iran in August, 1941, and deposition of the shah in favor of his son, Mohammed Riza Pahlavi.

In November, 1945, a Soviet-inspired autonomist movement won control of Azerbaijan, Iran's northwest province. To protect their advantage, the Russians kept troops in that area past the treaty evacuation date of March 2, 1946. The Iranians promptly protested this breach of agreement to the United Nations. The Russians evacuated their troops on May 6 but not before they had forced Iran to promise them oil concessions in the north.

Iranian troops reoccupied Azerbaijan in Dec., 1946, to clear the way for parliamentary elections which, held in Jan., 1947, resulted in a victory for Ghavam-es-Saltaneh's Government party.

Parliament rejected the Soviet oil pact in Oct., 1947, and following a sharp Soviet note protesting this action, Ghavam-es-Saltaneh lost the parliament's confidence and was replaced on Dec. 28, by the aged Ibrahim Hakimi, who was succeeded on June 15, 1948, by Abdul Hussein Hajr.

The latter was replaced on Nov. 9, 1948, by Mohammed Maraghai Said, wartime premier, who opposed Soviet oil concessions.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Iran is a constitutional monarchy, and the shah has the usual powers of the head of a parliamentary state. Executive power is exercised by a cabinet headed by the prime minister, who is appointed by the shah and is responsible to the Majlis (parliament), which has 136 popularly-elected members.

In May, 1949, the constitution was amended to permit the shah to dissolve the Majlis; at the same time legislation was enacted to set up an upper house or Senate provided by the 1906 constitution but never established.

Military service is compulsory; the initial training period is 2 years. The army, modernized and reorganized by Riza Pahlavi, father of the present shah, consists of about 90,000 men. The air force has several hundred planes, and the navy several small craft in the Persian Gulf. There is

also a U. S.-trained police force of 20,000.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education has made good progress in the last 25 years, supplanting the old and essentially religious system. In 1938 there were 8,381 schools with attendance of 457,236. A university was opened at Teheran in 1934. Illiteracy is high, though decreasing.

Iran is predominantly agricultural. Large estates are numerous, and irrigation is common, especially on the central plateau. The principal crops are wheat (est. 1948: 2,100,000 metric tons) and barley (1,115,000 tons). Rice production, confined largely to the Caspian provinces, was estimated at 308,000 tons in 1948.

Other crops include grapes, dates, apricots, tobacco, tea, cotton, sugar beets and corn. There are extensive grazing lands. Wool in 1946-47 was estimated at 13,400 tons; in 1947 there were 13,190,000 sheep.

Iran must still import many manufactured necessities, but several new factories were established by the government after 1925. These included 7 beet sugar plants (1946 output: 21,500 tons), rice mills, oil mills, textile factories, a cement factory, copper smelter, glycerine factory and small arms factory. The Chalus silk mill produces 1,000,000 yards or more a year. Both sugar and tobacco are government monopolies. The manufacture of carpets, for which Iran is famous, is the most valuable industry.

Iran's exports in the trade year 1947-48 were 12,359,579,000 rials; imports were 5,878,254,000 rials, of which 4,706,000,000 were dutiable. Leading exports were petroleum and products, 81 per cent; carpets, 3 per cent; fruits, 3 per cent; cotton; and sheep casings. Leading customers were Britain, 61 per cent; India, 8 per cent; and the U. S., 5 per cent. The U. S. and Britain each supplied 25 per cent of the dutiable imports, chief among which were food and drink, textiles and machinery.

Motorable roads in 1948 totaled some 17,000 miles, about one-fifth asphalted. Railway mileage open to traffic totaled 1,748. The principal line (870 mi.) connects Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf with Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea. It carried 5,000,000 tons of supplies to Russia during World War II. Iranian State Airlines and other lines provide service.

The budget for 1949-50 forecast revenue of 6,313,713,760 rials and expenditure of 9,444,503,057 rials. The internal debt on Dec. 31, 1947, was 4,359,000,000 rials; the external debt was about \$10,500,000. Income from various monopolies and oil royalties are important.

Considerable mineral wealth exists, but only oil is exploited commercially. The principal field, near Shushar in the southwest, is worked by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, whose concession began in 1901

and runs to 1993. Royalties are paid to Iran on a tonnage basis. Production in 1948 was 24,871,058 long tons (about 190,000,000 barrels). The refinery at Abadan processed 20,936,113 tons.

The main forest belt on the northern Elburz slope supplies railroad ties, charcoal and firewood. Gums are the most valuable forest product. Fisheries are worked in the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Iran is, in general, a plateau averaging 4,000 feet elevation. In addition, there are maritime lowlands along the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. The Elburz Mountains in the north rise to 18,603 feet at Mt. Demavend. From northwest to southeast, the country is crossed by a desert 800 miles long and 100 to 200 miles wide. Iran's only navigable river is the Karun in the southwest.

The central plateau is hot in summer and very cold in winter, but the Caspian area has a sub-tropical climate. Mean temperatures vary at Teheran from 35° in January to 85° in July (yearly average 62°); at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, from 58° in January to 90° in July and August (average 75°). Rainfall is light.

Iraq (Kingdom)

Area: 116,600 square miles.
Population (census 1947): 4,799,500 (Arab, 75%; Kurdish, 15%; Iranian, 3.75%; others, 6.25%).
Density per square mile: 41.2.
Ruler: King Faisal II.
Regent: Crown Prince Abdul-Ilah.
Prime Minister: Nuri as-Said.
Principal cities (est. 1946): Baghdad, 832,927 (capital); Mosul, 279,361 (farming, oil); Basra, 181,814 (chief port).
Monetary unit: Dinar.
Languages: Arabic, Kurdish.
Religions: Moslem (Shiah), 53%; Moslem (Sunni), 35%; Christian, 2.8%; Jewish, 2.5%; others, 6.7%.

HISTORY. Iraq, a triangle of mountains, desert and fertile river valley less than half the size of Texas, is bounded east by Iran, north by Turkey, west by Syria and Jordan, and south by Saudi Arabia. From earliest times it has been known as Mesopotamia—the land between the rivers—for it embraces a large part of the alluvial plains of the Tigris and Euphrates.

An advanced civilization existed in Mesopotamia by 4000 B.C. Sometime after 2000 B.C. it became the center of the ancient Babylonian and Assyrian empires. It was conquered by Cyrus the Great of Persia in 538 B.C., and by Alexander in 331 B.C. After an Arab conquest in A.D. 637-40, Baghdad became capital of the ruling caliphate. The country was cruelly pillaged by the Mongols in 1258, and during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries was the object of repeated Turkish-Persian competition.

Nominal Turkish suzerainty imposed in 1638 was replaced by direct Turkish rule in 1831. In World War I an Anglo-Indian force occupied most of the country, and Britain was given a mandate over the area in 1920. The British recognized Iraq as a kingdom in 1922 and terminated the mandate in 1932, when Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations. In World War II, Iraq generally adhered to its 1930 treaty of alliance with Britain, but in 1941 British troops were compelled to put down a pro-Axis revolt led by Prime Minister Rashid Ali. Iraq became a charter member of the Arab League in March, 1945 and Iraqi troops took part in the Arab invasion of Palestine in May, 1948.

King Faisal II, born on May 2, 1935, succeeded his father, Ghazi I, who was killed in an automobile accident on April 4, 1939. The king's uncle, Abdul-Ilah, is regent.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the 1924-25 constitution, Iraq is a hereditary monarchy with a two-house Parliament. The Senate is named by the king for a term of eight years; the 140-member Chamber of Deputies is elected popularly for four years. Executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers, headed by the prime minister, whom the king appoints.

Military service is compulsory, with an initial training period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years. Army and air force strength in 1938 was 28,000. Both were trained and re-equipped by the British during World War II. The British-trained police force numbers about 21,000. The 1930 treaty gives Britain the provisional right to keep troops in Iraq.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory. Secondary education is neither free nor compulsory. In 1945-46 there were 944 state elementary schools with 97,453 pupils and 78 intermediate and secondary schools with 12,511 pupils. Fourteen colleges had a combined enrollment of 2,750. There are no universities in the country.

The chief economic activity is agriculture, dependent upon irrigation and confined to the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. Iraq supplies about 80 per cent of the world's dates (1946-47 exports: 242,000 short tons). Chief among the cereal products are barley (1947: 631,000 metric tons) and wheat (300,000 metric tons), rice, sorghum, maize and millet. Many fruits and some tobacco and cotton are grown. Grazing is the principal occupation of the many nomadic and seminomadic tribes. Livestock estimates included 860,000 cattle and 306,566 camels in 1946 and 2,250,000 goats and 8,000,000 sheep in 1947. Annual wool output is about 6,000 tons.

Industry is still embryonic. Of approximately 100 manufacturing firms, the most important are those making brick, tile,

woolen textiles, vegetable oils, soap, glass and cigarettes.

Exports in 1947 totaled 28,700,000 dinars, of which petroleum accounted for 50 per cent; dates, 23 per cent; and barley, 22 per cent. Exclusive of petroleum, India took 25 per cent of the exports; Britain, 15 per cent; and Italy, 13 per cent. Imports were 40,000,000 dinars, of which Britain supplied 44 per cent.

The only port for seagoing vessels is that of Basra, located on the Shatt al-'Arab River near the head of the Persian Gulf. River vessels plying the Tigris between Basra and Baghdad have tonnage of more than 60,000. There are about 4,000 miles of improved and unimproved roads. Iraq State Railways, the only rail line, operates three lines totaling 1,555 miles. There is an airport and seaplane base at Basra.

Oil production centers at the Baba Gurgur fields near Kirkuk, operated on behalf of an international group by the British-managed Iraq Petroleum Company (production 1948: 3,102,795 long tons).

Oil is piped to Haifa in Palestine and Tripoli in Lebanon. Another field is operated by the Kanaqin Oil Company (Anglo-Iranian Oil Company subsidiary), and produces only for local consumption (production 1948: 369,952 long tons).

Ordinary revenue (1947-48) was estimated at 21,610,000 dinars; ordinary expenditure, at 23,136,200 dinars. The capital works budget, based on oil royalties, usually balances the ordinary budget. There is no external debt.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Iraq has arid desertland west of the Euphrates, a broad central valley between the Euphrates and Tigris, and mountains in the northeast. The fertile lower valley is formed by the delta of the two rivers, which join about 120 miles from the head of the Persian Gulf. The gulf coast line is 26 miles.

Iraq's climate, generally, runs to great extremes—long hot summers and short cold winters. The area on the Persian Gulf is one of the hottest places in the world. Average temperature at Baghdad is 49° in January and 92° in July and August.

Ireland (Republic)

Area: 26,601 square miles (not including larger water bodies).

Population (est. 1948): 2,997,400 (almost entirely Irish).

Density per square mile: 112.7.

President: Séan T. O'Kelly.

Prime Minister: John A. Costello.

Principal cities (census 1946): Dublin (Baile Átha Cliath) 506,635 (capital); Cork, 75,361 (seaport); Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire), 44,689 (seaport); Limerick (Liomneach), 42,987 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Irish pound.

Languages: Gaelic, English.

Religions (1936): Roman Catholic, 93.4%; Protestant Episcopal, 4.8%; Presbyterian, 1%; others, .8%.

HISTORY. The young Republic of Ireland—formerly Eire, and before that the Irish Free State—is an agrarian state that occupies five-sixths of the island of Ireland west of England, across the Irish Sea.

About the beginning of the Christian era, Ireland was divided into five kingdoms—Ulster, North Leinster, South Leinster, Munster and Connaught—each with its own ruler, but each subject to the overlord of all Ireland who dwelt at Tara. St. Patrick introduced Christianity in A.D. 432 and became the country's patron saint.

Norse depredations along the coasts, starting in 795, ended in 1014 with Norse defeat at the Battle of Clontarf by forces under Brian. In the middle of the 12th century, the Pope gave all Ireland to the English crown as a papal fief. In 1171 Henry II of England was acknowledged "Lord of Ireland," but native sectional rule continued for centuries, and English control over the whole island was not reasonably absolute until the 17th century. By the Act of Union (1800), England and Ireland became the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The great potato famine of 1846-48 took many lives and drove millions to emigrate to America.

Several home-rule bills were introduced in the English Parliament in the 19th century, but failed of passage. One was finally approved in 1914, but enforcement was suspended by the outbreak of World War I. During the war, agitation for freedom was carried on by the nationalist party—Sinn Féin (Ourselves). In 1916 the British quickly suppressed the famous Easter Week rebellion and executed its leaders.

After the 1918 elections, seventy-three of the Sinn Féiners elected to the English Parliament met in Dublin, proclaimed themselves an Irish Parliament, and passed a declaration of independence. The result was war between Irish nationalists and British troops from January, 1919, to May, 1921. A treaty ratified in December, 1921, gave Ireland political status equal to that of Canada. Six Ulster counties, largely Protestant, formed a separate government as Northern Ireland, closely bound to England; the other twenty-six became the Irish Free State. Republican extremists, headed by Éamon de Valera, refused for several years to recognize the treaty.

William Cosgrave, leader of the Sinn Féin's right wing, was president from 1922 to 1932. In the latter year, De Valera's party, Fianna Fáil, won control of the government. Under De Valera's leadership a new constitution was adopted in 1937 making the nation, in effect a republic.

The country's former name of "Eire" was restored by the constitution.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, elected without opposition as Eire's first president in 1938, was succeeded in 1945 by Séan T. O'Kelly, the Fianna Fáil nominee. The country maintained strict neutrality during World War II.

De Valera's long tenure as prime minister came to an end in Feb., 1948, when the Fianna Fáil lost its absolute majority in the parliamentary elections. John A. Costello, a Fine Gael moderate, took office at the head of a six-party coalition cabinet on Feb. 18, 1948.

The nation severed its last ties with the British crown at midnight April 17, 1949, and officially proclaimed itself the Republic of Ireland on the next day—Easter Monday.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Ireland is a sovereign, independent republic. The president, directly elected for seven years, names the prime minister on the nomination of the Chamber of Deputies. Parliament (Oireachtas) has two houses. The Chamber of Deputies (Dáil Éireann) has 147 members elected by proportional representation for a five-year term. The Senate (Seanad Éireann) has 60 members, of whom 11 are named by the prime minister, 6 by the universities, and 43 from vocational panels; its powers are limited.

Party representation in the Dáil Éireann after the elections of Feb. 4, 1948, was as follows: Fianna Fáil, 68; Fine Gael, 31; Labour, 14; Clann na Poblachta, 10; others, 24.

Military service is voluntary. The army had 11,397 men in 1947, and the air force 62 combat planes. In 1938 Britain gave up its last defense posts in Eire, including those at Cobh, Berehaven and Lough Swilly.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Elementary education is free and is provided in state schools; secondary education is under private control, notably the religious orders. Technical and agricultural education is under local control, aided by state subsidies. The 4,957 elementary schools in 1946-47 had 451,820 students; 393 secondary schools had 42,927 students. The University of Dublin (Trinity College), founded in 1591, had an enrollment of 1,484 in 1946-47, and the National University of Ireland (constituent colleges at Cork, Galway and Dublin) had 4,857.

The majority of the people are English-speaking, although the government has attempted to promote the traditional Gaelic language, which is an essential part of the curriculum for all state schools.

Ireland is predominantly an agricultural country, with about 70 per cent of the total land area (17,000,000 acres) devoted

to crops and pasture. The pastoral industry is the basis of the nation's economy, but recent years have brought a greater diversity in agriculture, marked by large increases in sugar beet and wheat production. Principal crops in 1948 were wheat, 409,523 long tons; rye, 4,701 tons; oats, 792,075 tons; potatoes, 3,275,403 tons; sugar beets, 610,613 tons; and flax, 3,606 tons. Other staple crops are turnips, cabbage and hay. Livestock in 1948 included 3,920,922 cattle, 2,057,717 sheep and 457,065 hogs. Wool output in 1947 was 118,321 cwt., and butter output 28,800 metric tons in 1948.

The government's self-sufficiency policy, plus financial and tariff inducements, have promoted considerable industrial development since 1928. The leading manufactures, in order of value, are ordinarily beverages, tobacco, wood, paper, clothing, textiles and metals. The hydroelectric plant erected on the Shannon River in County Limerick provides cheap electricity for homes and factories.

Trade statistics are as follows (in millions of Irish pounds):

	1938	1947	1948
Exports (including re-exports)	24.4	39.7	47.5
Imports, c.i.f.	41.5	130.8	136.7

The leading customer in 1948 was Great Britain, 70 per cent, followed by Northern Ireland, 17 per cent, and the Netherlands, 3.7 per cent. Britain was also the chief supplier, 59 per cent, followed by the U. S., 8.3 per cent, and Argentina, 6.7 per cent. Major exports were cattle and horses, 46 per cent; meat, fish and dairy products, 22 per cent; and ale, 8 per cent. Major imports were wheat, coal, apparel, cotton products and maize.

The merchant marine in 1948 had 448 vessels with a net tonnage of 46,161. Almost all transport facilities are nationalized. Railway mileage is about 2,500. Main roads in 1946 totaled 49,342. Shannon is rapidly developing into a key international airport. There are 670 miles of canals and navigable waterways.

The 1949-50 budget estimated expenditure at £73,135,000 and revenue at £73,350,000. The public debt on March 31, 1949, was £116,300,000; assets were £57,300,000.

In 1948, Ireland mined 175,072 long tons of coal, some gypsum, and considerable peat from its bogs, but otherwise the mineral resources are negligible, as are those of the forests. In 1946, 1,200,000 tons of coal were imported from Britain. The fishing industry employs about 10,000 men. The 1948 catch, including mackerel, herring, whiting, cod, plaice and shellfish, was valued at £815,446.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Occupying the entire island except for the six northern counties of Ulster, Ireland resembles a basin—a central plain rimmed with mountains, except in the Dublin region. The mountains are low, with the highest peak, Carrantuoill in Kerry County, rising 3,415 feet. The principal river is the Shannon, which begins in the north central area, flows south and southwest for about 240 miles and empties into the Atlantic. About 20 per cent of the country is covered by bogs. Among the many lakes are the famous Lakes of Killarney in the southwestern county of Kerry.

A moist and mild climate, with annual rainfall running between thirty and forty inches fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, is influenced by the Gulf Stream, which makes the winters warmer than in other places in the same latitude. The mean temperature at Dublin is 41.7° in January and 60.5° in July.

Israel (Republic)

Area (approximate): 5,500 square miles.
Population (approximate): 1,000,000.
President: Dr. Chaim Weizmann.
Premier: David Ben-Gurion.
Principal cities (est. 1946): Tel Aviv, 183,200 (provisional capital); Haifa, 145,430 (chief port).

Monetary unit: Israeli pound.

Israel, the first Jewish state in Palestine since Roman times, came into existence at midnight May 14, 1948, upon expiration of the British League of Nations mandate over Palestine. The new state was immediately plunged into a desperate struggle for existence as Arab forces converged on Palestine from the east, south and north.

Israeli forces, however, not only repulsed these attacks successfully but made important gains. By mid-1949, Israel was securely established in the family of nations, and its government machinery was functioning well in all fields of state activity.

Israel's declaration of independence, promulgated on May 14, 1948, by the Jewish National Council (*Vaad Leumi*), stated that the new nation would be "based on the precepts of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew prophets." On Feb. 14, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a constitution setting up a republican form of government headed by a president elected for a 5-year term by the Chamber of Deputies. Legislative power is vested in the Chamber of Deputies, the members of which are elected by the vote of all citizens who have reached the age of 21. The government is administered by the cabinet headed by the premier and collectively responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

Elections held Jan. 25, 1949, divided the 120 seats in the Constituent Assembly as

follows: Labor, 46; Socialist Workers, 19; United Religious party, 16; Freedom Movement, 14; others, 25.

The partition plan adopted by the U. N. in Nov., 1947, had awarded three distinct parts of Palestine to the Jews. The northernmost, situated immediately west of the River Jordan and around the shores of the Sea of Tiberias, has Safad and Tiberias as its most important towns, and includes the greater part of the valley of Jezreel. The western and economically most important region lies along the Mediterranean from Haifa and the Plain of Esdraelon in the north to the Rehoboth area in the south and includes the coastal plain of Sharon—the center of Palestine's citrus industry—the port of Haifa, one of the best in the near East, and the city of Tel Aviv, a growing industrial center. The third region consists of the greater part of the Negeb, the southern desert area with an outlet to the Red Sea at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba. All of these areas had been occupied by Israel forces by mid-1948 with the exception of part of the Negeb, where further gains were made in the following fall and winter.

In addition, Israel held western Galilee, awarded to the Arabs under the partition plan, and a broad corridor from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem through central Palestine, all of which had been awarded to the Arabs, as well as part of modern Jerusalem, which under the partition plan was to be placed under U. N. trusteeship.

Count Folke Bernadotte, of Sweden, official U. N. mediator, proposed modifications to this plan in his final report, presented to the U. N. three days after his assassination. Under this plan all the Negeb would go to the Arabs; all Galilee (instead of the eastern part only) to Israel; Haifa would become a free port in Israel; the airport at Lydda would be free; Jerusalem would be under U. N. control. Should the Arabs and Israel not agree upon the final demarcation, the U. N. should impose its own settlement.

A final settlement of Israel's frontiers had not been agreed upon in mid-1949, but after intermittent fighting in late 1948 and early 1949, Israel and its two chief antagonists, Egypt and Jordan, signed armistice agreements on Feb. 24 and Apr. 3, 1949, respectively.

The constitution characterizes Israel as the national home of the Jewish people and directs the admission of every Jew who desires to settle within its borders, subject to control of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1948, about 130,000 Jews entered Israel, and the average monthly rate of entry in 1949 was over 10,000. During the period of hostilities, more than 600,000 Arabs fled from Israeli-held territory. (See also PALESTINE).

Italy (Republic) (Repubblica Italiana)

Area: 116,224 square miles.
Population (est. 1947): 46,110,000 (predominantly Italian).
Density per square mile: 396.7.
President: Luigi Einaudi.
Premier: Alcide de Gasperi.
Principal cities (est. 1947): Rome, 1,599,894 (capital); Milan, 1,267,156 (leading financial, industrial center); Naples, 1,020,085 (seaport); Turin, 709,817 (auto works); Genoa, 656,447 (seaport); Palermo, 465,356 (Sicilian seaport).
Monetary unit: Lira.
Religions: Roman Catholic, 99.6%; others (Protestant, Orthodox, Jewish), .4%.

HISTORY. A former German satellite and later a cobelligerent of the Allies, Italy turned steadily to the West after a crucial national election in April, 1948, in which the Communists and their allies were defeated in their quest for power. The new republic adhered to the North Atlantic Pact in April, 1949, but the Soviet veto still barred it from membership in the United Nations.

About the size of New Mexico but long and narrow in shape, Italy did not exist as a unified country until 1870. Until A.D. 476, when the German Odoacer became head of the Roman Empire in the west, the history of Italy was largely the history of Rome. From A.D. 800 on, the Holy Roman Emperors, the Popes, Normans, Lombards and Saracens all vied for control over various segments of the Italian peninsula. Numerous city states, such as Venice and Genoa, and many small principalities flourished in the late Middle Ages.

In 1713, after the War of the Spanish Succession, Milan, Naples and Sardinia were handed over to Austria, but the Hapsburg influence on the peninsula was interrupted for a short time after 1800 when Italy was unified by Napoleon, who crowned himself King of Italy on May 26, 1805. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Austria continued to be the dominant power in Italy.

The movement for national unity began in the middle 19th century, staged by the "Young Italy" group headed by Giuseppe Mazzini. In 1858 Count Cavour, prime minister under King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia, secured the aid of Napoleon III of France in unifying Italy. After French and Sardinian forces had defeated the Austrians in 1859, Lombardy was annexed to Sardinia, and by the time the first Italian parliament opened at Turin in Feb., 1861, all Italy was represented except Venetia, held by Austria, and Rome, which was the territory of the Pope. On February 18, 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of united Italy.

In 1866 Italy sided with Prussia against

Austria and received Venetia; Rome was seized in 1870. In 1882 the young nation entered into the Triple Alliance with Austria and Germany. After war with Turkey in 1911-12, the Italians were awarded Tripoli in North Africa and the Dodecanese islands in the Aegean Sea.

Italy denounced the Triple Alliance on May 3, 1915, and declared war on Austria on May 24. By the treaty of St. Germain, on Sept. 10, 1919, the south Tirol and the Istrian peninsula were awarded to Italy.

In the years immediately following World War I, Italy was a virtual battleground between the Socialists and Benito Mussolini's new Fascist movement. The weak government was powerless to maintain order as the two sides fought for power. Finally, on Oct. 30, 1922, the Fascists staged their "March on Rome" and took over the government. Mussolini was named premier by King Victor Emmanuel III. Il Duce and his Fascist Grand Council soon made Italy into a corporate state, with himself as dictator.

In 1935-36 Italy successfully invaded, conquered and annexed Ethiopia, despite the complaints of the League of Nations and economic sanctions.

On November 6, 1937, Italy joined the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact and on December 11, withdrew from the League of Nations. The Rome-Berlin Axis was converted into a full military alliance on May 22, 1939. Meanwhile, Italian troops had seized Albania in April, 1939.

WORLD WAR II. On June 10, 1940, Mussolini announced a declaration of war against France (already in the throes of defeat) and Britain. Italian troops were able to advance only a few miles into France before the Armistice was concluded on June 24, under which Italy annexed a small strip of France. On October 28, 1940, Italian forces invaded Greece from Albania, but were driven back by the Greeks, who held a third of Albania by the time the Germans launched their Balkan campaign on April 6, 1941. Italy subsequently occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece. Following the German capitulation in North Africa and the fall of Sicily, Mussolini was ousted on July 25, 1943, and Marshal Pietro Badoglio formed a new government. On September 3, 1943, the date of the invasion of the Italian mainland by Allied forces, a military armistice was signed between General Eisenhower and Badoglio, and the legislative and administrative activities of the government were made subject to the approval of an Allied Commission.

On June 9, 1944, five days after the Allies entered Rome, Badoglio was succeeded as premier by Ivanoe Bonomi, a Socialist, who formed a coalition cabinet. The government was recognized by the Allies as

the *de facto* government of Italy on October 25, but only as a cobelligerent, not as an ally. Later it was given full legislative powers and the right to resume diplomatic relations.

Upon the collapse of German resistance in the north, Mussolini was tracked down and put to death by partisan forces on April 28, 1945. On December 10, Alcide de Gasperi, a Christian Democrat, took over from Ferruccio Parri, who had succeeded Bonomi as premier in June.

On June 2, 1946, the Italian people voted in favor of a republic, and King Humbert II, who had succeeded his father on May 9, went into exile. De Gasperi remained at the helm, first with a coalition cabinet and later (June, 1947) with a Christian Democrat-Independent government.

The new constitution drafted by the constituent assembly took effect on Jan. 1, 1948. Following the Communist defeat in the elections of April, 1948, De Gasperi formed another coalition cabinet from which the Communist and left-wing Socialist block was again excluded. Luigi Einaudi, veteran Liberal leader, was elected first president of the Republic May 11.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1947 constitution Italy is a "democratic Republic founded on labor." The president is elected for seven years by parliament in joint session with regional delegates. The cabinet, headed by the premier and nominated by the president, must enjoy the confidence of parliament, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies, popularly elected for a five-year term, and the Senate. All citizens are duty-bound to vote.

Articles 115-133 of the constitution introduced a new concept of regional autonomy, dividing the country into 19 regions with locally-elected governments which control regional affairs. Five regions, including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, enjoy a special degree of autonomy. Below the regions in the governmental organization are the provinces and communes.

The Chamber of Deputies, elected on April 18, 1948, has 574 members, of whom 306 are Christian Democrat, 183 Popular Front (Socialist-Communist coalition), 33 right-wing Socialists, and 52 members of other parties. The senate has 343 members, 237 of whom are elected by the regions; the other 106 are deputies who were imprisoned during the Fascist regime and former premiers who under the constitution hold their seats for life.

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. The peace treaty which took effect Sept. 15, 1947, required Italian renunciation of all claims in Ethiopia and Greece, the cession of the Dodecanese to Greece, and of five small Alpine areas to France. In addition, the major part of the Istrian peninsula, including

Fiume and Pola, went to Yugoslavia. The Free Territory of Trieste was carved out of the area to the west of the new Yugoslav frontier.

Italy was to pay reparations of \$100,000,000 in kind over a seven-year period to the Soviet Union, \$125,000,000 to Yugoslavia, \$105,000,000 to Greece, \$25,000,000 to Ethiopia and \$5,000,000 to Albania; also to make two-thirds restitution for war-time damage to Allied property in Italy.

DEFENSE. The 1947 treaty required Italy to reduce the strength of her army to 250,000 men (including *carabinieri*), the navy to 25,000 (including naval air arm) and the air force to 25,000 (with 350 planes). The fleet was reduced to 2 battleships, 4 cruisers, 20 destroyers and large torpedo boats, plus smaller craft. Major war vessels placed at the disposal of the Big Four included 3 battleships, 5 cruisers, 8 submarines and 13 destroyers and large torpedo boats. Extensive areas along Italy's borders and in the outlying islands were demilitarized.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is free and compulsory from 6 to 14. Elementary schools numbered 37,131 in 1947, with 4,703,228 pupils. The 5,573 secondary schools had 888,993 pupils, while 22 universities and institutions of higher learning had 189,665 students. The University of Rome (founded 1303) had 29,626 students; Naples (founded 1224), 31,950; and Milan, 20,002.

RELIGION. Although the country is predominantly Roman Catholic, religious freedom is permitted. Catholic religious teaching is given in all elementary and intermediate schools. Relations with the Church are regulated by the treaty with the Holy See of Feb. 11, 1929, which established the temporal power of the Pope over Vatican City.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture, the most important branch of Italy's economy, engages more than a third of the population. It is extremely diversified; differences of altitude, soil and climate allow the production of all European crops from rye to rice, from apples to oranges, and from hemp to cotton. Approximately 28,000,000 acres are cultivated. Italy ranks next to France in wine production (average 1931-42: 1,024,000,000 gal.; 1948: 940,050,000 U. S. gal.) and next to Spain in olive oil production. The silk industry is centered in northern Italy and along the eastern coast. Production of silk cocoons in 1947 was 25,200 metric tons, slightly above the 1938 figure. The Italian climate and soil are well suited to fruit growing.

Before World War II the Fascist government carried on a wide land reclamation program, mostly in Emilia, Apulia, and the Venetian provinces.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1948

Crop	Acres	Metric tons
Wheat	11,524,143	6,136,054
Rye	244,239	112,016
Barley	619,119	229,557
Oats	1,175,035	482,219
Sugar beets	278,534	397,000*
Olives	5,468,958	97,723†

* Sugar. † Olive oil.

Livestock and dairy farming are important in Italy. Of the 50-odd varieties of Italian cheese, the best known are the hard parmesan and pecorino (the latter made from ewe's milk) and the soft *bel paese* and *gorgonzola*. Cheese production in 1948 totaled 220,000 metric tons. In 1948, Italy had 7,700,000 cattle, 10,500,000 sheep and goats; 3,400,000 hogs, and 60,000,000 poultry. Wool production (1948) was 13,000 tons.

INDUSTRY. Prior to World War II, there were approximately 730,000 industrial establishments in Italy, of which more than 1,000 employed at least 250 workers each. In 1948, approximately 3,250,000 workers were employed in industry. While a large proportion of small and medium sized concerns were common in industry before World War II, there was a growing tendency, fostered by the nature of the corporate state, toward industrial concentration. The textile industry, largest and most important, ordinarily supplied most of the home markets and left a large margin for export. It made rapid recovery after World War II, accounting for nearly half of the nation's exports. The metal industries are handicapped by lack of coal and of sufficient iron ore reserves. The chemical, clothing and food industries are also important. Industrial production is centered in the north.

Production of steel ingots and castings in 1948 was 2,124,000 metric tons; that of pig iron and ferro-alloys, 526,600 tons.

Italy's full participation in the European Recovery Program in 1948-49 had a stimulating effect on the nation's war-shattered economy and relieved at least partially the food deficits resulting from over-population.

TRADE. Statistics of Italy's foreign trade, in billions of lire, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	10.5	339.2	570.7
Imports	11.3	930.6	821.4

Italy's leading customers by value in 1948 were Argentina, 15.8 per cent; the U. S., 9.0 per cent; Britain, 7.9 per cent; Switzerland, 7.6 per cent; and India and Pakistan, 5.6 per cent. Principal suppliers were the U. S., 37.5 per cent; Argentina, 12.5 per cent; Australia, 4.0 per cent; Britain, 3.3 per cent; and Switzerland, 3.0 per cent. Chief exports were cotton prod-

ucts, 13.2 per cent; fruits and vegetables, 12.2 per cent; artificial fibers (mostly rayon), 11.4 per cent; machinery and apparatus, 10.9 per cent; and vehicles, 7.6 per cent. Leading imports included grain, coal, cotton, wool, and petroleum.

NATURAL RESOURCES. Italy is ordinarily the world's largest producer of mercury; it is also an important producer of sulfur. In 1947 were produced 1,858 metric tons of mercury and 148,432 tons of sulfur. The nation lacks, however, the staple minerals of coal, oil and iron, and is forced to import them. Production of coal and lignite in 1948 was 1,873,200 metric tons; 8,351,392 tons of coal were imported. Building stone, particularly marble, is plentiful. In the south Tirol and the central Apennines, Italy has abundant water power. In 1947, the total power generated was 17,932 million kwh., of which 16,576 million were generated by hydroelectric plants.

Less than 20 per cent of Italy's area is forested. Principal products are soft and hard timber, charcoal and cork. The fishing industry does not fill domestic needs. Coral and sponges are marketed.

COMMUNICATIONS. According to *Lloyd's Register*, the merchant marine totaled 808 steam and motor ships of 2,099,629 gross tons on June 30, 1948. On April 1, 1949, 49 vessels of 144,576 tons were under construction in Italian yards.

There are more than 150 seaports, of which the principal are Genoa, Venice, Savona, Naples and Leghorn. Coastwise traffic is particularly important because of difficult land communications. Railways open to traffic in 1947 totaled 9,909 miles, of which 2,846 miles were electrified. Highways in 1947 totaled about 110,700 miles.

FINANCE. The monetary unit is the lira; the official rate is 350 to the U. S. dollar. The 1948-49 budget estimated revenue at 705,000,000,000 lire and expenditure at 1,087,000,000,000 lire. The national debt on April 30, 1948, was 2,553,000,000,000 lire.

TOPOGRAPHY. Approximately 600 of boot-shaped Italy's 708 miles of length are in the long peninsula that projects into the Mediterranean from the fertile basin of the Po River. The Apennines, branching off from the Alps between Nice and Genoa, form the peninsula's backbone, and rise to a maximum height of 9,560 feet at the Gran Sasso d'Italia (Corno). The Alps are Italy's northern boundary.

Several islands form part of Italy. Sicily, 9,926 square miles, lies off the toe of the boot, across the Strait of Messina, with a steep and rock-bound northern coast and gentler slopes to the sea in the west and south. Mt. Etna, an active volcano, rises to 10,741 feet, and most of Sicily is more than 500 feet in elevation. Sixty-two miles southwest of Sicily lies Pantelleria,

45 square miles, and south of that are Lampedusa and Linosa. Sardinia, 9,301 square miles, just south of Corsica and about 125 miles west of the nearest Italian mainland, is largely mountainous, stony and unproductive.

Italy has many northern lakes, lying below the snow-covered peaks of the Alps. The largest are Garda (143 sq. mi.), Maggiora (83 sq. mi.) and Como (55 sq. mi.). The Po, the principal river, rises in the Alps on Italy's western border and flows across the Lombard plain into the Adriatic. The Arno and Tiber Rivers, rising in the Apennines, flow generally westward. Elsewhere are hundreds of short streams.

CLIMATE. Italy's climate is variable. The Italian Riviera along the Gulf of Genoa is subtropical and highly favored by tourists. The winters in the high Apennines are cold and bitter. The western slope of peninsular Italy is warmer than the eastern side, and the Po basin in the north has cold winters and very hot summers. Sicily basks in the warm and equable Mediterranean climate.

In Rome, December through February are the coldest months (average 47°), and July and August the warmest (75°). There is an abundance of sunshine.

FORMER ITALIAN COLONIAL EMPIRE

Country	Area, sq. mi.	Population (1948)
AFRICA		
Libya	679,183	1,100,000
Eritrea	46,000	1,024,000
Italian Somaliland	194,000	915,000
ASIA		

Dodecanese*	1,035	115,913†
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* Ceded to Greece, 1947. † 1947.

The 1947 treaty contained a renunciation by Italy of all right and title to her African possessions. These territories were to remain under British administration pending their final disposal, to be determined jointly by the American, British, French and Soviet governments. These powers failed to reach agreement in Sept., 1948, and the question of disposition was referred to the U. N. General Assembly.

LIBYA—Former Status: part of Metropolitan Italy except Libyan Sahara (whole area now under British administration, except the Fezzan).

Capitals: Tripoli (Tripolitania) (125,000), Bengasi (Cyrenaica) (65,000).

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £3,197,236; imports, £2,360,395.

Agricultural products: barley, olive oil, wheat, figs, date palms, tobacco.

Mineral: salt.

Sea products: sponge, tuna.

Libya, lying along the north coast of Africa between Tunisia and Egypt, was a part of the Turkish dominions from the

16th century until 1911. Following the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Turkey in the latter year, Italian troops occupied Tripoli; Italian sovereignty was recognized the next year by the Treaty of Ouchy. In 1934 the area was organized into four provinces—Bengasi, Derna, Misurata and Tripolitania—which were incorporated in 1939 into Metropolitan Italy, and a military territory in the south, Libyan Sahara (465,362 sq. mi.). Libya was the scene of much desert fighting during World War II. After the fall of Tripoli on Jan. 23, 1943, it came under British military occupation and government.

Military government ended April 1, 1949. Metropolitan Libya is divided temporarily into Tripolitania and Cyrenaica—administered as separate entities by Britain. Fezzan in the southwest Sahara is under French control. Cyrenaica, bordering Egypt and inhabited by the anti-Italian Senussi sect, was promised internal autonomy by Britain in June, 1949.

The area has three natural divisions from the coast inland—the Mediterranean coastland, the only region suitable for agriculture; the sub-desert, and the desert. About 5 per cent of the population is Italian, the remainder native, mostly Moslem. Railroads total 242 miles.

Winters are cool and summers warm along the coast, and hotter in the interior. Bengasi has an average temperature of 55° in January and 78° in July.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND—Former Status: Italian colony (now under British administration).

Capital: Mogadiscio (population: 45,000).

Foreign trade (1947): exports, £441,955; imports, £983,041.

Agricultural products: dressed skins, cattle, sugar, cotton, cottonseed oil, fruits, bananas.

Forest products: gum, resin, kapok.

Mineral: tin.

Italian Somaliland, extending along Africa's east coast from the Gulf of Aden south to Kenya, fell within the Italian sphere of influence by treaties with the Somali sultans in 1889 and by agreements with Britain in 1905 and 1924, with the sultan of Zanzibar in 1905, and with Ethiopia in 1907. After the conquest of Ethiopia in 1936, the area was incorporated into Italian East Africa. It was occupied in Feb., 1941, by British Imperial troops and, reduced to its pre-1936 area, was placed under British military administration.

The overwhelming majority of the population are Somalis who belong to the Sunni sect of Islam; they are a pastoral, nomadic people whose livelihood depends on cattle, sheep and camels. However, the Italians (numbering 5,000 in 1948) established plantations in the south, especially in the

fertile Juba region. The colony was far from self-supporting, requiring heavy Italian subsidy. The climate is torrid.

ERITREA—Former Status: Italian colony (now under British administration).

Capital: Asmara (population: 85,000).

Foreign trade (1948): exports, £2,300,000; imports, £3,300,000. Chief export: hides and skins.

Agricultural products: coffee, barley, tobacco, sesame, hides, skins.

Minerals: gold, salt, potassium salts.

Sea product: pearls.

The first Italian inroad into Eritrea came in 1870 when the port of Assab and adjacent territory were bought from a native sultan; with British approval, Italian troops occupied Massaua in 1885. By a decree of Jan. 1, 1890, Italian possessions along the Red Sea were united into the colony of Eritrea. In 1936 Eritrea became a part of Italian East Africa. British and Indian troops captured Asmara on Apr. 1, 1941, and Massaua a week later; the area, reduced to its pre-1936 borders, then came under British military occupation.

The principal native elements are the Ethiopians and Tigrés, who have close ethnic, linguistic and religious ties with peoples across the border in Ethiopia. Italians in 1947 totaled 26,499. Irrigation is essential in the low-lying coastal plains, and agriculture is practiced largely on the interior plateau (average elevation: 6,500 ft.) where the climate is suitable for European settlement. The pastoral industry engages most of the natives.

Along the coast, the climate is excessively hot and humid, especially in June, September and October; mean annual temperature at Massaua is 86°; the thermometer often rises to 120° in summer.

Japan (Empire)

(Nippon)

Area: 146,690 square miles.*

Population (est. 1948): 80,170,815.*

Density per square mile: 546.5.*

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur (U. S. A.).

Ruler: Emperor Hirohito.

Premier: Shigeru Yoshida.

Principal cities (census 1940): Tokyo, 6,778,804 (capital, financial, manufacturing center); Osaka, 3,252,340 (chief industrial center); Nagoya, 1,328,084 (machinery, textiles); Kyoto, 1,089,726 (manufacturing); Yokohama, 968,091 (seaport, silk export center); Kobe, 967,234 (seaport, shipbuilding); Hiroshima, 343,968 (seaport, textiles); Fukuoka, 306,673 (seaport, textiles).

Monetary unit: Yen.

Language: Japanese.

Religions (1938): Buddhism, 60%; Shintoism, 21%; Protestant (215,166); Roman Catholic (118,856).

* Japan proper.

HISTORY. Japan, first of the aggressor nations which ultimately bound themselves into the Axis to wage World War II, was also the first of the Axis partners to make a semblance of recovery after utter defeat. Although stripped of her empire and under military occupation, Japan made gradual progress toward restoring its smashed economy. Prospects for a final peace treaty with the Allies, however, still seemed remote, and unrest was growing.

Japan's early history is indistinguishable from mythology. One series of legends attributes the creation of Japan to the sun goddess, from whom the later emperors were allegedly descended. The first of them was Jimmu Tennō, supposed to have ascended the throne on Feb. 11, 660 B.C.

Recorded Japanese history begins with the first contact with China in the 5th century A.D. Japan was then divided into strong feudal states, all nominally under the emperor, but with real power often held by a court minister or clan. In 1185 Yoritomo, chief of the Minamoto clan, was designated shogun (generalissimo) with the actual administration of the islands under his control. Clans came and went, but a dual government system—shogun and emperor—persisted till 1867.

First contact with the West came about 1542, when a Portuguese ship off course arrived in Japanese waters. Portuguese traders, Jesuit missionaries, and Spanish, Dutch and English traders followed. Suspicious of Christianity and Portuguese support of a local Japanese revolt, the shoguns restricted all foreigners in 1636-38 except the Dutch, who were confined to Nagasaki. Western attempts to renew trading relations failed until 1853, when Commodore Matthew Perry sailed an American fleet into Tokyo Bay with a letter from President Fillmore. A U. S. commercial treaty signed in 1859 was followed by similar pacts with Britain, France, the Netherlands and Russia, and the opening to foreign residents of the ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodate.

Japan now quickly made the transition from a medieval to a modern power. Feudalism was abolished and industrialization was speeded. An imperial army was established with conscription. The shogun system was abolished in 1867 by Emperor Meiji, and parliamentary government was established in 1889. After a brief war with China in 1894-95, Japan acquired Formosa (Taiwan), the Pescadores islands, and part of southern Manchuria. China also recognized the independence of Korea (Chosen), which Japan later annexed (1910).

In 1904-05 the new Japan won prestige by defeating Russia in the Russo-Japanese War, gaining the territory of southern Sakhalin (Karafuto) and Russia's port and rail rights in Manchuria. In World War I

Japan, which took a negligible part in military operations, seized Germany's Pacific islands and leased areas in China. The Treaty of Versailles then awarded her a mandate over the islands.

At the Washington Conference of 1921-22, Japan agreed to respect Chinese national integrity. The series of Japanese aggressions which was to lead to the nation's downfall began in 1931 with the invasion of Manchuria. The following year, Japan set up this area as a puppet state, "Manchukuo," under Emperor Henry Pu-Yi, last of China's Manchu dynasty. From then on Japanese policy was attuned to the saber rattling of her militarists. On Nov. 25, 1936, Japan joined the Axis by signing the anti-Comintern pact. The invasion of China came the next year, and the Pearl Harbor attack was unleashed on Dec. 7, 1941.

For many months after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese Army and Navy enjoyed spectacular success, but by the end of 1942 the tide had begun to turn. Three years later the dropping of the world's first atomic bomb in combat on Hiroshima, followed by a second one on Nagasaki, knocked Japan swiftly into a surrender that already had become inevitable.

The formal surrender took place Sept. 2, 1945, aboard the battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands reverted to Russia, and Formosa (Taiwan) and Manchuria to China. The Pacific islands remained under U. S. occupation.

Soon after the surrender Japan began the process of democratizing its political, social and economic structure under Allied supervision. Early in 1946 the Supreme Allied Commander, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, ordered Baron Shidehara's cabinet to carry out a series of political purges. Elections held on April 10, 1946 brought 72.1% of the electorate to the polls, and resulted in a conservative victory. A Liberal, Shigeru Yoshida, took over the premiership on May 22, but his conservative policies brought both Allied and internal dissatisfaction.

Following the Socialists' victory in the elections of April 20, 1947, Japan's first Socialist premier, Tetsu Katayama, a lifelong Christian, formed a cabinet composed of Socialists, Democrats and members of the People's Cooperative party on May 31, 1947. In July, 1947, the U. S. proposed an early conference of the eleven members of the Far Eastern Commission to consider a peace settlement for Japan. The proposal was accepted by all the member nations except the U.S.S.R., which insisted that the treaty be drafted by the four-power Council of Foreign Ministers (China replacing France), thus following the prece-

dent set by the Italian and Axis satellite treaties.

Dissension between the left and right wings of his party forced Katayama's resignation on Feb. 10, 1948. He was succeeded by Hitoshi Ashida, a Democrat leader, on Feb. 21. Ashida yielded to Shigeru Yoshida on Oct. 14, 1948. The latter was renamed premier Feb. 11, 1949, after his Liberal party won an absolute majority in the January, 1949, elections.

ALLIED OCCUPATION GOVERNMENT. General MacArthur was appointed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) on Aug. 14, 1945. The surrender terms provided that Japan must accept the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration (July 26, 1945) and that "the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to SCAP, who shall take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms."

The Far Eastern Commission—composed of Australian, Canadian, Chinese, British, French, Indian, Dutch, New Zealand, Philippine, Soviet and U. S. delegates—is empowered to formulate the policies, principles and standards by which the fulfillment of Japanese obligations under the surrender terms may be accomplished, and to review directives issued to SCAP or any action taken by SCAP within the purview of the Commission's jurisdiction. The Allied Council for Japan—composed of SCAP, who is the U. S. member, a Chinese and a Soviet member and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India—advises and consults with SCAP in carrying out the surrender terms and policies approved by the Commission.

RULER. Emperor Hirohito, born April 29, 1901, succeeded his father, Yoshihito, on Dec. 25, 1926. He was married on Jan. 26, 1924, to Princess Nagako, born in 1903. To them were born two sons, Crown Prince Akihito (Dec. 23, 1933) and Prince Masahito (Nov. 28, 1935), and 5 daughters. Succession is in the male line only.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. The new constitution, effective May 3, 1947, made drastic changes in Japan's political system. The Emperor retains only ceremonial functions, and executive power is vested in the cabinet, headed by the premier and collectively responsible to the Diet. Law-making power is vested solely in the Diet, composed of two houses—the House of Representatives, popularly elected for four-year terms, and the House of Councillors, with 250 members elected for six-year terms. A bill of rights guarantees certain basic liberties. Women are enfranchised for the first time. Sovereignty, formerly vested in the Emperor, now is vested in the people, and the House of Representa-

tives can override the veto of the House of Councillors by a two-thirds vote.

The elections of January, 1949, distributed the 466 seats in the House of Representatives as follows (1947 standing in parentheses): Democratic Liberal, 264 (133); Democrat, 68 (126); Socialist, 49 (143); Communist, 35 (4); People's Cooperative party, 14 (31); others, 36 (29).

DEFENSE. The War, Navy, and Munitions Ministries and the Army and Navy General Staffs have been abolished, and the army and navy are completely demobilized. The few remaining major ships in the navy were sunk, and the smaller ships divided among the Allies. The new constitution contains a renunciation of the right to maintain armed forces.

EDUCATION. Article 26 of the 1947 Constitution provides that "all people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability," and that education shall be free and compulsory as provided by law. A 1947 law provided a simplified school structure with 6 years of elementary education (compulsory), 3 of lower secondary, 3 of upper secondary and 4 of university education. Under U. S. supervision the school curriculum has been simplified and purged of militaristic and chauvinistic influences. In 1946-47, Japan had 20,263 elementary schools with 10,546,742 pupils, 29,614 secondary and continuation schools with 7,116,055 pupils, 503 colleges and normal and "higher" schools with 385,173 students, and 49 universities with 91,728 students.

POPULATION. The population of Japan proper was approximately doubled from 1870 to 1935. Density of population is exceeded only by England and Wales, the Netherlands, Belgium and Java. The home islands are now more overcrowded than ever. As of Mar. 1, 1948, SCAP reported that 5,841,699 Japanese civilians and military personnel had been repatriated from all areas. In Aug., 1948, 561,336 still awaited repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas.

AGRICULTURE. Japan is a land of small rice and silk farms and, except in Hokkaido, the northernmost island, there is almost no large-scale farming and animal husbandry. The average holding is less than three acres. Double cropping makes self-sufficiency possible, but on a very low level of subsistence. Crop production, although hampered by fertilizer shortages, approximated prewar levels in 1948, but the greatly increased population made food deficits inevitable.

Japan is the world's largest producer of natural silk, with about 30 per cent of all farm households engaged in cocoon tending in 1939. The acreage planted in mulberry trees was sharply reduced during the war with a resultant drop in cocoon

and silk production. In 1948, raw silk production was only 8,000 metric tons.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(thousands of metric tons)

Crop	1934-38*	1946	1947
Rice (rough)	10,227	11,453	11,194
Barley	1,556	868	1,157
Wheat	1,291	615	767
Potatoes	1,622	1,760	1,927

* Average.

INDUSTRY. Prewar Japan was one of the world's leading industrial nations and the only country in the Far East with highly developed textile, steel, machinery, chemical and electrical industries. The textile industry was dominant, but after 1931 considerable expansion took place in the heavy industries—metal, machinery-building and chemical—which were adaptable to war purposes.

Postwar industrial rehabilitation has proceeded slowly, retarded by labor troubles and deterioration of equipment; the manufacturing index stood at 60 per cent of the 1930-34 level in March, 1949.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(monthly averages, thousands of metric tons)

	1940	1947	1948†
Pig iron and ferroalloys	305	31	70
Steel ingots and castings	571	78	143
Cotton yarn	34.6	10.2	10.2
Cotton fabrics	182.8	46.2	64.4
Cement	504	103	154
Sulfuric acid	304	124	162

Directives issued in 1945 effected the dissolution of the huge interlocking monopolies (*Zaibatsu*) in business and finance. Voting rights in the 80 major holding companies and 3,500 subsidiaries were taken over by a government commission which also seized securities held by members of *Zaibatsu* families, for resale to the public.

In 1946, Government-owned arms plants and naval yards and 505 of the largest industrial plants were seized for distribution as reparations in line with the Allied policy of reducing Japan's industrial potential. However, the Allies were unable to agree on the allocation of reparations shares to claimant nations. Limited deliveries were made under an interim program in 1948, but on May 12, 1949, the U. S. announced its opposition to further reparations because they would prevent Japan's recovery to the point of self-sufficiency.

TRADE. Before World War II, Japan ranked fifth in world trade. Exports in 1939 totaled \$928,533,000, and imports \$757,775,000. Foreign trade was resumed on a small

scale under strict Allied control in 1946, and in 1947 a program of limited private trade was initiated. Exports in 1948 were \$258,621,000 and imports \$682,613,000, leaving a heavy deficit which was financed largely by the U. S. Leading customers were the U. S. (25%), Indonesia, Korea, Britain and India. Chief exports were cotton fabrics, 35 per cent; raw silk, 8 per cent; silk fabrics, 6 per cent; and machinery, 5 per cent. The U. S. supplied 65 per cent of the imports, of which food accounted for 46 per cent, and raw cotton and other textile fibers, 22 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS. On Dec. 31, 1939, Japan had 4,084 ships of more than 100 tons, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,728,779. Before World War II the merchant marine carried almost 80 per cent of the foreign trade and was surpassed only by those of the U. S. and Britain. Wartime losses were enormous; on June 30, 1947, there were only 763 vessels of more than 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 1,300,000.

Railway mileage in 1946 was 16,993. The highway system totaled 534,424 miles.

FINANCE. World War II left Japan with a staggering public debt, mounting inflation and a disorganized financial system. The 1948-49 budget totaled 414,000,000,000 yen, but further increases were made during the year. The national debt totaled 524,448,000,000 yen on March 31, 1949.

MINERALS. Japan is relatively poor in minerals. Crude oil production in 1947 in Japan proper was 1,260,000 barrels, about one-third of current domestic requirements. With coal production estimated at 33,867,000 tons (95% of minimum requirements) in 1948, the nation was still confronted with an acute fuel shortage. Other minerals include lead, silver, gold and copper.

FORESTS. Japan is well-wooded, with about 60,000,000 acres of forest. Among forest products are bamboo, charcoal and timber. The wood pulp industry of Japan proper reached an output of 845,000 tons in 1941. Production in 1948 was 451,432 short tons; that of paper was 472,567 short tons. In 1947, 6,256,464,000 bd. ft. of logs and 3,312,408,000 bd. ft. of lumber were produced.

FISHERIES. Fishing, one of Japan's biggest industries, provides a staple food and considerable exports in normal years. The prewar fishing fleet of 356,462 vessels ranged from Alaska to the South Seas. The 1947 catch approached 3,500,000 tons. TOPOGRAPHY. Japan's four main islands are Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. The Ryukyu chain to the southwest is U. S. occupied and the Kuriles to the northeast are Russian occupied. The surface of the main islands consists largely of mountains separated by narrow valleys. There are about 50 more or less active vol-

canoes, including famous Fujiyama near Tokyo (12,385 ft.). Earthquakes are frequent. Japan has many rivers, broken by shallows and rapids, and navigable usually for flat-bottomed boats.

CLIMATE. The Japanese climate ranges from subtropical in its southern extremes, to winter cold and snow in Hokkaido. The winter temperatures are moderated in the central islands by the Japan Current. Mean annual temperature in Tokyo is 56°.

Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)*

Area (est.): 35,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 370,794 (mostly Arab)†.

Density per square mile (est): 10.6†.

Ruler: King Abdullah ibn Hussein.

Prime Minister: Tewfiq Pasha Abdul Huda.

Principal city (1946): Amman, 45,000 (capital).

Monetary unit: Jordani dinar.

Language: Arabic.

Religions: Moslem (Sunni), except about 30,000 native Christians and 7,000 Circassians.

* This new name for Trans-Jordan first appeared in the armistice agreement of April 3, 1949, with Israel.
† Nomadic tribes of desert not included.

HISTORY. Jordan, once the Lordship of Oultre-Jourdain in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, attracted world-wide attention in 1948 when its king, Abdullah, led Arab forces in the invasion of Palestine from the east. An ancient land, about the size of Indiana, the small kingdom was known in the time of Moses as Edom and Moab. It passed to the Amorites of Damascus and in A.D. 106 became part of the Roman province of Arabia. In 633-36 it was conquered by the Arabs, and a period of decline and depopulation ensued.

Conquered by the British in World War I, Jordan was separated from the Palestine mandate in 1920, and placed in 1921 under the rule of Abdullah ibn Hussein. In 1923 Britain recognized Jordan's independence, subject to the mandate. During World War II, Jordan co-operated completely with Britain. On March 22, 1946, Britain abolished the mandate and recognized the full and complete independence of Jordan. On June 1, 1946, Abdullah became king. Arab leaders meeting at Jericho proclaimed him king of Palestine and Jordan on Dec. 1, 1948, but the action was ignored outside Jordan.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Jordan is a constitutional monarchy. The king rules with the aid of a cabinet of department heads responsible to him, and an elected Legislative Council of 20.

King Abdullah (born 1882) is the second son of the late King Hussein of the Hejaz and the uncle of King Faisal II of Iraq. He is head of the Hashemite family which

ruled part of Saudi Arabia until its expulsion by King Ibn Sa'ud.

Defense of the country is entrusted to the British-trained Arab Legion of about 10,000 men, the most effective force among all Arab armies. The Anglo-Trans-Jordanian treaty of March 20, 1948, replacing that of March 22, 1946, has mutual assistance provisions and permits Britain to maintain air force units. Jordan receives an annual defense subsidy of £2,000,000 from Britain.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Life in Jordan is primitive; there are estimated to be 50,000 nomads and 120,000 seminomads. At least 95 per cent of the total area is deserted. Illiteracy is widespread; in 1944 the 175 schools had 16,066 pupils.

Most of the country is suitable only for pasturing sheep, goats and camels. Cultivated land is limited to a relatively small area west of the Hejaz Railway. In the drier cultivated areas of the plateau, the inhabitants retain tribal organization and still live in tents. Foreign trade is limited to the exchange of wheat, fresh fruit, wool and live animals for sugar, tea, and other necessities. Exports and re-exports in 1947 were £P1,441,729; imports, £P9,529,801. There was a transit trade of £P3,091,600.

Despite the sparse settlement of the country, Jordan has good roads (1946: 1,198 mi.) to Palestine, Syria and Iraq. It is crossed from north to south by the Hejaz Railway.

Governmental expenditures in 1945 were \$10,401,000, revenue \$11,518,000 (including a British subsidy) and national debt \$1,251,000.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Jordan is mainly a plateau with an average altitude of 3,000 feet, sloping gently eastward. The western edge is a steep slope overlooking the Rift Valley (Jordan River, Dead Sea and Wadi el Araba) 3,000-4,000 feet below. In the south are mountains over 5,000 feet high and a sandstone area cut by deep canyons. The country borders on the Red Sea for a few miles in the southwest. The subtropical steppe and desert have wet cold winters and dry hot summers. Rainfall near the escarpment decreases from about 26 inches in the north to 10 inches in the south. Average maximum temperature in August is 92°; average minimum in January is 39°.

Korea (Chosen)

Area: 85,225 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 29,000,000 (almost entirely Korean).

Density per square mile: 340.3.

President: Dr. Syngman Rhee.

Premier: Lee Bum Suk.

Principal cities (census 1940): Seoul

(Kajjo), 935,464 (capital); Pyenyang (Kajjo), 285,965 (capital, north Korea); Fusan, 249,734 (chief seaport); Selsin, 197,918 (seaport; rail center); Taiky, 178,923 (silk center).

Monetary unit: Won.

Languages: Korean, Chinese, Japanese.

Religions: Buddhist, Confucianist, Taoist, Christian (500,300 Christians in 1938).

HISTORY. Korea, a peninsula about 600 miles long extending out from Asia between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, is about the size of Minnesota. Over the centuries it belonged sometimes to China, sometimes to Japan. It emerged from World War II under Soviet and U. S. occupation but with the promise of independence "in due course."

According to legend which may be partly historical, a Chinese sage named Kija founded the kingdom of Chosun ("Morning Calm") in 1122 B.C. and thus began a dynasty which lasted until 193 B.C. In 108 B.C. Korea was annexed to China, and later divided into three small principalities which formed the kingdom of Silla. Silla revolted in A.D. 918 and declared its independence. In 1592 the Koreans defeated a Japanese fleet and, with Chinese help, ousted the Japanese invaders from their land. In 1627, the Manchus seized Korea and placed it again under Chinese sovereignty. In the Chinese-Japanese War of 1894-95, Japan won predominant influence in Korea, and in 1905 reduced it to a protectorate. In 1910 Japan formally annexed Korea. A Korean bid for independence was crushed ruthlessly in 1919.

In Aug., 1945, at the end of World War II, Korea was occupied by Soviet and U. S. troops. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union agreed at Moscow in Dec., 1945, that Korea should be placed under the trusteeship of those three powers and China for a period not to exceed five years and that, as the first step toward Korean independence, the U. S. and Soviet commanders should meet as soon as possible to agree upon the formation of an all-Korean provisional government. Agreement proved to be impossible. The U. S. referred the matter to the U. N. General Assembly, which set up a commission in November, 1947, to arrange for Korean elections and to aid in the formation of a government. The U.S.S.R. boycotted the commission's meetings, but elections were held for a national assembly in the U. S. zone on May 10, 1948, with seats left vacant for Soviet zone delegates. The assembly met for the first time on May 31, and on July 12 adopted a constitution setting up a one-house National Assembly with a government headed by a president. On July 20 Dr. Syngman Rhee was elected president by the Assembly, and on Aug. 12 the new Republic was recognized by the U. S. and China. It was also recognized as the legal

government of Korea by the U. N. General Assembly on Dec. 12, 1948. Funds were made available to the new state under the ECA program.

On May 1, 1948, formation of a North Korean "People's Republic" in the Soviet zone north of the 38th parallel was announced. It claimed jurisdiction over all Korea and was a typical Soviet state under a constitution adopted Sept. 2, 1948, by a "People's Assembly." Soviet forces were withdrawn from north Korea late in 1948; at Korean request some U. S. forces remained in the south until June, 1949. South Korea has 43 per cent of the peninsula's area and over two-thirds of its population.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In 1947, there were 2,177,980 pupils in elementary schools, 158,325 in secondary schools, and 13,417 in higher schools. Less than half the population of school age (6 to 12) was in school at the beginning of 1949. There is a university at Seoul.

The Korean population is more or less homogeneous and successfully withstood Japanese efforts to assimilate it.

Korea, predominantly agricultural, cultivates about 12,000,000 acres. Chief products are rice, barley, oats, rye, millet, soybeans, tobacco, cotton and wheat. The 1948 rice crop in South Korea was about 2,500,000 tons. The political division of Korea has destroyed its former self-supporting economy.

Industrial development was speeded in the last years of Japanese rule. The leading industries by value of output ordinarily are chemical, textile, food, beverage and tobacco. Korea north of the 38th parallel has by far the larger portion of the country's industry and abundant hydroelectric resources.

Korea's prewar foreign trade was closely linked with that of Japan. South Korea's postwar trade has been largely on a government-to-government basis, with most of the imports financed by U. S. funds. Such trade in 1948 included \$179,593,000 in imports and only \$8,865,000 in exports. Imports were principally foodstuffs, fertilizers, petroleum, coal and machinery. Exports consisted largely of tungsten ores and concentrates, graphite, marine products and ginseng.

Land communications, well developed by the Japanese for strategic reasons, included (1940) 2,619 miles of government railway, 1,107 miles of private railway and 17,011 miles of highway.

The 1947-48 budget estimated expenditures of the South Korean Interim Government at 17,735,151,522 won, which on Jan. 31, 1948, had been increased by supplemental appropriations to 20,691,146,910. Actual expenditures in the year 1946-47

were 10,925,176,000 won and actual revenues, 5,133,372,000.

Korea's best mining regions are in the north. Leading products are coal, gold, silver, copper, tungsten ore, iron ore, graphite, lead, alum stone and pyrite ore.

Despite Japanese exploitation, considerable Korean forest areas remain, especially in the north. Most of the fishing companies were Japanese-owned before 1945.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Korea's coast, with a rugged mountain range along the east, is fringed with more than a thousand islands. Several rivers are navigable for more than a hundred miles, including the Rakuto in the south, the Kan in the central region and the Yalu in the northwest, on the Manchurian border. The climate is equable, about like that of the eastern United States. Annual rainfall is about forty inches.

Latvia

Area: 25,395 square miles.

Population (est. 1940): 1,994,506 (Let-
tish, 75.5%; Russian, 12%; German, 3.2%;
Polish, 2.5%; others, 6.8%).

Density per square mile: 78.5.

Principal cities (est. 1939): Riga, 393,211
(capital); (est. 1935): Liepaja, 57,098 (sea-
port).

Language: Latvian.

Religions (census 1930): Lutheran,
56.6%; Roman Catholic, 23.7%; Greek Or-
thodox, 8.9%; others, 10.8%.

Descended from ancient Aryan stock, the Latvians were early tribesmen who settled along the Baltic Sea and, lacking a central government, fell an easy prey to more powerful peoples. The German Teutonic Knights first conquered them in 1158 and ruled the area as two states—Livonia and Courland. Poland conquered the territory in 1562 and ruled until 1795 in Courland; control of Livonia was disputed between Sweden and Poland from 1562 to 1629. Sweden controlled Livonia from 1629 to 1721. Russia took over Livonia in the latter year, and Courland after the third partition of Poland in 1795. From that time until 1918, the Latvians remained Russian subjects, although they preserved their language, customs and folklore. The Russian Revolution of 1917 gave them their opportunity for freedom, and the Latvian Republic was proclaimed on Nov. 18, 1918.

The republic lasted little more than 20 years. It was occupied by Russian troops in 1939 and incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in 1940. German armies occupied the nation from 1941 to 1943-44, when they were driven out by the Russians. Most countries, including the U. S., have refused to recognize the Soviet annexation of Latvia.

Lebanon (Republic)

Area: 3,475 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 1,229,525 (Ara-
bian, Armenian, Circassian, Turk).

Density per square mile: 353.8.

President: Sheik Bishara el Khoury.

Prime Minister: Riyad el Solh.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Beirut, 350,-
000 (capital, chief port); Tripoli, 75,000
(oil pipe-line terminus).

Monetary unit: Lebanese pound (£L).

Languages: Arabic, French.

Religions: Maronite, Greek Orthodox,
Greek Catholic, Mohammedan.

HISTORY. Smaller than Connecticut, Lebanon lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, between Palestine and Syria. In ancient times it was the mountainous hinterland of the Phoenician coast towns. From the 7th to the 11th centuries there infiltrated into southern Lebanon the heretics of Islam who finally coalesced into the Druse community.

In the 19th century the Turkish Sultanate encouraged the Druses to wage civil war against the Christian Maronites. After a massacre of 2,500 Christians in 1860, Lebanon was occupied by the French for a year. From 1864 to 1914, a Christian military government ruled the area under nominal Turkish sovereignty. After World War I, France received a League of Nations mandate over Syria and Lebanon. The French drew a Lebanese border in 1920 to offset predominantly Moslem Syria and proclaimed the area a republic under French control on May 23, 1926.

Vichy forces controlled Lebanon after the fall of France in 1940, but the Allies replaced them by July 14, 1941. Despite Syrian objections, the French permitted Lebanon to declare its complete independence on Nov. 26, 1941. Lebanon joined the Arab League and took part in the invasion of Palestine on May 15, 1948.

GOVERNMENT. The modern Lebanese republic is governed by a president elected by parliament, for a six-year term, and a cabinet of ministers appointed by the president, but responsible to parliament, which has 55 members. An independent army has been formed, based on a cadre of native *troupes spéciales*, formerly part of the French army in the Levant. The last French troops were evacuated late in 1946.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In 1946-47, there were 171,482 students attending various state, Moslem, Christian, private, French, American and British schools. Beirut has two universities. Christians are in the majority in Lebanon.

Lebanon produces tobacco, olives, grapes and other fruits, wheat and silk. Manufacturing is confined mainly to local consumers' goods. The silk industry is important in Beirut and Tripoli; cocoon production averages about 6,000 tons annually. To-

bacco manufacturing is a government monopoly. The only available foreign trade statistics are combined with those of Syria. Beirut, the chief port, ships out silk, fruit and carpets, and imports machinery, tin plate and textiles.

A rail line links Beirut with Damascus and Syria. Another, built in World War II by Allied engineers, runs from Tripoli to the Palestine border, and is part of a line from Cairo to Istanbul, via Haifa in Palestine. One of the oil pipelines from the Kirkuk field in Iraq terminates in Tripoli.

The 1949 budget balanced revenue and expenditure at £175,000,000.

Iron ore deposits are worked in the south, and building stone and marble are plentiful. The country also has thick deposits of inferior lignite coal.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The topography is varied. There is a narrow coastal plain, and the steep Lebanon Mountains reach heights of approximately 10,000 feet. There are no large streams. Lebanon has hot dry summers (about 80° in Beirut) and cool rainy winters (50°-60° in January).

Liberia (Republic)

Area: c.43,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1938): 2,500,000 (Native Negro, 99%; American Negro, .8%; white, .1%; others, .1%).

Density per square mile: c.58.1.

President: William V. S. Tubman.

Principal city: Monrovia (est. pop. 10,000; capital and chief port).

Monetary unit: U. S. dollar.

Languages: English (official), native tongues.

Religion: Protestant Christian (official); Mohammedan, Catholic, Pagan.

HISTORY. The history of Liberia, Africa's only republic, dates from 1816, when the American Colonization Society received a charter from the U. S. Congress, authorizing it to send emancipated Negro slaves to the west African coast.

The first settlers, who were led by Jehudi Ashmun, landed in 1822 at Cape Mesurado near the present site of Monrovia. White governors, named by the society, administered Liberia until 1841. On July 26, 1847, independence was proclaimed, and the first president was Joseph J. Roberts, a Virginia octoroon of considerable ability.

After 1920 considerable progress was made toward opening Liberia's interior, but even today only about 100,000 of its inhabitants are regarded as civilized, and lack of transportation hampers development of the heavily forested inland. In 1942, a U. S.-Liberian agreement admitted U. S. troops to build strategic airports.

In 1944 an agreement provided for permanent U. S. military and naval bases.

GOVERNMENT. The government is modeled after that of the United States. The president and vice president are popularly elected for eight years. The 27-member House of Representatives is elected for four years and the ten-member Senate for six years. Suffrage is extended only to landowners over 21 who are of Negro blood, but a 1946 constitutional amendment provides for the seating in the House of an aborigine from each province in the hinterland. Liberia's army of about 4,000 men is organized on a militia basis.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education, compulsory in theory, is conducted in 200 schools, about half state and half mission. Attendance is about 16,000. There are six state high schools, a normal school, a state college and the Booker T. Washington Industrial and Agricultural Institute, supported by U. S. donations.

The English-speaking descendants of U. S. Negroes, known as Americo-Liberians, are the intellectual and ruling class. The aborigines, virtually all uncivilized, are divided into some 28 tribes speaking different dialects. Some are Moslems or pagans. Christians include Anglicans, Methodists, Catholics, Baptists and Presbyterians. There are a number of foreign missions.

Agriculture, on a crude level, is the principal means of livelihood for the tribal Liberians, who raise coffee, rice, sugar cane and cassava. Manufacturing is non-existent except for small native industry, and the country's only big enterprise is the million-acre concession granted in 1925 to the Firestone Plantations Company for rubber cultivation. Production averages 22,000 tons annually. In 1947 the Liberia Company, a joint U. S.-Liberian enterprise, was created to promote over-all industrial and economic development.

Most of the trade is with the United States. Domestic exports in 1948 totaled \$15,820,763, of which 75 per cent was rubber, 19 per cent palm kernels and oil, and 2.4 per cent gold. Imports were \$8,754,789, mostly textiles, machinery, vehicles, petroleum and food. The U. S. supplied 74 per cent of the imports.

Liberia has no railroads. Coastwise communication is supplied by Pan American Airways. Interior travel is by foot with native bearers. In 1939 there were less than 300 miles of roads, but U. S. troops built considerably more. There are no harbors except a port and naval base completed in 1947 at Monrovia, with U. S. assistance, at a cost of more than \$19,000,000.

Finances are under U. S. supervision. The country's recent fiscal record is excellent. Actual revenue in 1948 was \$3,430,041; expenditure, \$3,776,778. The deficit was offset by an excess of revenue over expenditure in 1947. The external debt on

Dec. 31, 1948, was only \$602,000. There is no internal debt.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Liberia, about the size of Ohio, has a 350-mile frontage on the west coast of Africa, between the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone. Its only well developed area is a low coastal strip running inland about seven miles. Beyond that is a low plateau, some of it mountainous, traversed by many rivers, of which the Cavalla (Kavalli) and the St. Paul's are the most important. The climate is tropical throughout, with rainfall up to 150 inches a year on the coast.

Liechtenstein (Principality)

Area: 65 square miles.
Population (est. 1948): 13,000 (mostly German).
Density per square mile: 200.0.
Ruler: Prince Franz Joseph II.
Chief of Government: Alexander Frick.
Principal city (census 1941): Vaduz, 2,020 (capital).
Monetary unit: Swiss franc.
Language: German.
Religion: Roman Catholic.

Tiny Liechtenstein lies on the east bank of the Rhine, just south of Lake Constance, between Austria and Switzerland. It abolished its army in 1868 and has managed to stay neutral and undamaged in all European wars since that date.

Founded in 1719, Liechtenstein was made up of the Lordships of Vaduz and Schellenburg, immediate fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1806 it joined the Rhine Federation and in 1815 the German Confederation. It became independent in 1866. Franz Joseph II, the reigning prince, was born in 1906, and succeeded his great uncle, Franz I, in 1938. In 1943 he married Countess Gina Wilczek, of Austria.

The constitution of 1921 provided for a legislature, the *Landtag*, of 15 members elected by direct, universal suffrage. Liechtenstein adopted Swiss currency in 1921, and has been part of the Swiss Customs Union since 1924. Its foreign trade statistics are included in those of Switzerland, which also administers the country's telegraph and postal service.

Wheat, wine and fruit are the chief products. There are small manufactures of cotton, leather and pottery. The country's taxes are quite painless. For many years it had no debt, but at the beginning of 1948, the debt was 4,270,894 fr. Revenue in 1948 was estimated at 3,798,800 fr. and expenditures at 4,209,046 fr. In 1942-43, there were 42 elementary schools and 20 continuation schools, with 1,701 pupils.

Liechtenstein's area includes low valley land and upland peaks—Falkais at 8,401 feet, and Naafkopf, 8,432 feet. The chief mineral product is marble.

Lithuania

Area: 22,958 square miles.
Population (est. 1940): 2,879,070 (Lithuanian, 81%; German, 4%; Polish, 3%; Russian, 2%; others, 10%).
Density per square mile: 125.4.
Principal cities (est. 1942): Vilnius (Vilna), 182,000 (capital); (est. 1941) Kaunas, 120,000 (river port).
Language: Lithuanian.
Religions: Roman Catholic, 80%; Lutheran, 5.5%; others, 14.5%.

Southernmost of the three Baltic states, Lithuania in the middle ages was a grand duchy joined to Poland through royal marriage. Poles and Lithuanians merged forces to defeat the Teutonic Knights of Germany at Tannenberg in 1410 and extended their power far into Russian territory. In 1795, however, following the third partition of Poland, Lithuania fell into Russian hands and did not gain its independence until 1918, toward the end of World War I.

The republic was occupied by the U.S.S.R. in 1939 and annexed outright the following year. From 1940 to 1944 it was occupied by German troops and then was retaken by the Soviet Union. Western countries, including the U. S., have not recognized the Russian annexation.

Luxemburg (Grand Duchy)

Area: 999 square miles.
Population (census 1947): 286,786* (Luxemburgian, French, German).
Density per square mile: 287.0*.
Ruler: Grand Duchess Charlotte.
Premier: Pierre Dupong.
Principal city (census 1947): Luxemburg, 61,590* (capital; iron and steel).
Monetary unit: Luxemburg franc.
Languages: Luxemburgian, French, German.
Religion: Mainly Roman Catholic.
* Population actually present at time of census.

HISTORY. Luxemburg is a small buffer state between France, Germany and Belgium. Invaded and occupied in both World War I and II despite the fact that its neutrality was guaranteed, Luxemburg suffered most in the latter war, when the Nazis deported several thousand natives as slave labor.

Sigefroi, Count of Ardennes, an offspring of Charlemagne, was Luxemburg's first sovereign ruler. In 1060 the country came under the rule of the House of Luxemburg. From the 15th to the 18th centuries, Spain and Austria held it in turn. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 made it a Grand Duchy and gave it to William I, King of the Netherlands. In 1839 the Treaty of London ceded the western part of Luxemburg to Belgium.

After the Nazi invasion on May 10, 1940, the government fled the country, returning in 1944 after Allied troops had liberated it.

A claim for 225 square miles of German territory was made in 1946. In 1948 the grand duchy abandoned its policy of perpetual unarmed neutrality and joined the Western European Union; in April, 1949, it adhered to the North Atlantic Pact.

GOVERNMENT. Luxemburg is a constitutional monarchy with the crown hereditary in the House of Nassau. The present heir to the throne is Prince Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921. The constitution of 1868, as amended in 1919, provides for democratic government through a chamber of deputies of 51 members, popularly elected for six-year terms. The constitution leaves to the sovereign the right to organize the government, which consists of a minister of state who is president of the government (premier) and at least 3 other ministers. There is also a council of state of 15 members, chosen for life by the sovereign.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13. The common or idiomatic language is *letzeburgesch*; German and French are also spoken. Labor unions are strongly organized into a single large federation.

Although the soil is not very fertile, agriculture is prosperous. Principal crops are potatoes, oats, wheat, rye and grapes. Wine production in 1948 was 2,800,000 gal.

The mining and metallurgical industries, based on iron ore found in the south, are the most important. In 1948, an average of 22 blast furnaces employed 17,436 workers and produced 2,624,186 metric tons of pig iron. Production of steel ingots was 2,452,844 tons. Other main industries include brewing, sparkling wine, leather, textiles and cement.

Normally, Luxemburg has little unemployment, almost no illiteracy and such low taxes that many foreign holding companies maintain legal headquarters there to escape high taxation in other countries.

By a customs union between Belgium and Luxemburg which came into force on May 1, 1922, to last for 50 years, customs frontiers between the two countries were abolished. On Jan. 1, 1948, an economic union with Belgium and the Netherlands (Benelux) came into existence. Luxemburg's foreign trade figures are included in those of Belgium and no separate statistics are available; exports consist chiefly of iron and steel products.

Transportation facilities in 1938 included 318 miles of railway and 2,644 miles of highway, 1,301 miles of which are improved.

The 1949 budget estimated revenue at 3,083,086,000 fr. and expenditure at 3,338,877,440 fr. The consolidated debt on Dec. 31, 1948, was 1,951,811,104 fr.; the floating debt was 4,400,659,800 fr. on Oct. 31, 1948.

Luxemburg's prosperity depends largely on its rich iron ore mines, which produced 3,399,274 metric tons in 1948; exports were 1,563,613 tons.

Mexico (Republic) (Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

Area: 758,061 square miles.

Population (est. June 30, 1948): 23,876,343 (mestizo, 55%; Indian, 29%; white, 15%; others, 1%).

Density per square mile: 31.4.

President: Miguel Alemán.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Mexico City, 1,972,351 (capital); Guadalajara, 280,131 (manufacturing and distributing center); Monterrey, 250,829 (metallic industries); Puebla, 159,383 (cotton textile center); Mérida, 113,389 (sisal).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish, 86%; Indian, 14%.

Religion: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Mexico is four times the size of Spain, the source of its cultural heritage, and one-fourth the size of the United States, the source of its modern industrial trend. In recent times the nation has steered moderately leftward in deference to the needs of its millions of peasants.

Mexico's early history is shrouded in mystery, but at least two highly civilized races—the Mayas and later the Toltecs—preceded the wealthy Aztec empire conquered in 1519–21 by the Spanish under Hernando Cortez. Spain ruled for the next 300 years until 1810 (the date was Sept. 16 and is now celebrated as Independence Day), when the Mexicans first revolted. They continued the struggle and finally won independence in 1821 by the Treaty of Córdoba.

Turbulent years followed. From 1821 to the first presidency of Porfirio Díaz in 1877, there were two emperors, several dictators and enough presidents and provisional executives to make a new government on the average of every nine months. Mexico lost Texas (1836), and after defeat in the war with the United States (1846–48) it lost the area comprising the present states of California, Nevada and Utah, most of Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado.

In 1855 the Indian patriot Benito Juárez began a series of liberal reforms including the disestablishment of the Catholic Church, which had acquired vast property. A subsequent civil war was interrupted by the French invasion of Mexico (1861), the crowning of Maximilian of Austria as emperor (1864), and then his overthrow and execution by forces under Juárez, who again became president in 1867.

During the rule of the dictator Porfirio Díaz (1877–80 and 1884–1911) the country was freed from political strife, made sub-

stantial economic progress, and gained a respected position in foreign affairs. But Diaz' reactionary land policy led to revolution and his resignation in 1911. The next few years were marked by bloody political-military strife, and trouble with the United States culminating in the punitive expedition into northern Mexico (1916-17) in unsuccessful pursuit of the bandit-politician Pancho Villa. President Venustiano Carranza, who had shown pro-German sympathy in World War I, was assassinated in 1920, and was succeeded by General Alvaro Obregón.

President Plutarco Elías Calles (1924-28) largely abandoned Obregón's reforms, and Obregón, re-elected in 1928 on a radical agrarian and anti-clerical platform, was assassinated by a religious fanatic before he could take office. There followed a series of Calles puppets who ruthlessly suppressed labor and farm organizations. General Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-40), backed by the National Revolutionary Party (PRM), began a socialistic program of land distribution to peasants, government seizure of foreign-owned oil lands, and broad labor reforms. General Manuel Avila Camacho, president during World War II, co-operated closely with the United Nations and followed Cárdenas' policy at home.

In July, 1946, Miguel Alemán was elected president, backed by the Avila Camacho administration and the PRM. It was the most peaceful election in Mexican history. Alemán, like his predecessor, pursued the internal policy initiated by Cárdenas; the early part of his administration was marked by continued cordial relations with the United States. Presidents Truman and Alemán exchanged visits in each other's countries in 1947.

GOVERNMENT. The president, popularly elected for six years and ineligible to succeed himself, governs with a cabinet of his appointed ministers. The Federal Congress has two houses—the 147-member Chamber of Deputies, elected for three years (one for each 150,000 population) and the 58-member Senate, elected for six years with two senators from each of the 28 states and two from the Federal District (Mexico City). All married male citizens at least 18, and all single male citizens at least 21 are eligible to vote.

Each of the 28 states has considerable autonomy, with a popularly-elected governor, legislature and local judiciary. The president appoints the governors of the three Federal territories, and the governing body of the Federal District.

Military service is compulsory, and the president holds supreme command of the armed forces, through the Secretary of War. The national army, greatly modernized during World War II, numbered about 57,500 men in 1948; the air force had 250

planes and two U. S.-trained squadrons. The small navy consists of six sloops, about 20 coast guard vessels and other minor craft.

EDUCATION. Illiteracy is one of Mexico's big problems, and the government is trying hard to reduce the rate, estimated at 30 per cent in 1948, as against 60 per cent in 1930. Education is free, compulsory from 6 to 16, separated from the church and under Federal control. There were about 22,557 primary schools in 1948 with an enrollment of 2,645,032. The 361 general secondary schools had 66,539 pupils. The 18 universities had 38,950 students; 22,000 attended the University of Mexico at Mexico City.

RELIGION. About 90 per cent of Mexicans are Roman Catholics, but all religions are tolerated. The 1857 Constitution separated church and state. The church cannot acquire property, and its present holdings are deemed to belong to the state. Priests, who must be Mexican-born, cannot take part in politics.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL. Federal control of the national economy is increasing steadily in Mexico. The government regulates farm production, fixes prices, and controls both exports and imports. Since 1915 it has consistently broken up large estates for distribution to the poor on state-owned communal farms. In 1941, title to the land began to pass to the peasants themselves. The right to strike, maximum hours, minimum wages and a social security system—all these have been established by the government.

AGRICULTURE. Primitive agricultural methods are steadily giving way to modern practices. About 10 per cent of the 1948 budget was earmarked for irrigation projects. This brought to more than 17,000,000 acres the total of cultivated land. About 2,775,000 acres are irrigated, but the eventual total of watered land is expected to be 12,000,000 acres. Approximately half the arable land is planted to corn—a staple item in the national diet. The Yucatán peninsula, at the southern end of the Gulf of Mexico, raises more than half of the world supply of sisal hemp (117,105 tons in 1947). Agriculture and grazing accounted for 15 per cent of the national income in 1946.

Production of principal crops was as follows in 1947 (metric tons): corn, 2,554,296; wheat, 405,034; sugar, 494,317; sesame, 66,300; rice, 137,821; pineapples, 118,163; oranges, 345,002; potatoes, 128,824; cotton, 101,300; cottonseed, 184,200; tobacco, 35,936.

Stockraising is important on non-arable land. Mexico's inventory of livestock in 1945 showed 12,425,000 cattle, 7,015,000 goats and 4,825,000 sheep; in 1943 there

were 1,887,478 horses, 721,343 mules, 2,159,734 asses, and 3,698,233 hogs.

A rather serious epidemic of hoof-and-mouth disease broke out among Mexican cattle in 1947. A joint U. S.-Mexican campaign to destroy all diseased and exposed cattle led to peasant opposition amounting in some cases to insurrection, but the campaign continued.

INDUSTRY. Considering its cheap labor, abundant raw materials and available water power, Mexico is still industrially backward. However, steady expansion is taking place. In 1940 there were 12,624 factories or shops with 332,323 workers and a product value of \$579,137,240 (\$612,722,100 in 1947).

Main industries are cotton textile mills with estimated annual production of 600,000,000 yards; sugar mills and distilleries; cigar and cigarette factories, the latter turning out 917,000,000 packs in 1945; shoe, binder, twine and soap factories; chemical works; breweries; flour, paper and coffee mills; iron and steel mills and foundries; and cement, glass and ceramic works. Between 1940 and 1946, 360 industrial corporations employing 180,000 workers were formed, and manufacturing accounted for 22 per cent of the national income in 1947.

Mexico has had an adverse foreign trade balance since late 1944. Statistics, in millions of pesos, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	710	2,151	2,661
Imports, c.i.f.	494	3,230	2,951

Chief exports in 1948 were lead, 17.1 per cent; petroleum and products, 8.9 per cent; fresh meat and fish, 6.5 per cent; raw cotton, 5.5 per cent; and silver, 5.4 per cent. The U. S. took 75 per cent of the exports and supplied 86 per cent of the imports. Other leading customers were Britain, Cuba, France and Venezuela. Leading imports included wheat, vehicles, machinery and iron and steel products.

MINERALS. Mexico is one of the richest mineral countries in the world. It outranks all other countries in silver production (1948: 57,518,375 troy oz.). Other important minerals, with 1948 production, are gold, 367,603 oz.; lead, 193,317 metric tons; zinc, 179,029 tons; copper, 59,076 tons; and antimony, 7,380 tons. A considerable variety of other industrial minerals are produced. The 1948 mineral value was 1,324,126,257 pesos; that of petroleum was 211,145,531 pesos. Deposits of uranium are reported to exist.

Most of the Mexican mining properties are foreign-owned, and the industry is declining in relative importance. The oil-fields, lying along the east coast, were seized by the government in 1938, but later the foreign owners were indemnified.

There are 13 refineries and plants with daily capacity of 200,000 barrels. Production in 1948 was 58,507,970 barrels. Reserves, however, total only 900,000,000.

FORESTS. Mexican timberlands in 1945 covered 25,893,993 acres, and 1946 production included 330,564,000 bd. ft. of sawed timber (pine, mahogany, red and white cedar and primavera), 303,017,000 bd. ft. of other timber, and 278,860,400 bd. ft. of firewood. Charcoal, resins and other by-products came to 250,000 tons. Yucatán produces nearly all of the world's chicle, the juice of the sapodilla tree, used as the base of chewing gum. Chicle production in 1945-46 was 11,590 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS. Mexico has about 15,000 miles of railroads; the 1945 freight total was 26,124,510 tons, of which the nationalized lines carried more than half. There were over 36,000 miles of improved highway in 1947. Merchant ships in 1947 totaled 115,014 gross tons. Veracruz and Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, are the most important ports. In 1946 Mexico had 36 airline companies covering 55,816 miles.

The national debt on Dec. 31, 1946, was 2,535,000,000 pesos. The 1948 national budget was 2,300,000,000 pesos. The par value of the peso was established at 8.65 to the U. S. dollar on June 17, 1949, as opposed to the former rate of 4.855. The national income in 1947 was \$2,834,904,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. Mexico is a great, high plateau, open to the north, with mountain chains on east and west and with ocean-front lowlands lying outside of them. It has two big spears—the peninsula of Lower California which is mountainous, and the Yucatán peninsula, which is mostly a low plain. The eastern mountains are marked by high volcanoes, including Popocatepetl, 17,883 feet and not entirely extinct; Ixtacchhuatl, 17,338 feet; and the loftiest, Orizaba, 18,696 feet. None of Mexico's many short streams is navigable to any major extent.

CLIMATE. Partly in the torrid and partly in the north temperate zone, Mexico has three distinct climate regions. From the coasts inland to the plateau it is tropical, with temperatures sometimes topping 100°, but averaging from 77° to 82°. The plateau is sub-tropical with an average of 75°, and the mountains, over 6,000 feet, average 60°. On the east coast the annual rainfall sometimes reaches 100 inches, while in Lower California rain hardly ever falls. Rainfall on the plateau is 20 to 40 inches a year, comparable to that of the west central United States. In Mexico City the coldest months are December and January (about 55°); the warmest, April and May (65°). The wet season is from April to September.

Monaco (Principality)

Area: .59 square mile (375 acres).

Population (est. 1948): 21,000.

Density per square mile: 35,593.2

Ruler: Prince Rainier III.

Principal cities (census 1946): Monaco, 1,854; La Condamine, 9,421; Monte Carlo, 7,967.

Monetary unit: French franc.

Language: French.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

A tiny, hilly wedge driven into the French Mediterranean coast nine miles east of Nice, Monaco is a little land of pleasure with a prewar tourist business that ran to 1,500,000 visitors a year. The home of world-famous Monte Carlo, a place of benign sun and balmy air, Monaco offers golf, tennis and bathing by day, and drinking, dining and gambling by night. Residents of Monaco are forbidden to enter the gaming rooms, but they have compensations. They pay no taxes, and most of them make good livings from the thriving tourist business.

Monaco, with its beautiful terraced hills and crags, had popular gaming tables as early as 1856. Five years later, a 50-year concession to operate the games was granted to François Blanc, of Bad Homburg. This concession passed into the hands of a private company in 1898. Government expenses are paid from the resultant revenue. The concession's annual license fee since 1936 has been £100,000.

The Phoenicians, and after them the Greeks, had a temple on the Monacan headland honoring Heracles. From *Monokos*, the Greek surname for this mythological strong man, the principality took its name. After being independent for 800 years, Monaco was annexed to France in 1793 by the French Revolutionists, and was placed under Sardinia's protection in 1815. In 1861, it went under French guardianship but kept its independence.

Prince Albert of Monaco gave the principality a constitution in 1911, creating a national council of 21 members popularly elected for four years. The government is under a ministry, acting on the prince's authority. The ruler, Prince Rainier III, born May 31, 1923, succeeded his grandfather, Louis II, on the latter's death, May 9, 1949.

Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) (Republic)

Area: 580,158 square miles.

Population (est. 1941): 900,000 (Mongol, except for about 100,000 Russians and 50,000 Chinese).

Density per square mile: 1.55.

Ruler: Marshal Choy Bal-san.

Principal city: Ulan Bator Khoto (Urga), 100,000 (capital).

Monetary unit: Tugherik.

Languages: Mongolian, Russian.

Religion: Lama-Buddhism.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. The Mongolian People's Republic, known also as Outer Mongolia, is a Russian satellite that measures more than twice the area of Texas. It contains the original homeland of the historic Mongols, whose power reached its zenith during the 13th century under Kublai Khan. The area accepted Manchu rule in 1689, but after the Chinese Revolution of 1911 and the fall of the Manchus in 1912, the northern Mongol princes expelled the Chinese officials and declared independence under the Khutukhtu or "Living Buddha." In 1921, Soviet troops entered the country and facilitated the establishment of a republic by Mongolian revolutionaries in 1924 after the death of the last Living Buddha. China, meanwhile, continued to claim Outer Mongolia but was unable to back the claim with any strength. Outer Mongolia significantly signed a military alliance with Russia in 1936 and a treaty of friendship in 1946.

Under the Chinese-Russian Treaty of 1945, China agreed to give up Outer Mongolia, provided that a plebiscite on independence be held first. The subsequent vote was announced as 483,291 to 0, in favor of independence. On Jan. 5, 1946, China recognized Outer Mongolia's independence.

The government of the republic is strikingly similar to the Soviet system. The Great Hural or Huruldan (parliament) is elected by universal suffrage, meets at least once in three years and picks 30 members to act as an executive committee—the Little Hural—which in turn selects a presidium of seven members as an interim body. A cabinet of ten ministers appointed by the Little Hural governs the country. The only political party is the Mongol People's Revolutionary Party, formed in 1921 around a nucleus of young Soviet-trained Mongols. The army of several thousand is Russian-trained and equipped.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. A number of young Mongols are regularly sent to the U.S.S.R. for technical training. The capital, Ulan Bator Khoto, former holy city of the Mongols, has a radio station, several newspapers published in Mongolian, high schools, a university, medical schools, and a military school with Soviet advisers. In 1944, there were 285 primary, 36 secondary, 8 technical and 190 nomad schools in the republic. In 1947 there were 90 hospitals and 234 medical centers.

The country is largely pastoral. There are few areas suitable for crop growing, but some millet, rye and wheat are produced. Most of the people are essentially

nomadic or seminomadic; flocks and herds remain the chief source of wealth. In 1941, livestock were said to number 27,500,000, including 15,900,000 sheep.

There are a few industrial enterprises, including a machinery factory, a brick factory and an electric power station all located at Ulan Bator Khoto; power plants, printing shops and automobile repair shops have also been established. All land, natural resources, factories, mines, hay-making stations and public utilities are nationalized.

Foreign trade, a state monopoly, is carried on entirely with the Soviet Union. The only available trade statistics (1936) indicated exports valued at \$5,892,000 and imports valued at \$9,251,000. Leading exports are livestock, wool, hides, animal hair, meat and furs.

Although the old caravan routes are still used, and transportation is mainly by horse, camel or ox carts, a number of motorable roads exist (1938: 2,477 mi.) including a highway from Ulan Bator Khoto to the Siberian border town of Kyakhta. An airline also functions between Ulan Bator Khoto and Ulan Ude in the Buryat Mongol Autonomous S.S.R. which borders Mongolia on the north. A short rail line connects Ulan Bator Khoto with the coal fields, and a spur from the Trans-Siberian runs into northeastern Mongolia.

Reserves of 500,000,000 tons of coal are said to exist in the Nalaikha field near Ulan Bator Khoto. Production in 1938 was 71,650 tons. Some gold is mined. Deposits of antimony, copper, iron ore, lead graphite, mercury, sulfur and silver exist.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The productive regions of Outer Mongolia—a tableland ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet in elevation—are in the north, which is well drained by numerous rivers, including the Kerulen, Tola, Orkhon and Selenga. The climate is continental, with hot summers and cold winters. Mean temperature at Ulan Bator Khoto is 15° in January and 64° in July. Rainfall is light throughout the country, and almost negligible in the Gobi Desert in the southeast.

Morocco (Protectorate)

(Maroc)

Area: 161,691 square miles (French 153,870; Spanish 7,589; Tangier 232).

Population: French Morocco 8,617,000 (1947); Spanish Morocco 1,082,009 (1948); Tangier 103,000 (1947).

Sultan: Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef.

French Resident General: Alphonse Juin.
Spanish High Commissioner: Juan Varela.

Administrator of Tangier: Jonkheer H. L. F. C. van Vredenburg (Netherlands).

Principal cities (est. 1947): Casablanca, 550,000 (chief seaport); Marrakech, 238,000

(trading center); Fez, 200,000 (commercial center); Rabat, 160,000 (French administrative center).

Monetary units: French franc, Spanish peseta.

Languages: Arabic, French, Spanish.

Religions: Chiefly Mohammedan.

HISTORY. Morocco, about the size of California, is just south of Spain across the Strait of Gibraltar and looks out on the Atlantic from the northwest shoulder of Africa. It was once the home of the Berbers, who helped the Arabs invade Spain in A.D. 711 and then revolted against them and gradually won control of large areas of Spain for a time after 739.

The country was ruled successively by various native dynasties and maintained regular commercial relations with Europe, even during the 17th and 18th centuries when it was the headquarters of the famous Salii pirates. In the 19th century, clashes with the French and Spanish became frequent. Finally, in 1904, France and Spain divided Morocco into zones of French and Spanish influence, and these were established as formal protectorates in 1912. In the same year a revolt at Fez was followed by the appointment of General (later Marshal) Louis Lyautey as governor general. His administration, lasting until 1925 except for a brief period during World War I, was remarkable for its efficiency and far-sighted policies.

Meanwhile, Morocco had become the object of big-power rivalry, which almost led to a European war in 1905 when Germany attempted to gain a foothold in the rich mineral country. By terms of the Algeiras Conference (1906), Morocco was internationalized economically and France's privileges were limited. War again seemed imminent in 1911, when Germany dispatched a warship to Agadir in an evident attempt to intimidate France. Again the dispute was settled, however, and this time Germany recognized France's right to establish a protectorate over Morocco.

The Tangier Statute, concluded by Britain, France and Spain in 1923, created an international zone at the port of Tangier, permanently neutralized and demilitarized. In World War II Spain occupied the zone, ostensibly to insure order, but was forced to withdraw in 1945, and the international rule was re-established.

The French zone in Morocco was under the Vichy government of France during part of World War II, but three days after the Allied landing in North Africa in 1942 it came under Allied control.

GOVERNMENT. Morocco nominally is an absolute monarchy under a sultan, but actually the French resident general at Rabat and the Spanish high commissioner at Tetuan direct Moroccan policies to a large extent. The sultan lives in the

French zone, and delegates authority to representatives in the Spanish zone and Tangier.

Tangier is governed by an international administration and a council of control composed of the consuls general of the signatories to the Act of Algeciras.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Most of the natives are illiterate, some get rudimentary education in Koranic schools or state-maintained institutions. Education is provided in both zones for Europeans.

The natives are Berbers, roughly divided by customs and way of life into three groups—the Riff group along the coast, the central or Berber group in the mid-Atlas Mountains, and the southern or Chleuh in the high Atlas and the Sus. There is a large Jewish population. Most of the Europeans live in the cities.

Morocco is essentially agricultural. In the French zone, about 25,000,000 acres are arable, with 1948 production of wheat coming to 590,000 metric tons; of barley, 1,150,000 tons. Corn, beans, peas, hemp, sorghum, citrus fruits and dates also are raised. Production of olives in 1948 was 76,000 tons. In 1947, 7,423,000 sheep and 1,326,000 cattle were registered.

In the Spanish zone, agriculture is largely undeveloped, but it has potential importance. In 1948, 99,339 metric tons of barley were produced; wheat, maize and sorghum crops are also important.

Manufacturing industries introduced by Europeans, mostly small, produce chemicals, flour, leather, stone, beverages and textiles. Native industries include carpet weaving and making Turkish slippers.

Exports from the French zone in 1948 totaled 37,189,000,000 fr.; imports, 74,865,000,000 fr. Chief exports are phosphate, fish, citrus fruit and vegetables. Imports include cotton cloth, sugar, vehicles and tea. Exports from the Spanish zone in 1948 totaled 206,442,000 pesetas and imports 572,422,000 pesetas. A large proportion of the trade is carried on with Spain. Major exports are iron ore, fish and grain; imports include flour, sugar, tea, wine and textiles. Tangier's exports in 1948 were 881,800,000 fr.; imports were 7,741,300,000 fr.

Railroads in 1946 totaled 860 miles of standard gauge in the French zone and 73 in the Spanish zone. Highway mileage in 1945 was approximately 5,060 in the French zone, about 500 in the Spanish zone and 65 in Tangier. Casablanca, which handles 80 per cent of the French zone trade, has perhaps the world's largest artificial port.

The importance of Tangier, once Morocco's first port, has declined under the international regime, and its harbor works are obsolete.

The ordinary budget for the French zone in 1949 balanced at 25,574,000,000 fr.; extraordinary expenditure was estimated at 15,753,000,000 fr. The budget for the Spanish zone in 1948 balanced at 214,723,715 pesetas. The 1948 ordinary budget of the international administration at Tangier provided for receipts of 583,381,000 fr. and expenditures of 561,479,000 fr.; the extraordinary budget balanced at 289,150,000 fr. Custom receipts provide most of the revenue.

Exploitation of French Morocco's almost inexhaustible deposits of phosphate is a state monopoly and produced a total of 3,226,000 metric tons in 1948. Other major minerals are coal, cobalt, iron ore, manganese ore, molybdenum, tin, zinc and lead. Iron ore (1948: 904,330 metric tons) is the chief mineral of the Spanish zone; others are antimony and manganese.

Cork, gums and tannins are the principal forest products in the French zone, mostly from the northern Atlas slopes; in the Spanish zone, cork, wax and charcoal are leading products. Waters off both coasts provide rich fisheries.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. On the Atlantic coast, there is a fertile plain; the Mediterranean coast is mountainous, making most of the Spanish zone a rugged area. The Atlas Mountains, running north-eastward from the south to the Algerian frontier, average 11,000 feet in elevation.

Morocco's climate is essentially Mediterranean, modified by the Atlantic. On the Atlantic coast the temperatures are relatively cool (at Mogador, 61.5° in January and 72.3° in August). Inland the climate is more continental, with colder winters and hotter summers (at Fez, 50° in January and 80.6° in August). The rainy season is in October–November and April–May. Snow falls at altitudes above 3,000 feet.

Nepal (Military Oligarchy)

Area: c.54,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 7,000,000 (Gurkha [predominant], Magar, Gurung, Bhotia [Tibetan], Newar).

Density per square mile: c.129.6.

Ruler: Tribhubana Bir Bikram.

Prime Minister: Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.

Principal city and capital: Katmandu (estimated population, 108,800).

Monetary unit: Nepalese rupee.

Languages: Parbatia, Gubharius, Tibetan.

Religions: Hinduism, Buddhism.

HISTORY. A landlocked country about the size of Iowa, lying between the Dominion of India and Tibet, Nepal has two great distinctions. It contains Mt. Everest, 29,002 feet high, the tallest measured mountain in the world. And it produces some

of the toughest fighting men in the world—the Gurkhas.

Led by Rajah Prithwi Narayana, the Gurkhas invaded Nepal from India in 1768 and conquered it. A commercial treaty was signed with Britain in 1792, and in 1816, after more than a year's hostilities, the Nepalese agreed to allow British residents to live in Katmandu, the capital. In 1923 Britain recognized the absolute independence of Nepal. The United States and Nepal signed a treaty of friendship and trade on April 25, 1947. Plans for extensive social and political reforms were announced in the same year, but the prime minister resigned soon thereafter.

Nepalese troops assisted the British during the Indian Mutiny, the Tibet War of 1904, World War I, the Afghan hostilities of 1919, and World War II.

GOVERNMENT. Theoretically, the king is supreme, but real power is invested in the prime minister, nominated by special rules from among the royal family, whose members are Hindu Rajputs. Under the prime minister is a council consisting of members of the ruling family, the military, the high priests and other high officials. The predominant Gurkhas are essentially a military caste. The army numbers about 20,000 regulars and 25,000 reserves. More than 100,000 Gurkha volunteers fought with the Indian Army in the Burma campaign of World War II.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Cultivated and irrigated where possible, the main valley of Nepal grows rice, wheat, pulse, fruits, vegetables, spices, sugar cane and potatoes. A few sheep and cattle are grazed. Manufacturing is limited to native handicraft, but jute and textile mills are being established. Trade with India and Pakistan passes through various frontier stations, and there are two mountain trade routes to Tibet.

Main exports include hides, skins, opium, gums, resins, dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice, spices and timber. Two railroads enter Nepal for short distances—one from Raxaul, India, to Amlekhganj, the other from Jayauagar to Bijulpara. Transportation is for the most part difficult.

TOPOGRAPHY, RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Along its southern border, Nepal has a strip of level land which is partly forested, partly cultivated. North of that is the slope of the Himalayan Range, including Mt. Everest and many peaks higher than 20,000 feet. Mineral resources, nearly all unexploited, include lignite, copper, zinc, lead, sulfur, marble and iron. Southern Nepal has valuable forests which yield gum, timber, resin and dye. Hemp plants grow wild. Mean temperature is 60°, with the hot season from April to June. Most of the rainfall (average 60 in. annually) occurs from June to October.

Netherlands (Kingdom)

(Koninkrijk der Nederlanden)

Area: 13,440 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 9,872,074 (practically all Dutch).

Density per square mile: 734.5

Sovereign: Queen Juliana.

Prime Minister: Willem Drees.

Principal cities (est. Dec. 31, 1948): Amsterdam, 826,660 (capital, financial center); Rotterdam, 665,772 (chief port); The Hague ('s Gravenhage), 551,092 (seat of government); Utrecht, 190,222 (railway center); Haarlem, 160,823 (tulip center).

Monetary unit: Guilder.

Language: Dutch.

Religions (1930): Catholic, 36.4%; Dutch Reformed, 34.2%; other Protestant, 11.0%; Jewish, 1.4%; others and no creed, 17%.

HISTORY. The Netherlands is small, half again as large as Massachusetts, but it is densely settled, is a major colonial power, and was eighth from the top in world trade at the start of World War II. Occupied by the Nazis until May, 1945, the Netherlands emerged with a fairly well salvaged economy and a less than average degree of the political chaos that gripped Europe. The thorny problem of the post-war organization of the Netherlands Indies still occupied the nation in 1949.

Julius Caesar, the Roman, found the low-lying Netherlands inhabited by Germanic tribes, the Nervii, Frisii and Batavi. The Batavi on the Roman frontier did not submit to Rome's rule until 13 B.C., and then only as allies. A part of Charlemagne's empire in the 8th century A.D., the area later passed into the hands of Burgundy and the Austrian Hapsburgs and finally in the 16th century came under Spanish rule. When Philip II of Spain suppressed political liberties and the growing Protestant movement in the Netherlands, a revolt led by William of Orange broke out in 1568. Under the Union of Utrecht in 1579, the seven northern provinces became the Republic of the United Netherlands.

The Dutch East India Company had been established in 1602, and by the end of the 17th century Holland was one of the great sea and colonial powers of Europe. In 1689 William III of Orange and his wife, Mary, the elder daughter of James II of England, became King and Queen of England. The power of the republic declined in the 18th century during the wars with Spain and France, and in 1795 French troops ousted William V.

Following Napoleon's defeat, the United Netherlands and Belgium became the "Kingdom of the United Netherlands" under William I, son of William V and head of the House of Orange. The Belgians withdrew from the union in 1830, forming their own kingdom. William I abdicated in favor of William II in 1840; the latter was

largely responsible for the promulgation of a liberal constitution in 1848.

The Netherlands continued to prosper during the long reign of William III from 1849 to 1890. The male line of the House of Nassau became extinct with his death in 1890 and he was succeeded by his 10-year-old daughter, Wilhelmina, who was crowned Queen in 1898.

Neutrality was maintained during World War I, but overseas trade suffered heavily from the Allied blockade and German submarine warfare.

The prime minister from 1933 to 1939, except for brief intermissions, was Dr. Hendrick Colijn, leader of the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party. At the outbreak of World War II neutrality was proclaimed, but German troops invaded the country May 10, 1940, and by May 15, Dutch forces were ordered to lay down their arms. Queen Wilhelmina and Crown Princess Juliana fled to London, where a government-in-exile was established under Prime Minister P. S. Gerbrandy.

The German Army in the Netherlands capitulated May 5, 1945, and on May 23, the Dutch cabinet met once more in The Hague and tendered its resignation to Queen Wilhelmina. A new cabinet was formed on June 23 under Professor Willem Schermerhorn, a resistance leader and head of the Labor party. The Catholic party obtained a plurality in the May, 1946 elections and its leader, Dr. Louis J. M. Beel, set up a Labor-Catholic cabinet on July 3.

In parliamentary elections held July 7, 1948 (made necessary by consideration of constitutional questions dealing with Indonesia), the Catholic party retained its plurality but Dr. Beel was unable to form a new cabinet and on Aug. 2 Labor leader Willem Drees formed a new coalition government.

Queen Wilhelmina abdicated after her fiftieth anniversary as ruler on Sept. 6, 1948, and was succeeded by Juliana, of Orange and Nassau, her only child, who took her oath as Queen of the Netherlands in a brilliant ceremony in the Nieuwe Kerk (500-year-old church) in Amsterdam.

GOVERNMENT. Queen Juliana, born April 30, 1909, was married on Jan. 7, 1937 to Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld (born in 1911). They have four daughters: Beatrix, the heiress apparent, (born 1938); Irene (born 1939); Margriet Francisca (born 1943), and Maria Christina (born 1947).

The Netherlands is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, with female succession taking place only in default of male heirs. Executive power is vested exclusively in the sovereign, while legislative power rests with the sovereign and the States-General (Parliament). The upper chamber

of Parliament, with 50 members, is elected for 6 years by the provincial states. The lower chamber, which shares with the government the privilege of initiating new bills and proposing amendments, consists of 100 deputies who are elected directly for four years and retire *en bloc*. Executive power is exercised in part by responsible ministers, headed by the prime minister and holding office at the pleasure of the sovereign. Suffrage is universal for all Dutch subjects of 23 years of age. The party standing in the lower chamber (elections of July, 1948) is as follows: Catholic 32, Labor 27, Anti-Revolutionary 13, Communist 8, Christian Historical Union 9, others 11.

Each of the eleven provinces has a local representative body—a Provincial State—presided over by a royal commissioner. The State collects taxes, and legislates on local matters. Routine administrative work of the province is carried on by a group of six members called the Deputed States. Each of the 1,054 communes has a locally elected council and a mayor appointed by the crown.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory. The army had about 175,000 men in 1948, and the air force 275 planes. More than 100,000 men (including 40,000 mixed Dutch, Eurasian and Indonesian troops) were on duty in the Netherlands Indies in 1949. The navy on Dec. 31, 1948, had one fleet and one escort carrier, two light cruisers (two more under construction), seven destroyers, eight submarines and other smaller craft. Personnel numbered 28,800. Bases are maintained in the Netherlands Indies and the Caribbean, as well as in the homeland.

EDUCATION. Education is compulsory from the ages of 7 to 13; illiteracy is almost unknown. In 1947-48, elementary schools numbering 7,936 (of which over 5,000 were private) had a total enrollment of 1,293,269; 318 secondary schools had 86,490 pupils. The six universities and four *hogescholen* (vocational colleges) had 25,036 students. The four public universities are at Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen and Amsterdam; the two voluntary universities are the Calvinist University of Amsterdam and the Roman Catholic University of Nijmegen.

RELIGION. The royal family and a large number of the inhabitants belong to the Dutch Reformed Church (Protestant), but there is complete religious freedom. Appropriations from the national budget are made for support of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Jansenist Churches. The Roman Catholic element is strongest in the southern provinces of Limburg and North Brabant.

AGRICULTURE. Of the total area in May, 1948, 2,684,204 acres were arable, 3,020,295

were permanent meadowland and 227,826 were devoted to horticulture, arboriculture and fruit gardens. Dutch farms are characteristically small, with only a few larger than 250 acres. Wheat (306,000 metric tons in 1948), barley (138,000 tons), rye (382,000 tons), oats, potatoes and sugar beets are grown, but dairying is more important. In 1948 there were 2,313,245 cattle, 870,842 hogs and 424,859 sheep. Production of milk, butter and eggs is under state control. Large quantities of vegetables and fruits are raised for export. Almost as important as the dairy industry is the raising of tulip, hyacinth and other flower bulbs in the area around Haarlem.

INDUSTRY. The Netherlands is a highly industrialized nation, utilizing both overseas raw materials and domestic agricultural products. In 1946 there were 120,000 establishments with 968,000 workers. Leading industries are textiles, clothing, shipbuilding, shoes, food, and building materials.

The Netherlands ranked third among the world's shipbuilding nations in 1948; 106 vessels of 286,923 tons were under construction on March 31, 1949. Amsterdam is one of the world's leading diamond-cutting centers. Industrial production in Feb., 1949, was 114 per cent of the 1937 level.

TRADE. The adverse balance of trade has increased markedly since the end of World War II. Trade statistics, in millions of guilders (excluding parcel post, specie and diamonds) are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	1,039.1	1,859.3	2,669.5
Imports	1,414.7	4,252.5	4,919.1

Principal customers in 1948 were Belgium, 15.8 per cent; Britain, 14.3 per cent; France, 8.1 per cent; Indonesia, 7.5 per cent; and Sweden, 6.1 per cent. Leading suppliers were the U. S., 17.5 per cent; Belgium, 14.8 per cent; Britain, 9.4 per cent; Indonesia, 6.8 per cent; and Germany, 5.4 per cent. The chief exports were textiles, 14.8 per cent; machinery, 9.7 per cent; potatoes, 4.8 per cent; iron and steel and products, 4.5 per cent; and butter, 3.7 per cent. Leading imports were textiles, iron, steel, grain, flour, coal, petroleum and coke.

Dislocation of foreign commerce caused by the loss of trade from the once highly industrialized German hinterland and from Indonesia continued to be the most difficult economic problem.

COMMUNICATIONS. The Dutch merchant marine had 1,029 seagoing vessels of 2,741,577 gross tons on Jan. 1, 1949—the fourth largest in the world. An extensive network of rivers expanded by many canals has led to extensive development of inland shipping. The length of navigable canals and

rivers is almost 5,000 miles. River ships and barges numbered 17,000 on Jan. 1, 1949, with an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 4,000,000. In 1948, 46,800,000 tons of freight were carried on rivers and canals. The wealth of water transport has obviated the need for wide railway development. In 1947 there were 1,784 miles of railway, all operated by a government-owned company, and 6,092 miles of highway open to traffic.

Air service is provided by Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM), which flew 27,634,500 miles on about 75 routes in 1948.

FINANCE. Ordinary expenditures for 1949 were estimated at 2,417,000,000 guilders, extraordinary expenditures at 1,182,000,000 guilders, and all revenue at 3,304,000,000 guilders. Principal sources of revenue are the income, turnover and wage and salary taxes. The public debt on June 30, 1948, was 22,162,858,000 guilders.

MINERALS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES. Netherlands minerals are few. The only important ones are coal (11,032,000 metric tons in 1948), lignite and salt. There also are peat swamps and about 630,000 acres of forest. The Netherlands fishing fleet made a catch of 257,870 metric tons valued at 89,746,000 guilders in 1948. Herring (139,600 tons valued at 45,600,000 guilders) was the most important item.

TOPOGRAPHY. Part of the great plain of north and west Europe, the Netherlands has maximum dimensions of 190 by 160 miles and is low and flat except in Limburg in the southeast, where some hills rise to 300 feet. About half the country's area is below sea level, making the famous Dutch dikes a requisite to use of much land. Reclamation of land from the sea through dike-building has continued through recent times, and such land is usually very fertile.

The province of Zeeland consists mainly of six delta islands guarding the mouth of the Schelde (Scheldt) River and the entrance to Belgium's port of Antwerp. Off the northwest coast are the sandy West Frisian Islands, lying from three to twenty miles out and stretching from the Zuider Zee to the German coast.

All drainage reaches the North Sea, and the principal rivers—Rhine, Maas (Meuse) and Schelde—have their sources outside the country. The Rhine is the most heavily used waterway in Europe, and nearly three-fourths of its 75 to 85 million tons of annual prewar traffic was handled through the Netherlands port of Rotterdam.

CLIMATE. Marsh mists, sea fogs and a humidity exceeding 80 per cent mark the Netherlands climate. Winters are colder than in eastern England at the same latitude. Utrecht, roughly central in location, has a January average temperature of 34.2°

and a July average of 62.6°. Average rainfall for the country is about 28 inches, with July–September the wettest period.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES—Status: Part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Area: 403 square miles.

Population (est. 1947): 150,000.

Capital: Willemstad (pop. 1947: 40,597).

Governor: L. A. H. Peters.

Exports (1946): 512,795,997 florins. Chief export: petroleum (more than 95 per cent).

Agricultural products: aloes, beans, corn.

Manufactures: refined petroleum, straw mats.

Mineral products: lime phosphate, salt.

This comprises two groups of Caribbean islands 500 miles apart; one, about 10 miles off the Venezuelan coast, consists of Curaçao (210 sq. mi.), Bonaire (95 sq. mi.) and Aruba (69 sq. mi.); the other, lying to the northeast, consists of 3 small islands with a total area of 29 square miles. The Dutch acquired the island of Curaçao from Spain in 1634 and have held it since, except for short intervals during the Napoleonic Wars. The U. S. accepted the invitation of the Netherlands government during World War II to dispatch troops to Curaçao to co-operate in its defense. Administrative officials include the governor (appointed by the crown) and an elected council.

The backbone of Curaçao's economy is the refining of crude oil which comes from the adjacent Maracaibo fields in Venezuela. The refinery on Aruba, the world's largest, completed in 1945 the processing of the billionth barrel of oil since its opening in 1929. Aside from native Curaçaoans, there were in the territory 7,511 English, 5,156 Dutch and 4,213 Venezuelans in 1943. Dutch is the official language, but many inhabitants speak a patois known as Papiamentu, a mixture of Spanish, Dutch, English, Portuguese, native and other words. Only a small part of the trade is carried on with the homeland.

The island of Curaçao has a torrid climate, with average temperatures of 79° in January and 83° in September. Rainfall is light, averaging only 16 inches annually—mostly from October to January.

SURINAM (Dutch Guiana)—Status: Part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Area: 54,291 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 186,170.*

Capital: Paramaribo (pop. 1947: 75,233).

Governor: Willem Huender.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, 27,371,980 Surinam guilders; imports, 36,172,232 guilders. Chief export: bauxite (79%).

Agricultural products: rice (1948: 58,278 metric tons), sugar, coffee.

Minerals: bauxite (1948: 1,983,000 metric tons), gold (129,000 grams).

Forest products: balata (1948: 370 metric tons), timber.

* Excluding aborigines, numbering about 25,000.

Surinam lies in northeastern South America between British and French Guiana. It was received by the Dutch from England at the Peace of Breda (1667) in exchange for New York and at that time included British Guiana, which was seized by England in 1803 and formally ceded to her at the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars. The United States and Brazil accepted the invitation of the Netherlands government during World War II to co-operate in the defense of the valuable bauxite mines. The governor (appointed by the crown) is assisted by an all-native legislature and cabinet.

Mining is the most important activity, and only about 65,000 acres are devoted to agriculture. The largest bauxite mines are owned by Aluminum Company of America subsidiaries. In 1946 a company was formed to work 10,000,000 acres of the area's vast, but almost inaccessible, hardwood forests.

In 1948 the heterogeneous population included 2,100 Europeans, 2,560 Chinese, 22,000 Djukas (descendants of escaped slaves), 3,700 aboriginal Indians, 81,750 Negroes and mulattoes, as well as 97,000 East Indian (British India and Java) laborers brought in after the abolition of slavery in 1863 to work the sugar plantations.

From its settled coastal plain, Surinam runs back to a virtually unexplored mountain and jungle area along the Brazilian border. Rivers are the chief means of interior travel. The climate is tropical throughout but is modified by the northeast trade winds. Yearly range of temperature is approximately 70.5°–90°. Annual rainfall is about 90 inches on the coast.

Indonesia

(Netherlands Indies)

Area: 735,268 square miles.

Population (est. 1947): 76,500,000 (Native except for 1,190,014 Chinese, 240,162 European [208,269 Dutch], and 7,195 Japanese in 1930).

Density per square mile: 104.0.

Sovereign: Queen Juliana.

High Commissioner: A. H. J. Lovink.

Principal cities (census 1930): Batavia, 435,184 (capital); Surabaja, 341,675 (seaport, naval base); Semarang, 217,796 (seaport, central Java); Bandung, 166,815 (commercial center, west Java); Surakarta, 165,484 (sugar, tobacco).

Monetary unit: Dutch guilder.

Languages: Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Malay, Dutch.

Religions: Mohammedan (predominant), Christian (about 2,500,000), Brahmin, Buddhist.

HISTORY. The Netherlands Indies, a group of islands with a total area more than two

and a half times that of Texas, constitute one of the world's richest natural areas. These islands—Sumatra, Java, Madura, central and southern Borneo, Celebes, western New Guinea and the Moluccas—would reach from New York to London if their extent was transposed to the Atlantic. They have great wealth in tin, rubber, spices, oil, quinine and copra. Postwar economic recovery, however, has been retarded in Java and Sumatra by conflict between the Dutch and native nationalists, and between the latter and Communists.

During the first few centuries of the Christian era, most of the islands came under the influence of Hindu priests and traders who spread their culture and religion. Moslem invasions began in the 13th century, and most of the area was Moslem by the 15th century. Portuguese traders arrived early in the 16th century but were ousted by the Dutch about 1595. After Napoleon subjugated the Netherlands homeland in 1811, the British seized the islands but returned them to the Dutch in 1816. Political and economic reforms were introduced about 1870, and in 1903 the natives won a part in local affairs. In 1922 the islands were made an integral part of the Netherlands kingdom.

In World War II, Japanese troops began their attacks in early 1942; they took Batavia on March 5 and the big naval base at Surabaya by March 10. Japanese military occupation with nominal native self-government continued until Aug., 1945, except in outlying parts of New Guinea and Borneo. About the time of the Japanese surrender, a self-styled Indonesian Republic headed by Achmed Sukarno sprang up and took over effective control of parts of Sumatra and Java. Allied forces, mostly British Indian troops, moved in, and fighting between them and the nationalists continued until Nov. 15, 1946, when Dutch-native negotiations resulted in a draft agreement initialed at Linggadjati, near Cheribon. The agreement was formally signed by Dutch and Indonesian authorities on March 25, 1947.

Under this agreement there was to be formed by Jan. 1, 1949, the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, consisting on the one hand of the Netherlands, Curaçao and Surinam, and on the other of the United States of Indonesia. The latter was to be a sovereign state composed of three equal states: the Republic of Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Madura), East Indonesia (Celebes, the Moluccas, Bali, Lombok, Dutch Timor), and Borneo.

The governmental structure of the United States of Indonesia was to be determined by a popularly elected Constituent Assembly. Each of the states was to control local matters.

Plans for implementing the agreement,

however, remained in controversy, and fighting between the Dutch and the nationalists broke out anew on July 20, 1947. Dutch forces made large gains in both Sumatra and Java and regained control of Madura. Both sides issued cease-fire orders on Aug. 4, 1947, in response to a call from the U. N. Security Council, which named a Good Offices Commission under whose auspices the Dutch and the Republic signed another truce on Jan. 17, 1948, aboard the U.S.S. *Renville*. A provisional federal government for the whole area was installed on Mar. 9, 1948, but difficulties between the Dutch and the Republic continued. On Dec. 18, 1948, Dutch forces instituted "police" action against Republican areas and seized the Republican leaders. Hostilities ceased Jan. 1, 1949, following U. N. intervention. On May 7, the Dutch agreed to return the exiled Republican regime to central Java. Negotiations for establishment of the federation continued thereafter.

Constitutional amendments approved by the Dutch parliament in Aug., 1948, provided that the United Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia would be sovereign states joined in the person of the head of the House of Orange. Several *negaras*, or federative states, were recognized by the Dutch, including East Indonesia, East and South Sumatra, East and West Java and Madura. The latter five were carved out of former Republican territory by virtue of one of the provisions of the Linggadjati agreement.

Dutch forces in Indonesia numbered more than 100,000 in 1949, including about 40,000 men of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, composed of Dutch, Eurasians and Indonesians with Dutch officers. The Indonesian Republic's army numbered an estimated 200,000, equipped to some extent with Japanese matériel.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. There are more than 20,000 native schools with approximately 2,500,000 pupils, and 628 European-type schools with 150,000 students, but the illiteracy rate is high. There are institutions of higher learning at Batavia and Bandung, and numerous schools are maintained by Christian missionaries.

The islands of Java and Madura, with only seven per cent of the area, have more than two-thirds of the population, and are among the most densely settled areas in the world (more than 800 per sq. mi.). The natives, including about 137 races and tribes, are mainly of Malayan stock, with the Javanese the most advanced.

Agriculture engages about 70 per cent of the adult males. Rich in a variety of crops, the islands prior to World War II produced about 31 per cent of the world's copra, 37

per cent of its rubber, 83 per cent of its pepper, and nearly all of its quinine. The big-estate agriculture on Java and Sumatra is devoted mainly to export. The rest is subsistence agriculture. Rice is the staple food and the chief crop, with 1947 production for Java and Madura alone about 3,947,000 metric tons.

Civil strife has made impossible the compilation of definite postwar statistics. Recovery of plantation agriculture, especially sugar, tea and pepper, has been hampered by the "scorched earth" tactics of the nationalists. However, rehabilitation is making good progress in Dutch-held areas. Major plantation crops, with 1940 production in metric tons, are: sugar, 1,587,364; rubber, 546,021; palm oil, 241,702; tea, 81,986; coffee, 77,647; tobacco, 27,414; and quinine, 16,371. Others are cacao, spices, agava fiber, copra and kapok. In addition to rice, the chief food crops are maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, peanuts and soybeans.

Livestock, important to the natives, included in 1940 a total of 3,175,000 carabos, 4,600,000 cattle and 710,000 horses.

Industry, especially in Java, developed rapidly after 1930. In addition to industries connected with the processing of the rich natural products, there were established chemical works, textile and paper mills, soap factories, breweries, shipyards, a Goodyear tire and rubber plant and a General Motors assembly plant. In 1940 there were 5,469 manufacturing plants with 288,941 workers and gross annual production of \$211,000,000. Cottage industries, mainly on Java, also were important. War damage was severe, and enterprises under Dutch control in 1948 were operating at about three-fifths of 1939 capacity.

Indonesia is primarily an importer of consumer and capital goods and an exporter of mineral and plantation products. Exports in 1948 (from Dutch-held areas) totaled U. S. \$395,157,000, led by petroleum products (25%), rubber (25%) and copra. Imports were \$438,404,000, led by textiles, foodstuffs and machinery. The U. S. was the chief supplier (23%), followed by the Netherlands and Japan; exports went mainly to the Netherlands, the U. S. and Singapore (for re-export).

In 1940 there were 43,450 miles of road, mostly in Java and Sumatra; and 4,620 miles of railway, of which 3,387 were in Java and 1,233 in Sumatra.

The 1947 budget for Dutch-held Indonesia estimated expenditure at 2,929,000,000 guilders and revenue at 1,034,000,000.

Oil is the principal mineral product of the Netherlands Indies. The fields, in Sumatra, east Borneo and east Java, produced 62,100,000 barrels in 1939, which was 3 per cent of the world total. In 1948 pro-

duction was about 33,050,000 barrels, and almost all the refineries were operating at prewar capacity.

The islands' output of 30,100 tons of tin in 1939 amounted to 16 per cent of the world supply. The industry recovered more rapidly than others after World War II, and produced 30,562 long tons of tin ore in 1948. Other important minerals include bauxite (1948: 430,986 long tons), coal, salt, nickel and manganese. Deposits of uranium are believed to exist.

Forests, covering much of the area except Java, yield such products as timber, rattan, bamboo, gum, wild rubber, gutta-percha and quinine. Most valuable timber is teak, found mostly in east Java. Ebony, sandalwood and ironwood also are cut.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. A backbone of high mountain ranges with many snow-capped peaks extends throughout the main islands of the archipelago. Earthquakes are frequent, and there are many active volcanoes, 90 of them in Sumatra. Borneo and New Guinea are heavily forested, with interiors that are difficult to penetrate.

The climate throughout the group is equatorial and monsoonal, with little variation of temperature (yearly average about 80°; at Batavia, 79°) and rainfall averaging over 100 inches a year. In Sumatra and Java the hot and rainy season usually lasts from May to October; December and January are relatively cool and dry; February, March and April, hot and dry.

Nicaragua (Republic)

(República de Nicaragua)

Area: 57,143 square miles.*

Population (est. 1947): 1,148,724 (1943: mestizo, 69%; white, 17%; Negro, 9%; Indian, 5%).

Density per square mile (land only): 21.4.

President: Victor M. Román y Reyes.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Managua, 132,154 (capital); Matagalpa, 50,072 (coffee center); León, 48,862 (trading, railroad center); Jinotega, 37,934.

Monetary unit: Córdoba.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

* Including inland water area of 3,475 square miles.

HISTORY. Nicaragua was first visited by the Spaniards in 1522. The chief of the country's leading Indian tribe at that time was called Nicaragua, from whom the nation derived its name. The country was part of Spanish Guatemala until the general Central American revolution in 1821. Upon the dissolution of the Central American Union in 1838, Nicaragua established itself independently. A United States naval force intervened in 1909 after two American citizens had been executed, and a few U. S. Marines were kept in the country

from 1912 to 1925. The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of 1916 gave the United States an option on a canal route through Nicaragua, and naval bases in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific coast and on Corn Islands on the Atlantic side. Disorder after the 1924 elections brought in U. S. Marines again, but they were withdrawn gradually after the U. S.-supervised elections of 1928, although sporadic fighting continued between government troops and rebel forces under General Augusto Sandino. Juan B. Sacasa was elected president in the U. S.-supervised elections of 1932, but he was forced to resign in 1936. General Anastasio Somoza, elected president in Dec., 1936, restored political and economic stability. Re-elected in 1939, he remains the virtual dictator. Dr. Leonardo Argüello was elected president in Feb., 1947 but was ousted after taking office because of his opposition to Somoza. The newly elected constituent assembly named Victor M. Román y Reyes president on Aug. 15, 1947.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. The constitution of 1939 provides for a president, popularly elected for six years, and a two-house Congress—a 40-member Chamber of Deputies and a 16-member Senate—both elected for six years. There are sixteen regional departments. Military service is voluntary. The Guardia Nacional, both an army and police force, numbers about 3,500. A naval base built at the Pacific port of Corinto by the U. S. during World War II was turned over to Nicaragua in 1946.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Although primary education is free and compulsory, about 60 per cent of the people are illiterate. There are three universities and several vocational schools. In 1947 there were 1,274 schools of all kinds, with 94,875 students. Western Nicaragua, with about 75 per cent of the population, is inhabited principally by mestizos of Spanish and Indian blood, with some whites and Indians. Negroes and Indians are dominant in eastern Nicaragua.

More than half of Nicaragua is jungle-covered; agriculture, the leading industry, utilizes only 10 per cent of the total land. Coffee (1947: 230,000 bags) is the chief crop and grows in the western part, which also produces sugar cane, cacao, sesame, beans, rice, tobacco and corn, the chief subsistence crop. Bananas lead in the eastern part, with cotton second. About 900,000 acres are devoted to livestock grazing. Except for some sugar refining, only locally consumed products are manufactured.

Exports in 1947 totaled \$21,085,850 (1946: \$18,131,800) and imports \$20,979,627 (1946: \$14,822,775). In 1947, gold accounted for about a third of the exports, and coffee about a quarter. Other items are sesame, lumber, cattle, rice and ipecac. The United States took 77 per cent of the

exports and supplied 85 per cent of the imports.

Gold (exports 1947: 211,539 troy oz.) has surpassed coffee as the most lucrative export. Silver exports in 1947 were 214,363 troy oz. One-third wooded, Nicaragua produces mahogany, rosewood, cedar, rubber and ipecac root. Log exports in 1946 were 10,141,656 bd. ft. and lumber exports 9,469,848 bd. ft. (mostly pine).

Good highways, long lacking, are now being constructed. Railways, mostly nationalized and limited to the west, were only 238 miles in 1946. TACA (Central American Airlines) and Pan American both supply air service. Corinto and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, are the chief ports.

The budget report for 1948-49 recommended expenditures of 76,745,655 córdobas. The public debt on Dec. 31, 1947, was \$9,432,773.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Largest but most sparsely populated of the Central American nations, Nicaragua is mountainous in the west, with fertile valleys. A plateau slopes eastward toward the Caribbean. Two big lakes—Nicaragua, about 100 miles long, and Managua, about 38 miles long—are connected by the Tipitapa River. The Pacific coast is bald and rocky; the Caribbean coast, swampy and indented, is aptly called the "Mosquito Coast." The highlands have cool temperatures, while the coasts are hot and sultry. The east coast receives up to 100 inches of rain a year. The wet season is generally from May or June through November or December.

Norway (Kingdom)

(Norge)

Area: 125,193 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 3,198,000 (Norwegian, 98.7%; Swedish, .8%; others, .5%). Density per square mile: 25.5.

Sovereign: King Haakon VII.

Prime Minister: Einar Gerhardsen.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Oslo, 427,500 (capital, chief port); Bergen, 113,683 (seaport, shipbuilding); (1946) Trondheim, 57,128 (seaport, timber, fish); Stavanger, 50,320 (seaport, fisheries).

Monetary unit: Krone.

Language: Norwegian.

Religions: Evangelical Lutheran (state), 96.8%; others, 3.2%.

HISTORY. Emerging in 1945 from the harsh German occupation of World War II, Norway faced the problem of rebuilding a shattered economy and of replacing the 50 per cent losses suffered by its merchant shipping fleet, once the fourth greatest in the world. To achieve these goals, the government launched a five-year plan with the goal of full recovery planned for 1950. The country, about the size of New Mexico and the most thinly-populated nation

of continental Europe, is one of the world leaders in fishing. Despite Soviet pressure, Norway adhered to the North Atlantic Pact in April, 1949.

Norwegians, closely akin to the Swedes and Danes, are of Teutonic origin. In the 7th and 8th centuries, Vikings from Norway constantly attacked the British Isles, and in the 9th century many of them settled in what are now Ireland and Normandy. Norway became a united kingdom in 872 under King Harald Haarfager. Christianity was introduced in the 10th century by King Olaf I.

Under the rule of Haakon IV (1217-63), Norway reached a peak of power, ruling the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Iceland, Greenland and the Hebrides. In 1319 Norway and Sweden were united under King Magnus VII, and in 1397 Denmark joined this union under Erik of Pomerania.

In 1450 the triple bond gave way to a union in which Norway was closer to Denmark, but the Treaty of Kiel, in 1814 at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, ceded Norway to Sweden. Norway protested and declared itself independent. Sweden thereupon invaded Norway and forced the issue, requiring Norway to recognize the king of Sweden but leaving Norway its own government, army, navy and customs.

After this union was dissolved in 1905, Prince Karl of Denmark was elected king of Norway by the Storting (parliament) and ascended the throne as Haakon VII. During World War I, Norway was able to preserve its neutrality, though it suffered greatly from the Allied blockade and from the loss of many merchant ships. In World War II, Norway was invaded by the Germans on April 9, 1940, and resisted for two months before Nazi control was complete. On June 7, King Haakon and the government fled to London and established a government-in-exile.

Meanwhile, in Norway, a new word was born—quisling. It was derived from Major Vidkun Quisling, a Norwegian traitor who collaborated with the Germans and who was Minister President of the German-sponsored occupation government. Quisling eventually was executed by the Norwegians in October, 1945.

King Haakon and the government returned immediately after the German collapse in May, 1945, and an interim coalition cabinet took over, headed by Einar Gerhardsen. The latter's Labor party won a majority in the general elections of Oct. 8, 1945, and the all-Labor cabinet formed on Nov. 5, 1945, has since led the nation in its efforts to regain prewar normalcy.

King Haakon VII, born August 3, 1872, second son of Frederick VIII of Denmark, married Princess Maud (born 1869, died 1938), third daughter of Edward VII of

England. Their one son—Olaf, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903—married Princess Märtha of Sweden (born 1901) on March 21, 1929. Their children are Princess Ragnhild Alexandria (born 1930), Princess Astrid (born 1932) and Prince Harald (born 1937). King Haakon is the uncle of Frederick IX of Denmark.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy with succession in the direct male line. The king's executive power is exercised by a council of state, or cabinet, consisting of the prime minister and at least seven other councillors. The 150 members of the Storting are popularly elected for a term of 4 years under proportional representation. When assembled, the Storting divides itself by election into two sections, the Lagting, composed of one-fourth of the members (38) and the Odelsting, composed of the rest. The Storting has a predominant position in the government since the cabinet is responsible to it. Moreover, the king cannot dissolve it before the expiration of its term. There is universal suffrage for all citizens, male or female, over 23. Party representation in the Storting (elections of Oct. 8, 1945) is Labor, 78; Conservative, 25; Liberal, 20; Communist, 11; others, 18.

The department of defense serves as a coordinating body for the army, navy and air force. The army is a national militia with compulsory service from 18 to 55. Army strength in 1947 was about 15,000, including 4,400 stationed in the British zone of Germany. The air force had 100 planes. The Navy, on Dec. 31, 1948, had 6 destroyers, 7 destroyer escorts, 5 submarines, 3 corvettes, 2 fleet minesweepers and various minor vessels.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 14. Illiteracy is almost unknown. In 1943-44, elementary schools had an enrollment of 293,648, and secondary schools had 40,016. The University of Oslo had 6,106 students in 1947; a second university was opened at Bergen in 1948.

The endowed state religion to which the king must conform is Evangelical Lutheran. The king nominates the clergy of the established church, which takes a leading part in primary education. All other Christian religions are tolerated, but Jesuits are barred.

From 1820 to 1920, more than 800,000 Norwegians emigrated, 96 per cent of them to the United States.

The well-advanced social welfare program includes social security, introduced late in the 19th century, poor relief, care of mothers and children, schools for the blind, deaf and deformed, housing, training of social workers, and old-age pensions. Labor is protected by a number of

acts which provide for vacations, arbitration of disputes, and unemployment, accident and sickness insurance. The co-operative movement is well-organized.

Land suitable for cultivation, estimated at less than 5 per cent of the total area, consists of strips in the deep narrow valleys and around firds and lakes. Food-stuff production is insufficient to meet domestic needs. Leading crops, with 1947 production in metric tons, are wheat, 46,200; barley, 80,900; oats, 131,500; potatoes, 918,500; and hay and fodder. The country is more adapted to stock raising than to crop growing; in 1947 there were 1,255,024 cattle, 1,698,026 sheep and 154,956 goats.

Raw materials produced in Norway form the basis of most of the manufactures. In 1945 there were 5,106 industrial establishments with 129,586 workers and gross production valued at 2,306,799,000 kr. Leading industries are food, machinery, metals, wood, paper and electro-chemicals. On Mar. 31, 1949, 65 vessels of 93,210 tons were under construction in Norwegian yards. Industrial production in Feb., 1949, was 145 per cent of the 1937 level.

Statistics of foreign trade are as follows, in millions of kroner:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	787	1,820	2,063
Imports, c.i.f.	1,193	3,820	3,708

In 1948 the leading suppliers were Britain, 18.4 per cent; the U. S., 13.4 per cent; Sweden, 13.2 per cent; and Denmark, 4.9%. Leading customers were Britain, 15.7 per cent; Sweden, 8.7 per cent; the U. S., 7.6 per cent; and France, 6.5 per cent. Chief exports were pulp, paper and cardboard (29%), fish (22%), fish oils and nonferrous metals. The normally adverse trade balance is offset to some extent by invisible exports, particularly the earnings of the large merchant marine.

Norway is one of the greatest seafaring nations, and her merchant fleet of 1,863 vessels of 4,261,174 gross tons (June 30, 1948) is third largest in the world. War-time losses amounting to 2,393,000 tons were the third highest among the United Nations. The long coast line and the difficulties of inland transportation make coastal shipping especially important. In 1945 there were 2,655 miles of railway, mostly nationalized, and, in 1946, 27,300 miles of highway.

The 1949-50 budget estimated revenue at 2,541,000,000 kr. and expenditure at 2,531,000,000 kr. The national debt on June 30, 1946, was 6,958,188,000 kr.

Mineral resources are extensive, but coal deposits are entirely lacking except in Spitsbergen. The most important minerals (1948 production, in metric tons) were: iron ore (197,975), aluminum (30,157),

pyrite ore (735,422), copper ore (20,914), zinc (42,000), molybdenum ore, tungsten, tin and silver. Cheap electrical power, produced mainly by hydroelectrical plants (average monthly production 1948: 1,037,000,000 kwh.), makes possible the extraction of nitrogen from the air and manufacture of potassium nitrate, an important fertilizer.

The forests, largely in the south and southeast, are one of the chief natural resources. About 25 per cent of the total area is covered with forests, of which 70 per cent is pine. Timber production in the 1948-49 season was 7,452,000 cu.m. and pulpwood used in the production of chemical and mechanical pulp in 1947 was 2,644,122 cu.m. Paper production in 1947 was 455,680 metric tons.

Fishing is one of the principal industries, engaging as many as 100,000 persons annually. A large number of the best European food fisheries are situated along the coast. The 1948 catch totaled 1,333,000 metric tons valued at 325,000,000 kr. Norwegians are the world's leading whalers and were the first to develop pelagic (open sea) whaling. Whale-oil production in the 1947-48 season was 1,062,000 barrels.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Nearly 70 per cent of Norway is uninhabitable and covered by mountains, glaciers, moors and rivers. Its extreme length from the Skagerrak to North Cape—Europe's most northerly point, far above the Arctic Circle—is about 1,100 miles. Breadth averages 60 miles, with a maximum of 260. The hundreds of deep firds that cut into Norway's coast line give it an over-all ocean front of more than 12,000 miles. Along the Swedish border are the rugged Kjölen (Keel) Mountains, and northeast of Bergen are the highest of Norwegian mountains, with Galdhøpiggen rising to 8,097 feet. Islands off the coast, numbering almost 150,000, form a breakwater and make a safe coastal shipping channel. The Lofoten and Vesterålen Islands, off the northwest coast, have an area of about 1,560 square miles and are a cod fishing center.

Norway has many rivers and lakes. Most of the rivers are short and swift, with numerous falls, and are invaluable as sources of hydroelectric power. By increasing the development of such power, Norway hopes to free itself from the necessity of importing coal, of which it has almost none.

The Gulf Stream affects the climate mildly. Summer temperatures range from about 50° in the extreme north to 60.6° at Oslo in July. February temperatures in Oslo average 24°, against 11°-12° in the north. Norway is one of the lands of the midnight sun; in the extreme north for many weeks in the summer the sun never sets, and for an equal time in the winter

the sun does not rise. Rainfall is heavy on the coast but decreases sharply inland.

OUTLYING TERRITORIES

SPITSBERGEN (SVALBARD).

This arctic archipelago, with an area of approximately 25,000 square miles, lies about 400 miles north of Norway and consists of West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. mi.), North-East Land (about 6,000 sq. mi.), Edge Island 2,500 sq. mi.), Barents Island (580 sq. mi.), and several small islands including Bear Island. The group was probably discovered by Norwegians in A.D. 1194 and rediscovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596. The question of sovereignty was long unsolved. By a treaty signed with the disputing nations on Feb. 9, 1920, however, Norwegian sovereignty was recognized, and Norway declared the area a part of the kingdom Aug. 14, 1925. Spitsbergen was occupied by Allied forces in the summer of 1941. Soviet proposals for establishment of joint military bases were rejected by Norway in Feb., 1947.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Spitsbergen was a whaling center, but now the only important product is coal (1947: 345,000 metric tons). Population (1940-41); largely miners, none indigenous: 2,225.

JAN MAYEN ISLAND.

This arctic island (144 sq. mi.), lying between Greenland and the north of Norway, was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1607. It was annexed to Norway May 8, 1929. A Norwegian weather station was established in 1921, and during World War II a U. S. Navy weather station was maintained on the island. It is otherwise uninhabited.

OTHER TERRITORIES. Norway also exercises sovereignty over Bouvet Island (22 sq. mi.) in the South Atlantic, Peter I Island (94 sq. mi.) in the Antarctic Ocean, and that part of the Antarctic continent lying between 20 degrees and 45 degrees east. All are uninhabited.

Outer Mongolia. See Mongolian People's Republic

Palestine

Area: 10,159 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 1,912,110.

Density per square mile: 188.2.

Principal cities (est. 1946): Jerusalem, 164,440 (religious center); Tel Aviv, 183,200 (Jewish communal center); Haifa, 145,430 (chief port); Jaffa, 101,580 (seaport).

Languages: English, Hebrew, Arabic.

Religions (est. 1946): Mohammedan, 59.7%; Jewish, 31.7%; Christian, 7.5%; others, 1.1%.

HISTORY. Palestine was torn in 1948 by a bitter Arab-Jewish civil war which con-

fronted the U. N. Security Council with its most severe test and finally forced the Council in July 1948 to declare the situation a "threat to world peace" in order to bring about an end to hostilities. Meanwhile, the termination of the British mandate brought upon the scene a new nation—Israel—the first Jewish national state since Roman times.

The history of troubled Palestine, cradle of two of the great religions of the world, is mostly a chronicle of invasion, conquest and confusing divisions. To the ancient Hebrews it was known as the "Land of Canaan"; the name Palestine is derived from that part of the country inhabited by the Philistines of Biblical times. About 1000 B.C. the Hebrews succeeded in establishing a single monarchy, which later split up into two kingdoms—Judah and Israel. The country was subsequently invaded and overcome by many peoples, including the Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans and Byzantines. In A.D. 634-36, Palestine was wrested from the Byzantine Empire by the Arabs. Frankish Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099 and set up a feudal kingdom which endured until the defeat of the Franks by Saladin (1187) and the restoration of Moslem rule. In 1516 suzerainty over the area was transferred from the Mamelukes of Egypt to the Turks. It remained part of the Ottoman Empire until World War I, when British forces under General Allenby defeated the Turks and captured Jerusalem (Dec. 9, 1917). The League of Nations mandate awarded to Britain was put in force Sept. 29, 1923.

Meanwhile, a movement had been founded in 1897 by Theodor Herzl to create a Jewish homeland in Palestine, and a considerable number of Jewish immigrants had entered the country prior to World War I. On Nov. 2, 1917, official British recognition was given both to the growing Arab nationalist movement and to the Zionist aspirations by the issuance of the so-called Balfour Declaration.

The declaration was attacked by the Arabs. Throughout the period between the two World Wars, outbreaks of violence and open revolt occurred. Jewish immigration continued, especially after the rise of Hitler. A British royal commission report approved by the British Government July 7, 1937, recommended the partition of Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state separated by a mandated area in the vicinity of Jerusalem and at Nazareth. The Arabs opposed the proposal, advocating instead the establishment of an independent Palestine with full minority rights for the Jews. In May, 1939, the British Government issued a White Paper declaring the establishment of a Jewish state contrary to British obligations to the Arabs and

promising, after a transitory period of ten years, the establishment of an independent Palestine in which Arabs and Jews would share authority in government. During the next five years, 75,000 Jews were to be allowed to enter Palestine. These proposals did not satisfy either party, and the League Mandates Commission questioned their validity, but the outbreak of World War II overshadowed all other issues.

Arab-Jewish co-operation in the war effort introduced a period of order, but the end of European hostilities in 1945 brought a renewal of friction and the formation of the Arab League in that year served to demarcate lines of opposition. By 1946, there were many acts of terrorism by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, an illegal army, and the Stern Gang, both of which were repudiated by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. In July, 1946, a proposal was made in London for a federalized Palestine consisting of Arab, Jewish and British districts and subject to a British-controlled central government. This "Morrison Plan" had British support, but was unacceptable to President Truman and was attacked by Arabs and Jews alike.

Attempts to bring Jewish immigrants into Palestine illegally were intensified thereafter, and terrorism grew apace. Meanwhile, on Feb. 14, 1947, the Attlee government referred the whole problem to the United Nations for advice. The majority report of a special U. N. investigating committee recommended to the General Assembly in Sept., 1947, that Palestine be partitioned into Arab and Jewish states which would be independent politically but united economically. Jerusalem would be under international trusteeship. The minority recommended a federal unitary state similar to that proposed by Britain in Feb., 1947 and rejected by both sides.

Acceptance of the majority report by the U. N. General Assembly on Nov. 29, 1947 touched off new outbreaks of violence which British troops had difficulty in controlling. The decision was generally accepted by the Jews, but members of the Arab League announced their determination to resist partition by force, if necessary.

The Security Council voted on April 2, 1948, to call a special session of the General Assembly to reconsider the partition plan and possibly to put Palestine under temporary U. N. trusteeship. Instead, the Assembly, without disturbing the partition plan, voted on May 14 to send a U. N. mediator to Palestine to attempt to secure peace. Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden was unanimously chosen mediator on May 20.

Termination of the British mandate on May 14 and withdrawal of British forces

brought new violence. An independent state of Israel was immediately proclaimed by the Jewish National Council, and Arab forces converged on Palestine from the south, north and east, spearheaded by the crack British-trained Arab Legion of King Abdullah of Jordan. Within a few hours Arab-Jewish hostilities were in full swing. On June 1, however, both sides accepted a Security Council request for a four-week truce which went into effect on June 11. Count Bernadotte's efforts to effect a compromise were unsuccessful, and on July 9 hostilities were resumed. On July 15 the Council voted to invoke for the first time Article 39 of the U. N. Charter; it declared the situation a menace to world peace and effected an indefinite truce by threatening to employ sanctions or military force to end the conflict. By July 21 all fighting had again ceased and Count Bernadotte resumed his efforts to bring about a lasting compromise. He was assassinated on Sept. 17 within the Israeli-held area of Jerusalem by Jewish dissidents, and his duties were taken over by Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Fighting broke out again in October, 1948, on the southern front, in the course of which Israeli forces made important gains against Egyptian positions in the Negeb and even penetrated a short distance into Egypt before the final cease-fire took effect on Jan. 7, 1949.

On Feb. 24, 1949, Israel and Egypt concluded an armistice agreement, the general effect of which was to freeze Israeli and Egyptian positions, with some exceptions, without prejudice to a final political settlement. Israel and Jordan concluded a similar pact on April 3 in respect to central and eastern Palestine and Jerusalem.

In mid-1949 the U. N. Conciliation Commission, set up by the General Assembly in Dec., 1948, was continuing its efforts to effect a permanent settlement of the Palestine question. The commission was composed of U. S., French and Turkish members.

GOVERNMENT. After the termination of the British mandate, the provisional government of Israel became the de facto authority in areas of Palestine occupied by Israeli forces—somewhat over half the total area. In Feb., 1949, the provisional regime gave way to a regularly constituted government set up under the constitution adopted by a popularly elected Constituent Assembly.

Authority over the remainder of Palestine was exercised in mid-1949 by Arab occupation forces, notably Egypt in limited areas in the Negeb and Jordan in central and eastern Palestine and Old Jerusalem.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. From 1922 until 1944 the estimated in-

crease in the population was 987,576; the estimated increase among Jews was 444,912, among Moslems 472,100 and among Christians 64,083. Four-fifths of the increase in the Jewish population was attributable to immigration, while the increase in the Moslem population was attributable to the high birth rate. A large proportion of the Palestine Christians are Arabs. One of the first acts of the new Israeli Government was to lift all restrictions on Jewish immigration.

Palestine is the Holy Land for Jew and Christian alike and, to some extent, for the Moslems, whose Mosque of Omar stands in Jerusalem. In addition to Jerusalem, historic towns include: Bethlehem, the birthplace of Jesus; Nazareth, in Galilee, His boyhood home; Jericho, famous in both the Old and New Testaments; Hebron, one of the oldest inhabited cities in the world; the ancient town of Beersheba; Acre, near Mt. Carmel; and Askalon, on the coast.

Agriculture remains Palestine's chief industry. The maritime plain, the Plain of Esdraelon, and the northern Jordan Valley are the principal agricultural areas. In 1946 about 450,000 acres were in Jewish possession, of which 52.8 per cent had been purchased by the Jewish National Fund for perpetual lease to Jewish settlers. Most of the Jewish rural settlements are located in the maritime plain, the Plain of Esdraelon and upper and lower Galilee. Citrus cultivation, confined largely to the maritime plain, normally furnishes the major export crop. However the industry was disorganized by World War II, with exports dropping from about 15,000,000 cases before 1939 to about 2,425,000 in 1943-44, but recovering to 7,500,000 cases in 1946-47. Other important crops include olives, rice, fresh fruits and vegetables, figs, tobacco, wheat, barley, maize, sesame and potatoes. The dairy industry has made rapid progress, especially on Jewish farms.

Palestinian industry has also developed substantially during the past 15 to 20 years. In addition to the manufacture of consumer's goods for home consumption, articles prepared for export include Dead Sea chemicals, glass, shoes and soap. During World War II, Palestine became one of the world's leading diamond cutting centers. Exports in 1945 reached 141,384 carats valued at \$6,049,557. Refineries and storage tanks of the Iraq Petroleum Co., are located at Haifa, a terminus of the pipeline from the Iraq oilfields.

Exports in 1946 were \$24,500,000 and imports \$70,400,000 and in the first 11 months of 1947 were \$25,600,000 and \$84,200,000, respectively.

Principal articles of export were citrus fruit and juices, edible oils, asphalt, fuel oils, polished diamonds and glass. Leading

import items aside from petroleum included grain, livestock, milk powder and fish.

COMMUNICATIONS. Palestinian railways in 1947 included 352 miles of broad gauge and 91 miles of narrow gauge (Hejaz railway). All-weather roads (1947) totaled 1,716 miles, and seasonal road, 1,255 miles. The chief airport is at Lydda.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Palestine is a plateau traversed from north to south by mountains and broken by great depressions, also running from north to south. The Maritime plain is remarkably fertile. The Jordan, the only important river, rises in Syria and flows south along the Jordan border through Hule marshes and lake, and the Sea of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) into the Dead Sea, 1,290 feet below sea level.

Mineral resources are limited. The chief minerals of commercial importance are potash (1946: 90,571 metric tons), gypsum, sulfur, limestone and rock salt. The Dead Sea contains many valuable dissolved salts, and petroleum and bitumen exudations are found around its southern end.

There are few forested areas, and wood is a major import in normal years.

Summers are hot and dry in Palestine, with occasional maximum temperatures of 100°, although 80°-90° is the more normal maximum. In the Jordan valley, noted for its climatic extremes, the thermometer occasionally reaches 130°; it may range from freezing point to 80° within 24 hours. The mean annual temperature at Jerusalem is 62.8°, with February the coolest month (47.2° mean) and August the hottest (76.3° mean). Rainfall throughout Palestine occurs chiefly in autumn and spring; the mean annual average is 28 inches along the coast and 26 inches in Jerusalem.

(See also ISRAEL)

Panama (Republic) (República de Panamá)

Area: 28,575 square miles.

Population (est. July 1, 1948): 743,400 (1940: mestizo, 65.34%; Negro, 13.31%; white, 11.07%; Indian, 9.53%; others, .75%).

Density per square mile: 26.0.

President: Daniel F. Chánis, Jr.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Panamá City, 143,200 (capital and chief port); Colón, 53,500 (chief Caribbean port); Ciudad David, 13,200 (bananas).

Monetary unit: Balboa.

Language: Spanish (official).

Religion: Roman Catholic, 93%; Protestant, 6%; others, 1%.

HISTORY. Visited by Columbus in 1502 on his fourth voyage and explored by Bal-

boa in 1513, Panamá was the principal transshipment point for Spanish treasure and supplies to and from South and Central America in colonial days. In 1821, when Central America revolted against Spain, Panamá joined Colombia, which already had declared its independence. For the next 82 years, Panamá attempted unsuccessfully to break away from Colombia. After U. S. proposals for canal rights over the narrow isthmus had been rejected by the Colombian Senate, Panamá proclaimed its independence with U. S. backing in 1903. U. S. Marines restrained Colombian intervention on the ground that the U. S.-Colombian treaty of 1846 gave the United States the right to keep the isthmus open.

For canal rights in perpetuity, the United States paid Panamá \$10,000,000, and agreed to pay \$250,000 (\$430,000 after devaluation of the U. S. dollar in 1933) each year. In exchange, the United States got the Canal Zone, a ten-mile-wide strip across the isthmus, and a considerable degree of influence in Panamanian affairs. Since 1903, Panamá's government generally has been stable, with orderly presidential succession. Arnulfo Arias, a pro-Axis president, was ousted and exiled in 1941, and succeeded by Dr. Adolfo de la Guardia.

During World War II the U. S. was granted the right to establish a number of bases in Panamá. All were evacuated in 1948 after the Assembly rejected a 10-year lease agreement on Dec. 22, 1947.

Enrique A. Jiménez was elected provisional president in 1945 by the National Assembly, which later extended his term to Oct. 1, 1948. The presidential election of May, 1948, was extremely close and the subject of heated controversy. The government candidate, Domingo Díaz Arosemena, was declared the victor by the national election jury on Aug. 7, and he took office on Oct. 1. He died Aug. 23, 1949 and was succeeded by Daniel F. Chánis, Jr., the first Vice President.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1946 constitution, the Assembly and the president are elected for six-year terms, with the president ineligible to succeed himself. Panamá has no army or navy, but has a national police corps numbering 2,000.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Although education is free and compulsory between 7 and 15, illiteracy is very high in Panamá. In 1948 there were about 800 primary schools with enrollment of 93,000; public secondary schools had 9,500 students, and the national university in Panamá City enrolled 1,200 students.

About five-eighths of the nation is unoccupied. A fourth of the population is in Colón and in Panamá City, the oldest white settlement on the Pacific coast of the Americas. In the cities, the lower classes are Negro and Negroid, descendants

of British West Indian laborers on the canal. Once literally a pest hole from coast to coast, Panamá has been made into one of the healthiest of the tropical nations through U. S. sanitation methods introduced by Canal Zone officials.

Bananas are the main agricultural crop; others are cacao, tobacco, abacá, rubber, rice, coffee and sugar cane, all of which are exported, as are cattle, hides and gold. Imports in 1948 were \$63,073,303 (1947: \$75,-568,225); and exports, \$10,577,262 (1947: \$3,349,408). Textiles and food make up about 50 per cent of imports, and machinery about 20 per cent. In recent years the U. S. has accounted for over 75 per cent of the imports and exports.

The Panama Canal is the country's biggest economic asset. About 37 per cent of the 1945 national income was derived from the wages of Panamanians working in the Canal Zone, or from cash spent by U. S. personnel in the Zone. The national budget for 1949 included expenses of \$33,208,233 and revenue of \$33,195,043. The public debt on Dec. 31, 1948, was \$25,968,939.

The main railway is the U. S. Government-owned Panamá Railroad, 47.64 miles long, bridging the isthmus from Panamá City to Colón. All rail mileage in 1945 totaled 457; highway mileage in that year was about 1,100. In recent years many foreign ships have been registered in Panamá to escape high labor costs and governmental regulations in other nations; in 1948, the merchant marine consisted of 515 vessels (100 tons and over) of 2,716,468 gross tons—fourth largest in the world.

Minerals include gold, oil, copper and platinum near the Colombian border, but transit shortcomings have hampered development. Forest resources include mahogany, copaliba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. Pearl fishing is a minor industry.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Panamá, roughly the size of South Carolina, runs east to west for 420 miles from Costa Rica to Colombia, and has a maximum width of 118 miles, with 477 miles of Caribbean coast and 767 on the Pacific. At the narrowest and lowest point, the canal bisects the country. Outlying islands number about 630 in the Caribbean and 116 in the Pacific. Panamá steps up from coastal lowlands, with extremely heavy rainfall, to upland valleys and plateaus covered by dense forest and a few mountain peaks, some volcanic, near the Costa Rican border. Its many rivers are not navigable.

Paraguay (Republic) (República del Paraguay)

Area: 154,165 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 1,252,038 (Paraguayan, 97%; Indian, 3%).

Density per square mile: 8.1.

President: Federico Chaves.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Asunción, 130,067 (capital); Villarrica, 31,081 (sugar, tobacco); Concepción, 16,487 (port, Paraguay River); Encarnación, 16,078 (rail terminus).

Monetary unit: Guaraní.

Languages: Spanish (official), Guaraní.

Religion: Roman Catholic (official).

HISTORY. Paraguay, a landlocked South American country with a good river outlet to the South Atlantic, is about the size of Montana and, more often than not, is under the rule of a dictator-president.

In 1526 and again in 1529, Sebastian Cabot explored the area when he sailed up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. Domingo Martínez de Irala, a Spaniard, founded Asunción in 1537 and became the dominant figure in Paraguay for the next two decades. From 1608 until their expulsion from the Spanish dominions in 1767, the Jesuits maintained an extensive establishment in the south and east of Paraguay. In 1811 Paraguay revolted against Spanish rule and became a nominal republic under two consuls, one of whom, Dr. José Rodríguez Francia, ruled as absolute dictator until his death in 1840. His dictator successor, Carlos Antonio López, was succeeded in 1862 by his son, Francisco Solano López, under whose leadership Paraguay lost a good part of its population in a disastrous five-year war with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. In the succeeding decades, economic progress was handicapped by revolution, intrigue and corrupt government. Paraguay remained neutral in World War I. Economic and financial exhaustion resulted from the war with Bolivia (1932-35), after which Paraguay was awarded three-fourths of the disputed Gran Chaco region (1938).

General José Félix Estigarribia, elected president constitutionally in 1939, was killed a year later in a plane crash. General Higinio Morínigo took over and held office, despite several abortive revolts and a 6-month civil war in 1947, until June, 1948, when he was ousted. Juan Natalicio González, elected president in the Feb., 1948, elections, took office Aug. 15, but successive revolts on Jan. 30 and Feb. 26, 1949, ousted him and his successor. The leader of the latter revolt, Felipe Molas López, was elected president on Apr. 17, but gave way to Federico Chaves in another internal upheaval on Sept. 11.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Since adoption of the 1940 constitution, Paraguay has been a semi-authoritarian republic which elects a president every five years by popular vote, and a one-house Congress on a population basis. There is also a Council of State, somewhat equivalent to an upper house, its members named by the government. The presidentially-

appointed cabinet administers the government and is required merely to inform the Congress and Council of its policy.

The army numbers more than 8,000. Military service is compulsory for two years. For patrolling the Paraguay River, the country's life line, there is a navy of about 1,400 men with four gunboats. The budget share allotted to defense averages 50 per cent.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The illiteracy rate is unofficially estimated at 60 per cent, one of the highest in South America. Education is free and supposedly compulsory. In 1947 there were 185,000 pupils attending 1,312 elementary schools. The University of Paraguay at Asunción had 1,300 students in 1946, and there were several normal and agricultural schools.

The Paraguayans are a homogeneous blend of Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, with considerable Guaraní Indian blood. There are almost no Negroes; the 35,000 to 50,000 uncivilized Indians live mainly in the Chaco. The country is 90 per cent bilingual, with Guaraní dominating over Spanish (the official language) in rural areas.

A well-favored land, Paraguay is predominantly a cattle country, keeping about 3,000,000 head. The soil is fertile and the climate suitable for subtropical crops. The chief cash crop is cotton (acreage: 150,000; 1947 ginned output: 12,350 metric tons); the staple food crop is manioc. Other crops are rice, maize, yerba maté, tobacco, sugar, peanuts and fruits. Oil of petit-grain, an important perfume ingredient, is extracted from the leaves of the bitter orange. Aside from the production of canned meat (about 15,000 tons yearly) and quebracho extract, the manufactures of the country are only slightly developed, but show steady growth.

Exports in 1948 were valued at \$28,290,000; and imports, at \$23,940,000. Argentina, the U. S. and Britain were the leading customers and also the principal suppliers. Chief exports are hides, timber, cotton and quebracho extract.

River traffic, the principal means of communication, is largely monopolized by a British-controlled Argentine company. There is also a Paraguayan-owned river fleet. The Paraguay River is navigable for vessels of 12 ft. draft to Asunción, principal shipping point, and Concepción; and for smaller vessels for its entire length. The Alto Paraná is navigable for larger vessels for almost its whole length. Railway mileage in 1946 was 1,044. In 1948 there were 475 miles of modern highways.

Domestic air service is furnished by the nationalized Línea Aérea de Transporte Nacional (LATN). Several foreign lines supply international service.

The 1949 budget called for expenditures

of 70,800,000 guaraní and revenue of 54,800,000 guaraní. The national debt in 1947 was 100,884,975 guaraní.

Paraguay's mineral deposits are small, except for manganese in the near-inaccessible northeast. In the western Chaco, a U. S. oil company has been exploring for oil. Forest resources are considerable, especially in the Chaco. Quebracho—the "Axe-breaker," a wood so heavy that it will not float—is the principal commercial tree. The wood has many uses, from paving blocks to ox-cart wheels. Quebracho tannic extract (1947 exports: 23,122 metric tons) is the chief product. Its export is limited by agreement with Argentina, also a heavy producer.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Eastern Paraguay, between the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, is upland country with the thickest population settled on the grassy slope that inclines toward the Paraguay River. The greater part of the Chaco region, to the west, is covered with marshes, lagoons, dense tropical forest and jungle. In the east, the temperature averages about 81° in summer (December–February) and 64° in winter (May–August). From Asunción, with an annual average greater than 60 inches, the rainfall decreases in the west.

Peru (Republic) (República del Peru)

Area: 482,133 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 7,853,953 (white and mestizo, 53%; Indian, 46%; Asiatic, Negro and others, 1%).

Density per square mile: 16.3.

President: Manuel A. Odría (provisional).

Principal cities (est. 1945): Lima, 657,824 (capital); Callao, 93,313 (port of Lima); Arequipa, 87,260 (commercial center); Cusco, 49,760 (ancient Incan capital); Trujillo, 42,875 (mining).

Monetary unit: Sol.

Languages: Spanish, Quéchua, Aymará (Indian).

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Peru, once part of the great Incan empire and later the major viceroyalty of Spanish South America, is more than three times the size of California. It was conquered in 1531–33 by Francisco Pizarro. On July 28, 1821, Peru proclaimed its independence, but the Spanish were not finally defeated until the Battle of Ayacucho on Dec. 9, 1824. For a hundred years thereafter the Peruvian course was rough. Revolutions were frequent, and a new war was fought with Spain in 1864–66. The dispute with Chile over Tacna and Arica was not finally settled until 1929, and war with Colombia over the Leticia Corridor was narrowly averted in 1931. Major economic development, mostly by foreign capital,

began late in the last century. In World Wars I and II, Peru enjoyed cotton and copper booms. General Oscar Benavides became president in 1933 and vigorously set about suppressing popular rights and representative government. He was succeeded in 1939 by President Manuel Prado y Ugarteche.

Peru emerged from 20 years of dictatorship on July 28, 1945, with the inauguration of President José Luis Bustamante y Rivero after the first free election in many years. However, the change to a regime in which political prisoners were freed and the press was free to criticize was soon tempered by factional troubles within the government. As a result, in a cabinet reorganization of Jan. 12, 1947, three members of the leftist APRA party, which had contributed largely to Bustamante's election, were eliminated. The rightist-APRA cleavage came to a head on Oct. 28, 1948, when an army-led rightist revolt headed by Gen. Manuel A. Odría ousted Bustamante. Odría became provisional president on Oct. 31.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the 1933 constitution, Peru elects by popular vote every six years a president, two vice-presidents and a bicameral Congress—a Senate of 50 members and a Chamber of 153 members. The president is ineligible to succeed himself. The cabinet, headed by the prime minister, is presidentially appointed, while Supreme Court judges are elected by the Congress from a presidential list. The central government names the executives of the 24 departments.

Military service is compulsory at the age of eighteen. The army had about 32,000 men in 1948. The air force, with 1,935 men and 90 planes in 1940, received 50 U. S. lend-lease craft in 1942. The 1949 navy had two old cruisers, two destroyers, four submarines, six river gunboats and smaller units. There are about 10,000 police and civil guards.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Peru, once the cultural center of Spanish South America, has an illiteracy rate of over 50 per cent. Education between 7 and 14 is free, compulsory and state-controlled. Primary schools numbered 8,900 in 1947 and enrolled 810,000; State secondary schools had 12,474 students in 1944. Secondary education is also offered in about 100 schools of religious orders. Five universities had 8,282 students in 1943, including the University of San Marcos, founded in 1551 (oldest in America) with 6,241. In 1946 the government announced an ambitious 5-year plan for building schools.

Most Peruvians are of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. The Indians come from three main stocks—Quéchua, Aymará (Colla) and Chunchu. The relatively large Asiatic

population numbered 41,945 in 1940; in 1939 there were 22,738 alien Japanese.

Compulsory social security, established in 1936, covers illness, maternity, disability, old age and death; benefits are steadily being extended.

Land under cultivation is estimated at about 3,617,000 acres, or 12 per cent of the total area, with more than 80 per cent of the population being dependent upon agriculture. About one-eighth of the cultivated area in the irrigated coastal valleys of the central region is devoted to cotton, the most important crop (1947 production: 71,000 short tons). Sugar (1947: 473,500 short tons), rice, tobacco and coffee are exported, while wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, barley and quinoa (a grain similar to millet) are subsistence crops. Stock-raising, pursued in the Pacific highlands and the elevated parts of the Amazon slope, supplies most of the country's meat needs, as well as wool, hides and skins for export. Llamas, used as beasts of burden, and vicuñas and alpacas, noted for their wool, are native to Peru. Livestock in 1945 was estimated at 14,007,213 sheep, 2,248,517 cattle and 952,198 goats.

Industrialization has been slow. Aside from the copper smelters and oil refineries, the greatest progress has been made in the textile industry, which obtains its raw materials from domestic cotton and wool and from imported silk.

Foreign trade statistics, in millions of soles, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	322	1,003	1,056
Imports	260	1,092	1,091

In 1948, 54 per cent of the imports came from the U. S., 18 per cent from Argentina and 7 per cent from Great Britain. The U. S. took 25 per cent of the exports, Chile 9 per cent and Britain 16 per cent. Chief exports were cotton (26%), sugar (22%) and petroleum and products (18%). Principal imports are machinery and motor vehicles, foodstuffs (especially wheat), iron and steel manufactures, electrical goods and chemicals.

Highway mileage in 1946 totaled 18,500, of which more than a third is hard-surfaced; the Pan-American highway had a total Peruvian length of 1,818 miles. Railway mileage was 2,800, much of it over difficult territory. Several airlines supply domestic and international service. There are more than 5,400 miles of navigable tributaries of the Amazon in eastern Peru; the chief Amazon port is Iquitos, 2,653 miles from the Atlantic.

The 1948 budget authorized expenditures of 927,000,000 soles. The public debt on June 30, 1946, was 2,083,000,000 soles.

Foreign capital has played a large part in Peruvian economic development.

Peru has vast mineral resources. It ranks fourth in world silver production and mines about 25 per cent of the world's vanadium. But mining is second to agriculture, and nearly all of it is in the hands of foreign capital. Petroleum and copper are the most important, with the latter controlled by the American-owned Cerro de Pasco Corporation, which also accounts for much of the gold and silver output. In 1947, gold production was 200,000 oz.; silver, 11,390,000 oz.; copper, 26,600 metric tons; vanadium (1946), 645 tons. Petroleum production in 1947 was 12,763,807 barrels; discovery of rich new deposits has been reported. Total mineral production in 1946 was valued at 407,373,394 soles.

Forest products include rubber (1945: 2,200 short tons), balatá, raw quinine (1945 exports, all U. S.-bought: 849,160 kg.), vegetable ivory, mahogany, cedar, dye woods and coco, the source of cocaine. An important industry on the outlying islands is the gathering of guano (bird excrement), a valuable fertilizer used almost entirely domestically.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The Andes Mountains divide Peru into three sharply differentiated zones. To the west is the coastland, much of it arid, extending for 50 to 100 miles inland, and 1,400 miles long. The mountain area, with peaks over 20,000 feet high, lofty plateaus and deep valleys, lies centrally. Beyond the mountains to the east is the heavily forested slope leading to the Amazonian plains.

The climate ranges from tropical in the eastern lowlands to arctic among the snow-capped peaks. The coastal area has an average annual rainfall of less than 2 inches and temperatures ranging between 55° and 98°. Temperatures range from 75° to 95° in the humid Montaña, and rainfall between 75 and 125 inches annually.

The Philippines (Republic)

Area: 114,400 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 19,964,000 (Filipino except [1940] 117,461 Chinese, 29,262 Japanese, 8,739 Americans and 11,515 others).

Density per square mile: 174.5.

President: Elpidio Quirino.

Principal cities (est. 1947): Manila, 832,300 (capital, chief port); Zamboanga, 179,020 (seaport); Cebu, 164,890 (seaport); Davao, 132,900 (seaport); Iloilo, 108,570 (seaport); Ormoc, 93,980 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Languages: English, Tagalog, Bisayan, Spanish, Ilocano, Bicol.

Religions (census 1939): Roman Catholic, 78.7%; Aglipayan (Independent Philippine Catholic), 9.8%; Mohammedan, 4.2%; Protestant, 2.3%; others, 5%.

HISTORY. Fernando Magellan, the Portu-

guese navigator in the service of Spain, discovered the Philippines on March 16, 1521, and 21 years later a Spanish exploration party named the group of islands in honor of Prince Philip, later Philip II of Spain. Spain retained possession of the islands for the next 350 years, although the Moros in the southern islands continued to harass the Spanish troops until 1850.

The Philippines were ceded to the United States in 1899 by the Treaty of Paris after the Spanish-American War. Meanwhile the Filipinos, led by Emilio Aguinaldo, had declared their independence. They continued guerrilla warfare against U. S. troops until the capture of Aguinaldo in March, 1901. By July, 1902, peace was established in all parts of the islands except those inhabited by Moros.

The first U. S. civilian governor-general was William Howard Taft (1901-04). The Jones Law (1916) provided for the establishment of a Philippine legislature composed of an elective Senate and House of Representatives. The Tydings-McDuffie Act (1934) provided for complete Philippine independence in 1946. Under a constitution approved by the people of the Philippines May 14, 1935, the Commonwealth of the Philippines was inaugurated on Nov. 15 under the presidency of Manuel Quezon y Molina, who was re-elected in 1941.

The Philippines were invaded by Japanese troops on Dec. 8, 1941 (Philippine time), and after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, President Quezon and his government fled to Washington. The Japanese-sponsored "Philippine Republic" received little support from most Filipinos. U. S. forces led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur re-invaded the islands in Oct., 1944, and after the liberation of Manila (Feb., 1945), Sergio Osmeña, who had succeeded to the presidency on the death of Quezon (Aug. 1, 1944), re-established his government in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. Manuel A. Roxas y Acuña, who defeated Osmeña in the elections of April, 1946, became first head of the new independent republic, which came into existence on July 4, 1946, as scheduled in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. He died April 15, 1948, and was succeeded by the Vice President, Elpidio Quirino, who pledged continuation of Roxas' domestic program and pro-U. S. foreign policy.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the constitution of 1935 (as amended in 1940), the Philippines have a republican form of government based on that of the United States. Executive power is exercised by the president, popularly elected for a 4-year term and assisted by a cabinet appointed by him. The popularly elected Congress has two houses—the Senate with 24 members and the House of Representatives with 98 members.

The Philippine army is being reorganized and re-equipped with U. S. assistance. An agreement signed March 14, 1947, provided for the establishment, for a 99-year period, of 23 U. S. military, naval and air bases in the islands.

EDUCATION. In the calendar year 1947, an estimated 3,085,302 pupils were enrolled in public schools, 267,473 in private. Of the 8,466,493 persons reported as engaged in gainful occupations in 1939, 3,912,580 were listed as literate and 4,546,496 as illiterate; 7,417 were unreported. Tagalog is the national language but English and Spanish are used throughout the country.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY. Agriculture is the chief industry. The last census (1939) showed 1,634,726 farms with a total area of 16,531,716 acres (about 22 per cent of total area), of which 9,769,669 acres were under cultivation. The average size of the farms was 10.11 acres, but there were many large plantations. Rice (palay) is the staple native food cereal, but production (2,335,000 metric tons in 1948) is insufficient to meet home consumption. The Philippines normally produce about half the world copra supply and a large proportion of the abacá (Manila hemp) supply; they are also a leading source of sugar (1947-48: 429,929 short tons) and sugar products, normally the chief export. Other crops include sisal, kapok, cotton, corn, tobacco, coffee, rubber, cacao, citrus fruits and bananas. In the crop year 1946-47, 930,140 tons of copra, 17,660 tons of tobacco and 82,000 tons of abacá were produced. Livestock in 1947 included 1,590,260 carabaos, the farmers' all-purpose animal (reduced by almost 50 per cent from 1940); 510,950 cattle; 175,610 horses and 1,852,270 hogs.

Some subsistence crops have reached prewar production levels. Export crops necessary to economic recovery, however, have made slow progress, except for copra.

Industry had made some progress prior to World War II, but private manufactures were still in their infancy. Industrial establishments suffered serious damage as a result of the war. A start has been made in sugar, rope, cigar, cigarette and furniture factories, lumber and rice mills, and modern factories producing beverages, perfumes, cosmetics and other consumer's goods. Preparation of fine embroideries is an important home industry.

FOREIGN TRADE. Statistics of trade, in millions of pesos, are as follows:

	1940	1947	1948
Exports	312	531	638
Imports	269	1,023*	1,136*

* Excluding surplus property and relief shipments.

In 1948, the chief exports were copra, 48.4 per cent; abacá, 9.4 per cent; desiccated coconut, 9.0 per cent; and sugar

leading prewar export), 6.5 per cent. Leading imports were cotton and manufactures, rayon, grain and petroleum. The U. S. supplied 83 per cent of the imports and took 66 per cent of the exports.

FINANCE. The 1949-50 budget, as modified, estimated net expenditure at 341,750,000 pesos and all revenue at 306,383,600 pesos. Chief sources of revenue are excise taxes and the business occupation taxes. The total bonded indebtedness on Mar. 31, 1948, was 33,938,051 pesos. In Apr., 1946, the U. S. Congress appropriated \$520,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the Philippines.

COMMUNICATION. Transportation facilities suffered especially severe damage during World War II. The inter-island trade—extremely important because of the breakup of the archipelago—was served in 1937 by 2,907 vessels licensed for domestic trade, 1,545 for coastwise trade and 1,362 for bay and river traffic. Postwar rehabilitation has been rapid. The port of Manila has ample facilities for ocean-going vessels. Railway mileage (1946) totaled 563, most of which (490 mi.) was on Luzon. Highways totaled 14,933 miles in 1946, of which 6,127 were improved. Air transportation is assuming an important place in inter-island communication.

MINERALS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES. The Philippines possess large but relatively undeveloped mineral resources. Most important is gold, production of which rose from 160,620 oz. in 1929 to 1,097,000 oz. valued at \$38,282,000 in 1940. Most of the mines in production are lode mines. Also important are silver, iron ore, copper ore, chromite, manganese ore, lead and zinc. Petroleum formations are also known to exist. Mining has been slow to recover from the effects of World War II. In 1947 only 1,030 ounces of gold, 44,186 ounces of silver, 10,132 long tons of copper concentrates, 189,499 tons of chromite (refractory) and 73,182 tons of coal were mined.

The forest area is estimated at more than 43,700,000 acres (about 58 per cent of the total area), not including 3,200,000 acres covered with cogón grass, fit for grazing. About 97.5 per cent of the total forest area is government-owned. The volume of standing commercial hardwoods and softwoods was estimated at 464,740,-000,000 board feet in 1941.

Of the approximately 1,900 different species of fish, only about 100 kinds are marketed, although a majority are edible. Fish exports are chiefly canned tunas.

TOPOGRAPHY. The Philippines are an archipelago of approximately 7,083 islands lying about 500 miles off the southeast coast of Asia and bounded on the west and north by the South China Sea, on the east by the Pacific, and on the south by the Celebes Sea. They extend north and south

about 1,152 miles and east and west about 688 miles. The northernmost island, Y'Ami, is 65 miles from Formosa, while the southernmost, Saluag, is 30 miles east of Borneo. Only 466 of the islands have an area of more than one square mile, and only 2,441 have names. The largest islands are Luzon in the north (40,814 sq. mi.), Mindanao, in the south (36,906 sq. mi.), Samar (5,124 sq. mi.), Negros (4,903 sq. mi.), and Palawan (4,600 sq. mi.). The islands are the tops of an irregular, submerged mountain chain which is largely of volcanic origin. The plains lying amid the mountains are the most densely populated portions of the islands, except in Cebu, where the people live mostly on the coastal plain. Extensive drainage systems are provided by the numerous short rivers.

CLIMATE. The temperature is warm throughout the year, averaging 80°, with only slight variations. Rainfall averages about 90-100 inches annually, with the wettest season occurring from June or July through October. Typhoons, often causing severe damage, originate in the Pacific and strike the islands from the east and southeast before curving north.

Poland (Republic) (Rzeczpospolita Polska)

Area: 119,703 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 25,225,000.

Density per square mile: 210.8.

President: Boleslaw Bierut.

Premier: Joseph Cyrankiewicz.

Principal cities (est. 1948): Warsaw, 586,000 (capital); Łódź, 576,000 (industrial center); Kraków, 301,000 (trading center); Wrocław (Breslau), 299,000 (former German industrial center); Poznań, 297,000 (farm products).

Monetary unit: Złoty.

Language: Polish (more than 90%).

Religions: Roman Catholic, Jewish, Protestant.

HISTORY. A victim of aggression and partition throughout the ages, Poland found history repeating itself in World War II. Her area was reduced from that of California to that of New Mexico, and her population was cut by 11,000,000. Her people reeled from the combined effects of the cruel German occupation, a severe famine and general postwar instability. Her postwar government was in the hands of a small Communist minority which allowed little democratic opposition. Economic reconstruction continued at a steady pace in 1949, but externally Poland remained subservient to the U.S.S.R.

Little of certainty is known about Polish history prior to the end of the 10th century. Early in the 11th century the Polish king, Boleslaus I (the Brave), ruled over Bohemia, Saxony and Moravia. Mongol invasions in 1241 and 1259 were repelled with

accompanying devastation. Meanwhile, the Teutonic Knights were erecting in Prussia a state which included part of Poland and barred the latter's access to the Baltic. The Knights were defeated by Wladislaus II (1386-1434) at Tannenberg in 1410 and became Polish vassals under the Peace of Thorn (1466), by which Poland regained a Baltic shoreline.

Poland reached the peak of its power between the 14th and 16th centuries. The 16th century was marked by a constant growth of power on the part of the lesser nobility with a corresponding weakening of the Crown, which became elective in 1572. In succeeding years, Poles scored many military successes against the Russians and Turks. In 1683, King John Sobieski, a famous military leader, turned back the Turkish tide near Vienna.

These successes did not halt the process of decline which resulted from the lack of strong central authority, and Prussia, Russia and Austria were able to carry out a first partition of the country in 1772, a second in 1792 and a third in 1795-96. For more than a century thereafter, there was no Polish state, but the Poles never ceased their efforts to regain their independence. World War I found them fighting unhappily on both sides.

The independence of Poland was formally proclaimed in Nov., 1918, and Marshal Josef Pilsudski was confirmed in office as President. In 1919, Ignace Paderewski, famous pianist and patriot, became the first premier. Russia attacked Poland in 1920 but the Poles, under Marshal Pilsudski and aided by the French, defeated the invaders. On May 12, 1926, Marshal Pilsudski seized complete power in a coup d'état and ruled the country dictatorially until his death on May 12, 1935, when he was succeeded by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz.

Despite a 10-year non-aggression pact signed with Germany in 1934, Hitler attacked Poland on Sept. 1, 1939. Russian troops invaded from the east Sept. 17, 1939, and on Sept. 28 a German-Russian agreement was signed dividing Poland between Russia and Germany. Before leaving Poland, President Ignacy Moscicki resigned, designating as his successor W. Raczkievicz; the latter formed a government-in-exile in France with Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski as premier; this government moved to London after France's defeat in 1940. All of Poland was occupied by Germany after the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union in June, 1941. On July 30, 1941, Poland concluded an agreement with the U.S.S.R. voiding all German-Soviet agreements effected after Sept. 1, 1939.

The legal Polish government soon fell out with the Russians, however, and in July, 1944, a Communist-dominated Polish Committee of National Liberation received

Soviet recognition. Moving to Lublin after that city's liberation, it proclaimed itself the Provisional Government of Poland on Dec. 31, 1944. After almost six months' negotiations, some of the former members of the Polish Government in London joined with the Lublin government to form the Polish Government of National Unity on June 28, 1945. Great Britain and the U. S. recognized this government on July 5, 1945, and withdrew recognition from the London government.

Democratic participation was negligible in the new government, which had adhered strictly to Soviet foreign policy and pursued a program of internal socialization. The government bloc controlled by the small Communist minority won a sweeping victory in the Jan., 1947, elections, which gave little opportunity to the opposition for campaigning or voting.

On Aug. 2, 1945, in Berlin, Prime Minister Attlee, President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin established a new *de facto* western frontier for Poland, along the rivers Oder and Lausitzer Neisse, pending the final peace treaty. On Aug. 16 the Soviet Union and Poland signed a treaty delimiting the Soviet-Polish frontier. Under these agreements Poland was shifted westward. In the east it lost 69,860 square miles with 10,772,000 inhabitants; in the west it gained (subject to final peace conference approval) 38,986 square miles with a pre-war population of 8,621,000. By 1948 all Germans in the latter area had been expelled and replaced with Poles who lived formerly in the territory ceded to the U.S.S.R., or in Germany or other countries.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Poland is a republic headed by a president chosen for a seven-year term by the Parliament, which consists of 442 members popularly elected for a seven-year term. The administration of the government is carried on by a council of ministers headed by the premier.

The Interim Constitution approved by Parliament on Feb. 20, 1947, provides for a 5-member State Council with far-reaching powers and gives the cabinet wide powers when Parliament is not in session.

Poland's army in 1947 numbered about 165,000 men, organized and equipped along Soviet lines with Soviet assistance. The air force had 400 planes. Unknown numbers of security troops organized in paramilitary formations maintain internal order under the direction of the Interior Ministry. In 1949 the navy had 2 destroyers, 4 submarines and some minesweepers and coastal craft.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In the school year 1947-48 there were 21,177 primary schools with 3,389,439 pupils. Secondary schools numbered 742 with 200,324 pupils. The three pre-1939 state universities of Warsaw, Kraków and Poznan

and the private (Catholic) university of Lublin re-opened in the fall of 1945. New universities have been founded at Lublin, Gdansk (Danzig), Wrocław (Breslau), Poznań and Łódź. Students enrolled in 40 universities and other schools of higher learning numbered 79,480 in 1948. Education is free and compulsory up to 18.

Poland remains essentially an agricultural country: the areas now under *de facto* Polish administration in the west accounted for 25 per cent of Germany's prewar food production. About 70 per cent of postwar Poland is arable land. Much of it has been divided into small farms under the land reform program. Before World War II, Poland exported large quantities of farm products. Farm lands lost to the Soviet Union were considerably larger in area than those gained from Germany; as a result, recent harvests have barely met domestic needs, even though the population has been reduced 30 per cent.

Agricultural production figures in 1948, in metric tons, included wheat, 1,620,300; rye, 6,304,000; barley, 1,010,100; potatoes, 3,755,900; sugar beets, 4,226,400. The estimated animal population is still considerably depleted. On June 30, 1948, there were 307,400 horses (55% of prewar), 5,747,900 cattle (55%), 4,626,569 hogs (60%) and 410,400 sheep (40%).

Poland's industrial facilities, although severely damaged during World War II, were not greatly affected by territorial concessions to the U.S.S.R., with the exception of the Lwów area. On the other hand, important German industrial areas, especially Silesia and the city of Stettin, are located in the territories under *de facto* Polish administration. As a result, postwar Poland has a much larger industrial potential. Almost all industries have been nationalized or placed under state control, and a planned economy has been introduced as part of the government's drive to make Poland an industrial nation. Under the impetus of a three-year program of economic reconstruction initiated in 1947, the rehabilitation of Polish industry has been relatively rapid. The average monthly production of steel in 1947 was 145,000 short tons (90% of 1938); cotton yarn 121 (90%), electric energy 551,000,000 wh. (172%), and pig iron and ferro-alloys 1,200 (97%).

Foreign trade is largely conducted by government organizations under the terms of numerous trade agreements with other nations. Statistics, in millions of U. S. dollars, are as follows:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	223	245*	528*
Imports	245	453†	510

* Excluding special coal shipments to the U.S.S.R. valued at \$60,000,000 in each year.

† Including relief, war surplus and reparations shipments valued at \$153,000,000.

In 1948 the Soviet Union supplied 23 per cent of imports, followed by Britain (8%), the U. S. (6%) and Germany (6%). The Soviet Union took 21 per cent of exports, followed by Sweden (13%), Britain (8%) and Germany (8%).

Main exports in 1946 were coal and coke (59.7%), textiles and clothing (14.3%), iron and steel (4.8%) and sugar (4.4%); the leading imports were grains (26.8%), cotton, wool and flax (13.4%), petroleum products (12.7%) and iron ore (4.5%). In the prewar years 1936-39 the Soviet Union supplied only 1.1 per cent of the imports and took 0.4 per cent of the exports.

The 1949 budget estimated all revenue at 606,193,749,000 zlotys and all expenditure at 612,058,424,000 zlotys. The budget includes revenue and expenditure of some government enterprises; ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated at 452,205,421,000 zlotys and 331,758,303,000 zlotys, respectively.

The public debt on Oct. 1, 1947 (prewar debt excluded) was 29,400,000,000 zlotys. The official exchange rate of the zloty—100 to the U. S. dollar—does not reflect the actual relative purchasing power of the two currencies, and most trade transactions are at the rate of 400 zlotys to the dollar.

On Dec. 31, 1947, the Polish merchant marine numbered 45 ships of 167,800 registered tons. The principal ports, all severely damaged, are Gdynia, with one of the largest harbors in Europe, Gdansk (Danzig) and the former German port of Stettin. Transportation facilities and rolling stock suffered heavy damage during World War II—a factor still hampering Poland's economic recovery. There are about 61,000 miles of public highway, 4,800 miles of inland waterways and 15,500 miles of railway.

The acquisition of large coal deposits in German Silesia (estimated at more than 5,000,000,000 tons), combined with much larger reserves in the southwestern region, makes Poland one of the world's leading coal producers. The 1948 output was 70,262,000 metric tons, a third of which was produced in former German territory. Iron ore deposits are located in the Kielce and Radom districts and in German Silesia. Production in 1947 was 600,000 tons. Zinc and lead ores are located chiefly in Upper Silesia and the voivodships of Kielce and Kraków. Prewar Poland's principal oil-producing areas, Boryslaw-Drohobycz, are in the territory ceded to the Soviet Union; 1947 production was 880,000 barrels (about 25% of prewar). Among other deposits, Poland possesses copper, sulfur, chalk, clay, kaolin, marble and granite.

Forests cover 22 per cent of the land, but important wood resources are located in

the territory ceded to the Soviet Union, and current production supplies less than half the annual need.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Poland is a plain with no natural boundaries except the Carpathian Mountains on the south and the Oder and Neisse rivers on the west. Pomerania is traversed by a range of low hills, while south of Gdansk is a maze of marshes, sand dunes and muddy lakes which extend into Polish East Prussia (Mazuria). The central Polish plain, 300 to 450 feet above sea level and intersected by great rivers, lies south of the flat country along the Baltic shore. Southern Poland and Silesia are hilly regions, while on the right bank of the Vistula is the plateau of Lublin.

Poland's climate is dependent upon her proximity to the Baltic and to the Carpathian Mountains. Abundant rainfall (annual average: 22.8 in.) is caused by the predominating western oceanic winds. Snowfall is not heavy, but temperatures below zero are not uncommon, and the rivers are generally icebound for two and a half to three months each year.

Portugal (Republic)

(República Portuguesa)

Area: 35,413 square miles.

Population (est. June 30, 1948): 8,401,823 (practically all Portuguese).

Density per square mile: 237.2.

President: António Oscar de Fragoso Carmona.

Premier: António de Oliveira Salazar.

Principal cities (census 1940): Lisbon (Lisboa), 1948: 796,227 (capital, seaport); Oporto (Porto), 262,309 (seaport, port wine); Funchal (in Madeira Islands), 54,856 (Madeira wine); Coimbra, 35,437 (university); Setúbal, 35,071 (seaport, sardines).

Monetary unit: Escudo.

Language: Portuguese.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Rolling and rugged Portugal is about the size of Indiana and, thanks to the days when its sailors and explorers were among the world's most venturesome, has a colonial empire 23 times the area of the homeland. A traditional ally of Britain, Portugal remained neutral in World War II but gave the Allies the right to use vital island bases in the Atlantic. Politically, Portugal is a virtual dictatorship; opposition is officially suppressed, and many phases of the national life are strictly regimented.

Portugal was part of Spain until it won independence in 1143 with Alfonso I as the first king. During the long reign of King John I (1385-1433), a great commercial empire was built, largely through the exploratory hobby of the king's son, Prince Henry the Navigator. Bartholomeu Diaz explored Africa's west coast and

reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Vasco da Gama circled the Cape and discovered the water route to India in 1497-99. Portugal's empire reached its crest about 1540, when it embraced the coast of Brazil, east and west Africa, Malabar, Ceylon, Persia, Indo-China and Malaya.

In 1580-81 Spain and Portugal were joined in a personal union under Philip II of Spain. Portugal revolted in 1640 and set up a new dynasty under John IV, Duke of Braganza, but the country never recovered its position as one of Europe's major powers. In 1806, when Portugal refused to obey Napoleon's orders that all continental ports be closed to British ships, French forces invaded the country but were ousted in 1811 by British and Portuguese forces under the Duke of Wellington. The royal family had fled to Brazil in 1807 but following an uprising at home, the king, John VI, returned in 1821.

Brazil declared its independence in 1822 and John's son, Pedro, became emperor of the new state as Pedro I. In 1832, Pedro I, who had abdicated as emperor of Brazil in 1831, returned to Europe and led an uprising with British assistance in favor of his daughter, Maria II, displacing his younger brother, Miguel I, who had been proclaimed king in 1828. The descendants resulting from Maria's marriage with Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg ruled Portugal until 1910, when King Manoel II was forced into exile by a republican revolt.

On June 19, 1911, the monarchy was abolished, and a republican constitution was introduced. Portugal proclaimed its loyalty to the British alliance upon the outbreak of World War I, and Portuguese troops fought both in Africa and on the Western Front. There was much internal political instability during and immediately after the war.

On May 30, 1926, a revolution led by the army deposed the president and set up a military dictatorship. General António Oscar de Fragoso Carmona became premier and acting president Nov. 29, 1926, and was elected president on March 25, 1928. Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar, who was appointed finance minister in 1928, founded the organization known as the National Union in 1930 and has been premier and dictator since 1932. His regime, while admittedly opposed to liberal or democratic principles, has brought political and economic stability to Portugal. President Carmona was re-elected in 1935, 1942 and 1949. General elections for members of the National Assembly held on Nov. 18, 1945, was boycotted by the opposition, and the National Union was continued in office. Portugal adhered to the North Atlantic Pact in April, 1949.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the constitution of 1933 Portugal is a corpo-

ative republic. The president is popularly elected for a term of 7 years; the National Assembly of 120 members for a term of 5 years. There is also a corporative chamber which handles economic, social and some legislative matters; its 105 members are representatives of local autarchies and of the several branches of social activities—administrative, moral, cultural and economic. The Assembly theoretically may overrule the president's veto by two-thirds vote. The president appoints the premier, who in turn selects the cabinet; the latter is not responsible to the National Assembly.

Military service is compulsory; the initial training period is 6 years, but not all are liable for duty are called up. The army had about 65,000 troops on active duty in 1947 (including the Portuguese Legion, a volunteer force); the air force had 575 planes. The navy in 1949 had 5 destroyers, 6 submarines, 6 sloops and several smaller craft. Naval personnel numbers about 6,000.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Compulsory education was introduced in 1911. Elementary schools in 1946 numbered 10,219 with 536,814 students. Secondary schools numbered 43 with 19,283 pupils. The 820 private elementary schools are attended by 57,740 pupils and the 38 private secondary schools by 24,355. There were three universities (Coimbra, Lisbon, Oporto) with 8,862 students.

Portugal's corporate state has a planned economy in which each producing unit regulates itself in the interest of the nation. Corporate units have been established in agriculture, industry and finance. As an example, the government controls the wine made by means of a federation of growers and a guild of exporters.

Sixty per cent of Portugal's people are engaged in agriculture. Although wheat is the leading crop, it is insufficient to meet domestic needs, and grain must be imported. One of the world's leading wine-makers, Portugal produces two famous wines—Port in the vicinity of Oporto, and Madeira in the islands of the same name. Olive oil production, Portugal usually ranks third in the world (production 1947: 750,000 gal.).

Leading crops in 1947, in metric tons, were wheat, 318,000; corn, 335,000; barley, 1,000; and potatoes, 830,000. Wine production in 1948 was about 197,000,000 U. S. gallons (1939-48 average: 241,000,000 gallons).

The livestock inventory in 1944 showed 89,875 sheep, 1,176,888 hogs, 80,675 asses, 1,196,232 goats and 6,161,065 poultry. Wool production in 1946 was approximately 4,334 metric tons.

Portuguese manufacturing is largely

limited to consumer's goods for domestic consumption. Besides the production of porcelain tiles, it includes a sizable textile industry in cotton, wool, silk, linen.

Trade statistics, in millions of escudos:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	1,149	4,307	4,295
Imports	2,310	9,462	10,351

In 1948, the principal customers were the Portuguese colonies (28%), Britain (18%) and the U. S. (10%); the chief suppliers were the U. S. (23%), Britain (22%) and the Portuguese colonies (8%). Chief exports were cork (16%), cotton fabrics (12%), wine (11%) and fish, mainly sardines (11%). Leading imports included vehicles, machinery, coal, petroleum, wheat and flour.

The merchant marine on June 30, 1946, had 66 vessels of 262,300 gross tons. In 1946, 8,157 vessels of 11,529,664 tons entered Portuguese ports. Railway mileage in 1946 was 2,240, and (1945) first and second class highways 9,180. Portugal is an important international air center.

Ordinary revenue in 1948 was estimated at 3,887,859,000 escudos, extraordinary revenue at 1,662,775,000, ordinary expenditure at 3,886,679,000 and extraordinary expenditure at 1,662,775,000 also. The public debt (Dec., 1947) was 9,069,553,000 escudos. Portugal has been noted under the Salazar regime as one of the few nations with a regularly balanced budget.

Mineral resources have not been fully developed, but wolfram, coal, iron ore, copper, manganese, iron pyrites, lead, tin, and other ores are found. The coal output in 1947 was 480,583 metric tons, manganese ore 2,444 tons and pyrites 388,827 tons. Wolfram, extremely important during World War II, totaled 2,500 tons in 1947. Uranium deposits have been reported.

Portugal is one of the world's leading producers of cork; exports in 1946 were 208,000 tons. The production of resin (1947: 53,543 metric tons) and of turpentine (41,561 tons) is also important.

The fishing industry is a basic part of the national economy, employing about 40,000 men and 15,800 boats in 1945. Of special importance is the sardine industry centered at Setúbal, south of Lisbon. The sardine catch in 1947 was 97,967 metric tons valued at 246,256,000 escudos.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Portugal occupies a rectangular area about 360 miles long and 140 miles wide in the southwestern part of the Iberian Peninsula. It is crossed by many small rivers, and also by three large ones which rise in Spain, flow into the Atlantic, and divide the country into three geographic areas. The Minho (Miño in Spain) River, part of the northern boundary, cuts through a

mountainous area that extends south to the vicinity of the Douro (Duero) River. South of the Douro the mountains slope to the plains about the Tagus (Tejo) River. The remaining division is the southern one of Alentejo.

The Azores, stretching over a distance of 400 miles in the Atlantic, consist of 9 islands divided into three groups, with total area of 888 square miles. The nearest continental land is Cape de Roca, Portugal, which lies 800 miles to the east. The Azores are an important station on Atlantic air routes, and both Britain and the United States established air bases there during World War II. Madeira, consisting of two inhabited islands, Madeira and Porto Santo, and two groups of uninhabited islands, lies in the Atlantic about 535 miles southwest of Lisbon. Total area of the Madeiras is 314 square miles.

Portugal's climate is equable and temperate, but in the deep valleys where the mountains keep out the cool winds from the Atlantic, it is excessively hot in summer. Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto all have mean temperatures of 60° to 61.5°. Heavy fogs are common along the coast. Rainfall has been as great as 16 feet a year. It is heaviest in the north and on the Serra da Estrella.

PORTUGUESE COLONIAL EMPIRE

	Area, sq. mi.	Population, census 1940
AFRICA		
Angola (Portuguese West Africa)	487,788	3,886,570*
Cape Verde Islands	1,539	181,489
Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)	297,654	5,085,630
Portuguese Guinea	13,944	351,089
São Tomé and Príncipe Islands	372	60,490
ASIA		
Macao	5	340,260
Portuguese India	1,538	624,177
Timor	7,330	438,311*

* 1947.

The status of the Portuguese overseas colonies is fixed by the Colonial Act of July, 1930, included in the constitution approved March 19, 1933. Each colony has a governor or governor general, appointed by the council of ministers for an initial 4-year term and responsible to the minister for the colonies at Lisbon. Each colony has financial and administrative autonomy.

ANGOLA (Portuguese West Africa)—Status: Colony.

Capital: Loanda (population 77,130).

Governor general: José Agapito da Silva Corvalho.

Foreign trade (1948): exports, 1,090,948,-846 escudos; imports, 1,215,614,073 escudos. Chief exports: coffee (27%), diamonds.

Agricultural products (1948): sugar (39,-201 metric tons), cotton (9,414 tons), sisal

(15,504 tons), coffee (exports, 53,406 tons) corn, palm kernels and oil, groundnuts rice.

Minerals: diamonds (1948: 795,509 carats), lignite, copper.

Forest products: beeswax, timber.

Industries: sugar, palm oil, whale oil fish oil.

Angola stretches along the west African coast for about 1,000 miles from Belga Congo to the Cunene River. Outside of coastal plain varying in width from 30 to 100 miles, the colony is part of the great African plateau. The Angola coast and the Congo River were explored by the Portuguese in 1482-85, and Loanda was founded in 1576. Agreements concluded with the Congo Free State, Germany and France in 1885-86 (later modified in details) fixed the limits of the province except in the southeast, where the frontier was determined by the Anglo-Portuguese agreement of 1891 and the arbitration award of the King of Italy in 1905. The governor general is assisted by a council of 10 (5 officials and 5 Portuguese nationals). There are 5 provinces.

Angola is primarily an agricultural country. Its varied altitude enables it to produce both tropical and temperate crops. Excellent grazing land exists in many parts of the colony, and there are more than 1,000,000 cattle. Railways total 1,477 miles and primary roads 21,949 miles. The chief ports are Loanda and Lobito. The great majority of the population are of Bantu Negro stock, mixed in the Congo district with the pure Negro. Europeans in 1940 numbered 56,000, and half-castes 30,500.

Mean annual temperature at Loanda 174.3°; the cool season lasts from June to September, the wet from October to May.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS—Status: Colony. Capital: Praia (population 6,188).

Governor: Carlos Alberto Garcia Alves Roçadas.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 205,896,340 escudos; imports, 223,432,439 escudos. Chief exports: salt (7,464 tons), preserved fish.

Agricultural products: coffee, millet, castor oil, oranges, hides.

This group of 14 volcanic islands lying off the west African coast was discovered in 1456 by the Venetian captain Alvise Cadamosto, in the service of Prince Henry the Navigator. The island of São Vicente is an important coaling station on the South American route. The vast majority of the inhabitants are mulattoes (101,284 in 1943) and Negroes (51,070)—descendants of slaves brought to the islands from Africa by early settlers. Public slavery was abolished in 1854, and private slavery in 1876. Europeans in 1940 numbered 5,580.

Summer temperatures are high in the archipelago, ranging up to 90° near the sea. The rainy season lasts from August to October.

MOZAMBIQUE (PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA)—Status: Colony.

Capital: Lourenço Marques (population 58,223).

Governor general: Gabriel Maurício Teixeira.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 838,586,-347 escudos; imports, 1,517,467,361 escudos. Chief exports: cotton (18%), copra, vegetable oils.

Agricultural products (1947): cotton (unginned) (21,335 metric tons), sugar cane (79,539 tons), sisal (16,216 tons), vegetable oils, copra, cashew nuts.

Minerals: gold (1947: 5,433 oz.), coal, graphite, mica.

Forest products: mangrove bark, timber.

Mozambique, stretching for about 1,430 miles along Africa's southeast coast was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498, although the Arabs had penetrated into the area as early as the 10th century A.D. It was first colonized in 1505, and by 1510 the Portuguese were masters of all the former Arab sultanates on the east African coast. The boundaries with British Central and South Africa were delimited in 1891, and with Tanganyika Territory in 1886 and 1890. By the Treaty of Versailles, following World War I, Portugal was allotted the Kionga triangle, formerly part of German East Africa. One of the four provinces—Manica and Sofala (87,454 sq. mi.)—was held by the Mozambique Company until 1942, when the Portuguese government refused to renew its charter. Agriculture is the chief industry. There are many large plantations, some of which are partially mechanized. Stockraising is hampered by prevalence of the tsetse fly.

Ninety-nine per cent of the inhabitants are native Africans of the Bantu Tribes. In 1945 there were 31,191 Europeans and 11,165 Asiatics. There are 1,349 miles of railway and 16,667 miles of road, mostly unimproved. The chief ports are Lourenço Marques and Beira, which is also the port for Rhodesia. The principal river, the Zambezi, divides the colony in half.

The cool season lasts from April to August, and the rainy season from December to March. On the central coast the mean annual temperature is about 85°.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Bissau (population 3,362).

Governor: Raimundo António Rodrigues Ferrão.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 124,698,700 escudos; imports, 154,036,540 escudos. Chief exports (in tons): groundnuts (38,861), palm oil.

Agricultural products: groundnuts, palm kernels, hides, rice.

Forest products: wax, timber.

This colony, lying on the west African coast and almost surrounded by French West Africa, was discovered in 1446 by the Portuguese Nuno Tristão and was separated from the colony of the Cape Verde islands in 1879. It consists of a low-lying

coastal region and 60 islands off the coast. The country is undeveloped economically, and most of the natives are farmers. There are no railways, but navigable rivers totaling over 1,000 miles are important trade arteries; there are also about 1,650 miles of roads. About two-fifths of the natives are Moslem; there were 1,419 Europeans in 1940. On the coast, temperature varies between 77° in January and 85° in May. The dry season lasts from December to May.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE—Status: Colony.

Capital: São Tomé.

Governor: Carlos de Sousa Gorgulho.

Foreign trade (1947): exports, 222,393,000 escudos; imports, 79,949,000 escudos. Chief exports: cacao, coffee, copra.

Agricultural products: cacao, coffee, coconuts, copra, palm oil.

These volcanic islands, lying in the Gulf of Guinea about 150-175 miles off the west African coast, were discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. Most of the early inhabitants were convicts and Jews from Portugal and slaves from Brazil and the mainland, but the bulk of the present inhabitants are Negro contract laborers from the mainland and Cape Verde engaged to work cacao plantations.

MACAO—Status: Colony.

Capital: Macao (population 148,456).

Governor: Albano Rodrigues de Oliveira.

Chief exports: fish, cement, preserves.

Manufactures: cement, preserves, fire-crackers, vegetable oils, metal products.

Macao comprises the peninsula of Macao and the two small islands of Taipa and Colôane on the south China coast, about 35 miles from Hong Kong. Established by the Portuguese in 1557, it is the oldest European outpost in the China trade, but Portugal's sovereign rights to the port were not recognized by China until 1887, and its boundaries are still not delimited. The port has been eclipsed in importance by Hong Kong, but it is still a busy distribution center, and also has an important fishing industry employing over 40,000 people. It is notorious for its opium trade and gambling houses. Portuguese number about 4,000.

PORTUGUESE INDIA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Panjim (Nova Góia) (population 12,000).

Governor general: Fernando Quintanilha de Mendonça Dias.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 67,874,000 escudos; imports, 224,052,000 escudos. Chief exports: fish, spices, copra.

Agricultural products: cashew nuts, coconuts, spices.

Minerals: manganese, salt.

The colony consists of Góia and 3 islands on the Malabar coast of India; Damão and the territories of Dadará and Nagar-Aveli, on the Gulf of Cambay; and Diu, with the continental territories of Gocola and

Simbor, on the coast of Gujarat. Gôa, captured in 1510 by the Portuguese, later became capital of the whole Portuguese empire in the east. The native population is largely Hindu.

TIMOR—Status: Colony.

Capital: Dili (population 7,000).

Governor: Oscar Freire de Vasconcelos Ruas.

Foreign trade (1940): exports, \$166,000; imports, \$145,000. Chief exports: coffee, sandalwood, wax, copra.

Agricultural product: coffee (exports 1947: 2,100 short tons).

Forest products: sandalwood, wax.

Portuguese Timor consists of the eastern half of the island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and two neighboring islands. It was first settled by the Portuguese early in the 16th century. In 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and the Netherlands; later boundary adjustments were made in 1904. Fishing and copra manufacture are important; trade is mostly in the hands of Chinese, Malaysians and Arabs. The colony was occupied by Dutch and Australian troops in Dec., 1941, and by the Japanese in Feb., 1942. Both occupations received strong Portuguese protest.

Rumania (Republic)

(România)

Area (est.): 91,934 square miles.

Population (census 1948): 15,872,624 (Rumanian, 85.7%; Magyar, 9.4%; German, 2.2%; Jews, 0.9%; others [Turkish, Ruthenian, Bulgarian, Gypsy, Ukrainian] 1.8%).

Density per square mile: 172.7.

Chairman of presidium: Constantin Parhon.

Premier: Petru Groza.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Bucharest, 984,619 (capital); Cluj, 110,956 (Transylvanian industrial center); Jassy, 108,987 (trading center, Moldavia); Timisoara, 108,296 (western commercial center); Ploesti, 105,114 (oil).

Monetary unit: Leu.

Languages: Rumanian, Hungarian, German, Turkish.

Religions (est. 1946): Eastern Orthodox, 81%; Greek Catholic, 9%; Roman Catholic, 7%; others, 3%.

HISTORY. In World War I, Rumania joined the Allies and won enough land at the peace conference to double its size. In World War II, Rumania joined the Axis and lost about half its earlier gains. Its present size is about that of Oregon. Politically, it is dominated by the Soviets.

Most of Rumania was the Roman province of Dacia from about A.D. 100 to 275. From the 6th to the 12th centuries, wave after wave of barbarian conquerors—Vlachs, Bulgars and others—passed over the area. Of the two regions which eventually became Rumania, Walachia was taken

by the Turks in 1411, and Moldavia in the 16th century, but both retained semi-autonomy. After the Russo-Turkish War, they went under *de facto* Russian protection in 1774.

The Treaty of Paris following the Crimean War nominally united the two provinces in 1858, and Alexander Cuza was elected Prince of Moldavia and Walachia. In 1866 he was forced to abdicate and was succeeded by Prince Carol of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The Treaty of Berlin recognized Rumania's complete independence in 1878, and in 1881 the principality was elevated to a kingdom. Rumania's spoils from the Second Balkan War in 1913 included the Black Sea province of Dobruja. The following year King Carol I was succeeded by his nephew, Ferdinand. The gains of World War I, making Rumania the largest Balkan state, included Bessarabia, northern Transylvania and Bukovina. The Banat, a Hungarian area, was divided with Yugoslavia.

In 1926 Crown Prince Carol renounced his rights to the throne, and when King Ferdinand died on July 20, 1927, Carol's son, Michael (Mihai) became king under a regency. However, Carol returned from exile in 1930, was crowned King Carol II, and gradually became a powerful political force in the country. On Feb. 10, 1938, he abolished the democratic constitution of 1923. On June 21, 1940, the country was reorganized along fascist lines, and the fascist Iron Guard became the nucleus of the new totalitarian party. On June 27, the Soviet Union occupied Bessarabia and northern Bukovina. By the Axis-dictated Vienna Award of Aug. 30, 1940, two-fifths of Transylvania went to Hungary. On Sept. 4, the king dissolved Parliament and granted the new premier, Ion Antonescu, full power, after which he abdicated and went into exile with his mistress, Magda Lupescu, whom he married in 1947 when she became gravely ill. The first official act of his son, Michael I, was to confirm Antonescu in his status as head of the state and premier. Rumania subsequently signed the Axis Pact on Nov. 23, 1940, and the following June joined in Germany's attack on the U.S.S.R., reoccupying Bessarabia. Following the invasion of Rumania by the Red Army in Aug., 1944, King Michael led a coup d'état which ousted the Antonescu government. The new cabinet, headed by Constantin Sănătescu, included Socialist and Communist representatives. An armistice was signed Sept. 12 in Moscow.

Sanătescu was replaced on Dec. 6, 1944, by Nicolai Rădescu, who in turn yielded on March 6, 1945 to Petru Groza. The latter formed a cabinet made up of members of the National Democratic Front (NDF), a political group formed by Communists, Social Democrats and subsidiary parties.

Two opposition members were added to the cabinet Jan. 7, 1946, as one result of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, and on Feb. 5 the U. S. and Britain recognized Rumania conditional upon the holding of free elections. Elections, held Nov. 19, 1946, resulted in a victory for the Communist-dominated government bloc headed by Groza, who was reappointed premier with an all-NDF cabinet on Nov. 29. Rumania was under complete Soviet political and economic domination. King Michael abdicated on Dec. 30, 1947, and thereafter the nation was declared a "people's republic." Elections held on March 28, 1948, gave 405 of the 414 seats in the National Assembly to the Communist-dominated government bloc.

GOVERNMENT. The National Assembly on April 13, 1948, adopted a Soviet-type republican constitution, under which virtually all the powers formerly vested in the king are exercised by a 19-member presidium of the National Assembly. Executive power is vested in the cabinet, and legislative power in the unicameral Assembly.

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. The Paris peace treaty ratified on Sept. 15, 1947, confirmed the *de facto* cession to the Soviet Union of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, the return to Rumania from Hungary of northern Transylvania (thus annulling the Vienna Award of 1940) and the cession of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria. In addition, Rumania was required to pay reparations in kind in the amount of \$300,000,000 (reduced to \$225,000,000 by the U.S.S.R. in 1948) to the Soviet Union over a period of eight years. She also was to make compensation in lei to the amount of two-thirds of the original value of Allied property damaged or destroyed in Rumania.

The treaty limited the strength of the Rumanian armed forces as follows: army 25,000 men, navy 5,000 men and tonnage 15,000, air force 8,000 men and 150 planes. The Soviet Union has the right to maintain line-of-communication troops in Rumania until a treaty with Austria becomes effective. The armed forces are being reorganized and re-equipped with Soviet assistance.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free and compulsory. There are four universities—at Bucharest, Jassy, Iuj and Timisoara. Students in 1945 were 7,082. The state Church, governed by a Holy Synod, is Eastern Orthodox.

Rumania is predominantly agricultural, with about 80 per cent of the population engaged on the soil. In wheat, rye and other grains, it is one of the richest countries of southeastern Europe. In 1947 the largest acreage was devoted to corn (production: 4,310,000 metric tons) and wheat (1,207,000 tons). Other crops are flax, hemp, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, sugar

beets, sunflower seeds, tobacco and grapes. Stockraising is also important. In 1947, there were 3,047,964 cattle, 7,084,633 sheep and 1,405,726 hogs. Wool production in 1946 was 16,200 tons.

Agrarian reform measures effected in 1945 provide for the distribution of estates over fifty hectares (123.6 acres) in lots of twelve and one half hectares to each peasant. Collectivization was not included in the program, but all cattle and implements became the outright property of the State, for lease to farmers.

Rumania is poorly developed industrially. The chief industries—flour milling, brewing and distilling—are directly connected with agriculture. However, the iron, steel, metal and machinery industries expanded considerably after the initiation of the rearmament program in 1935. In 1942 there were 2,250 industrial establishments with an output of 162,758,000 lei. The most important by value were food processing, textile, metal, chemical, wood and paper. All but the smallest business enterprises have been completely nationalized.

Exports in 1948 totaled 32,175,000,000 lei and imports 30,016,000,000 lei. Principal exports are ordinarily petroleum products, cereals and cereal products, wood and wood products. Leading imports are iron and manufactures, machinery and motors, vegetable fibers and products. Postwar trade has been carried on almost entirely under bilateral trade pacts, mostly with members of the Soviet bloc.

The Danube, flowing along the southern border for more than 200 miles, is a highly important commercial artery. Transshipment between seagoing vessels and river barges is made at Galati and Braila. The Rumanian Sea and River Navigation Company, with one-fourth of its capital furnished by the U.S.S.R. and three-fourths by Rumania, monopolizes river and sea transport. The principle of freedom of navigation on the Danube for all nations was recognized in the 1947 peace treaty but seems unlikely to be implemented. The principal seaport is Constanta.

Railway mileage in 1948 was 7,000; highway mileage in 1945 was 43,163. The Sovrom Civil Aviation Company, under Soviet management but financed equally by the U.S.S.R. and Rumania, has the monopoly for all civil air transport inside Rumania and to the Black Sea.

The 1949 budget (excluding social security) was balanced at 192,961,000,000 lei. Postwar inflation was severe, and in Aug., 1947, the leu was stabilized at the rate of one new leu to 20,000 old. Stabilization virtually wiped out the internal debt, which amounted to 79,734,000,000 lei on Mar. 31, 1947. The external debt was 45,226,000,000 lei.

By far the most valuable of Rumania

minerals is oil, produced chiefly in the Ploesti region about 35 miles north of Bucharest. In 1939 the output was 45,600,000 barrels, valued at \$45,464,450, about 2 per cent of the total world production. In 1947, production was about 28,500,000 barrels.

Natural gas from Transylvania is the second most important mineral, coming to 2,106,000 cubic meters in 1947. Other important minerals are iron ore (1947: about 115,000 tons), lignite (2,108,000 tons), copper ore, gold and silver. The Russo-Rumanian Oil Company controls all former German oil firms and has a monopoly on new exploitation.

Fisheries on the lower Danube and wood production are also important.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The Carpathian Mountains divide Rumania's upper half from north to south and connect near the center of the country with the Transylvanian Alps, running east and west. North and west of these ranges lies the Transylvanian plateau, and to the south and east are the plains of Moldavia and Walachia. In its last 190 miles, the Danube River flows through Rumania only.

The Moldavian-Walachian region has hot summers and extreme frosts and blizzards in winter. Variations are less extreme in Transylvania and the Banat. Bucharest's average summer temperature is 72°; winter 27°. In some winters the Danube is ice-bound for as long as three months. Rainfall, heaviest in summer, averages 15-20 inches annually.

El Salvador (Republic)

(República de El Salvador)

Area: 13,176 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 2,122,749 (mestizo, 78%; Indian, 11%; white, 11%).

Density per square mile: 161.1.

President: Oscar Osorio (provisional).

Principal cities (est. 1948): San Salvador, 132,133 (capital); Santa Ana, 103,651 (coffee, sugar); Nueva San Salvador, 39,409 (trading center).

Monetary unit: Colón.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. El Salvador is the smallest, most densely populated of Central American nations, and the only one without an Atlantic coast line.

Pedro de Alvarado, a lieutenant of Cortez, conquered El Salvador in 1525. The area was administered as part of Guatemala until the general Central American revolution against Spain in 1821. El Salvador struck out as an independent republic in 1839 after the dissolution of the Central American Union. Its story since then has been largely one of revolution and strife.

In Jan., 1931, the first free election in 20 years brought in Arturo Araujo as president. He was overthrown before the year was over. General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, his successor, remained in power until May, 1944, when a general strike forced his resignation. The next regime, also militarist-led, lasted only five months, and was succeeded March 1, 1945, by a regime headed by Salvador Castañeda Castro, who was ousted Dec. 15, 1948, by a revolutionary junta.

The constitution provides for a president, popularly elected for four years and normally ineligible to succeed himself; also, a one-house legislature of 42 members. The military forces include an army limited to 3,000, a militia, a national guard and a small air force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. With the second lowest illiteracy rate in Central America, El Salvador provides free and compulsory education; both public and private schools are state-controlled. Primary schools in 1945 numbered 1,519 with about 100,000 students; intermediate schools numbered about 50 with 6,982 students. The national university had 935 students in 1946.

The majority of the population is mixed white and Indian, but the governing class is composed chiefly of the white group of Spanish colonial origin.

El Salvador probably is the most intensively cultivated of Latin American nations, with more than 80 per cent of its land planted. Coffee, which accounts for 85 per cent of total exports (1947 production: 1,410,995 quintals), is controlled in volume by a commission of government officials and planters. Corn, sugar, beans, rice, tobacco, cacao, indigo, millet and sisal fiber are other products. There is some cattle raising and a few local factories, including a monopoly on henequen bags for coffee.

Exports in 1948 totaled \$44,900,000; imports, \$41,390,000. Approximately 75 per cent of the trade is with the U. S.

The two railways have approximately 375 miles of track. All-season highways total 1,436 miles, with an additional 2,300 miles of unimproved roads.

The 1949 budget estimated expenditures at \$23,688,000, and revenue at \$22,468,000. The foreign debt on Dec. 31, 1948, was \$12,943,800.

Gold, silver, coal, copper, iron, zinc, mercury and sulfur are the nation's chief minerals. Gold production in 1947 (10,755 troy oz.) was valued at \$358,250, silver production (285,893 fine oz.) at \$193,742. Forest resources, much smaller than in other Central American states, include dyewood, mahogany, cedar and walnut. El Salvador is a leading source of balsam.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of El

Salvador is a fertile volcanic plateau about 2,000 feet high. It has several volcanoes, some still active, and many lovely crater lakes. One of these, Lake Ilopango, is a landing place for seaplanes. The mountain ranges along the borders of Guatemala and Honduras give the highlands an almost temperate climate, but the lowlands are often hot and sultry. Temperatures at San Salvador range from about 59° (average daily low) in January to 85° (average daily high) in December; these are the two coolest months. The rainy season lasts from May to October.

San Marino (Republic)

Area: 38 square miles.
Population (est. 1948): 12,150 (mostly Italian).
Density per square mile: 319.7.
Executive: two regents selected every six months by the Grand Council.
Principal town: San Marino (est. pop. 2,000) (capital).
Monetary unit: Lira.
Language: Italian.
Religion: Roman Catholic.

San Marino, the oldest and smallest republic in the world, is one-tenth the size of New York City. It has no public debt, no wealth, no poverty, and is entirely surrounded by Italy, in the Apennines near Rimini. According to tradition, San Marino was founded about A.D. 350 and had good luck for centuries in staying out of the interminable wars and feuds on the Italian peninsula. The Pope recognized its independence in 1631.

San Marino hires its police and judges from Italy. It no longer confers titles for a consideration, but it does derive much revenue from the exporting of its postage stamps, which are changed often to keep philatelists buying. Other exports are barley, wine and cattle, as well as building stone from Mount Titano.

Executive power is exercised by regents, two of whom are appointed every six months from the popularly-elected Grand Council. There are several primary schools and a high school.

San Marino is linked with Rimini on the Adriatic by a 20-mile electric railway.

Siam. See Thailand

Spain (Nominal Monarchy)

(España)

Area: 194,945 square miles.
Population (est. 1948): 27,891,931 (Spanish, Basque, Catalan).
Density per square mile: 143.0.
Chief of State: Francisco Franco y Bahamonde.
Principal cities (est. Dec. 31, 1948):

Madrid, 1,273,504 (capital); Barcelona, 1,145,745 (chief port, textiles); Valencia, 592,687 (silk, oranges); Seville (Sevilla), 400,296 (wines, iron ore); Saragossa (Zaragoza), 307,215 (rail center); Málaga, 287,610 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Peseta.

Language: Spanish, Basque, Catalan.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Spain, twice the size of Oregon and once one of the world's great powers, is somewhat of an outcast among nations today. The Franco dictatorship, helped substantially by Hitler and Mussolini, won control of the country in the civil war of 1936-39, and then, by staying nominally neutral in World War II, managed to survive the defeat of the Nazi-Fascist powers. The survival, however, was not without its cost. Spain today is the only non-enemy state of World War II specifically barred from international councils.

From 201 B.C. to A.D. 406, Spain was part of the Roman Empire. Then the Goths and the Vandals formed a powerful kingdom, which was partially conquered in the 8th century by the Moors from Africa. The last Moorish stronghold, the kingdom of Granada, fell to the forces of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, who were trying to unify Spain, in 1492. In the same year, the Spanish-financed explorer Christopher Columbus was discovering the new world for the Spanish crown.

Charles V (1516-55) became King of Spain and also Holy Roman Emperor. Under his son, Philip II, Spain reached the peak of its power, but the beginning of decline set in with Britain's defeat of the "Invincible" Armada in 1588.

The line of Spanish Hapsburgs ended in 1700, and the War of the Spanish Succession followed. By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) Spain was forced to accept a Bourbon king, the Duke of Anjou, and lost Gibraltar and all holdings in the Netherlands and southern Italy. Then, while the Spaniards were resisting Napoleon's efforts to establish a Bonaparte line in Spain, most of their colonies in America revolted and became independent. The loss of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines in the Spanish-American War of 1898 left Spain with only a few scattered possessions in Africa. Neutrality was maintained during World War I.

From 1923 to 1930 Spain was a military dictatorship under General Miguel Primo de Rivera. A wave of republicanism in 1931 forced the abdication of King Alfonso XIII, and a new constitution was drawn declaring Spain to be a workers' republic. Several revolts, strikes and shifts of government kept Spain in political chaos, and on July 18, 1936, the army revolt led by General Francisco Franco burst into civil war. While Hitler and Mussolini helped Franco, Russia helped the Loyalist side.

The last Loyalist forces surrendered on March 29, 1939. Spain became a dictatorship under Franco and signed the anti-Comintern pact in 1939.

While Franco shied away from the risk of becoming a belligerent in World War II, he was pro-Axis in sympathy, helped the Axis with supplies, intelligence and services to German U-boats, and even sent the Spanish Blue Division to fight Russia.

Meanwhile, monarchist sympathies remained strong both in and out of Franco's Falange party, and a Spanish Republican "Government-in-exile" was formed in 1945. Yet Franco's position remains strong.

GOVERNMENT. Franco is head of the state, national chief of the Falange party, prime minister and *caudillo* (leader) of the empire. Practically, the country is ruled by the cabinet (appointed by Franco), the National Council of the Falange party and, to a lesser extent, the Cortés (parliament). The principal function of the Cortés is the planning and formulation of laws without prejudice to Franco's veto power. Cabinet ministers, party officials, civil governors, university heads, and the presidents of learned bodies become members of the Cortés ex-officio. There is no provision for the introduction of legislation by any of the 466 members.

In a referendum held July 6, 1947, the Spanish people approved a Franco-drafted succession law declaring Spain a monarchy again. Franco, however, is to continue as chief of state and upon his death or incapacity the Government and a Council of the Realm constituted by the law are to nominate as king "that person of royal blood who is most qualified by right," subject to the approval of the Cortés. The law reserves to Franco the right to nominate his own successor, subject also to the Cortés approval by two-thirds vote.

DEFENSE. Franco is commander in chief of the army, navy and air force, each administered by a cabinet minister responsible to him. Military service is compulsory for a period of two years. The standing army, estimated at 450,000 men, is divided into 22 divisions in Spain and four in Morocco. Planes in service (about 950) are predominantly German and Italian. The air force in 1940 had 100,000 men and 50,000 reserves. The navy in 1949 had 6 cruisers, 16 destroyers, 5 submarines, 6 mine layers and 7 sloops with a tonnage of 83,000. Under construction were 20 destroyers, 4 sloops and 7 fleet mine sweepers. The budgetary allotment for defense is about 40 per cent.

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND SOCIAL POLICIES. The illiteracy rate was 42.35 per cent in 1943. Primary education is compulsory and free; religious instruction is permitted. In 1945 there were 44,716 public primary schools with 4,480,619 pupils,

118 secondary schools with 178,470 students (1946), 55 normal schools with 18,064 students and 12 universities with 43,498 students.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion. After the civil war of 1936-39, the church was restored to substantially its pre-republican position; confiscated property was returned, religious education was reintroduced, and divorce was banned.

The labor charter promulgated March 9, 1938, defined Spain as a totalitarian and syndicalist state. So-called vertical syndicates have supplanted all union organizations and all other organizations for the protection of the economic interests of productive groups. A branch of production extends "vertically" from the raw material stage through the industries and firms engaged in processing and marketing. Prices, wages and production, and the distribution of merchandise are controlled.

AGRICULTURE. Spain is predominantly agricultural, although there are extensive non-arable areas. The principal land uses, apart from forest, pasture and forage crops, are the production of grain, potatoes, pulse, sugar beets, oranges, grapes and olives. Since the civil war Spain has not recovered balance in production and consumption of foodstuffs. Normally, Spain produces exportable quantities of oranges, lemons, almonds, filberts, raisins and other subtropical commodities. Wine production in 1948 was about 475,000,000 U. S. gallons and olive oil production in the 1947-48 season was 543,000 metric tons.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (thousands of metric tons)

	1931-35 average	1946	1947
Wheat	4,364	3,623	2,345
Barley	2,394	1,913	1,201
Rye	551	476	477
Oats	670	619	337
Corn	709	528	490

Livestock, also important, included 3,808,000 cattle (1947), 19,500,000 sheep (1947), 6,410,000 goats (1945) and 4,700,000 hogs (1946). Wool production in 1947 was 34,000 metric tons.

TRADE. Statistics of foreign trade are as follows, in millions of U. S. dollars:

	1946	1947	1948
Exports	265	306	361
Imports	302	396	470

In 1947 the chief customers were the Spanish colonies, 29 per cent; Britain, 14 per cent; and the U. S., 8 per cent. Leading suppliers were Argentina, 21 per cent; the Spanish colonies, 19 per cent; and the U. S., 9 per cent. Chief exports were cotton textiles, 17 per cent; wines, 10 per cent; chemicals, 10 per cent; and oranges, 8 per

cent. Leading imports were wheat, machinery, vehicles and raw cotton.

INDUSTRY. The textile industry, concentrated in Catalonia and normally employing over 300,000 workers, leads all others. Manufacture of paper is also important. In 1942, more than 500 companies made electrical goods valued at 500,000,000 pesetas, and the value of the output of the growing chemical industry was about the same. Pig iron production in 1948 was 523,864 metric tons; steel production, 624,048 tons. On Mar. 31, 1949, 80 ships of 115,011 gross tons were under construction.

COMMUNICATIONS. The merchant fleet, which suffered severely during the civil war and World War II, comprised 1,331 vessels of 1,160,723 gross tons on Jan. 1, 1949. The national highway system is about 80,000 miles. In 1944 there were 7,932 miles of normal gauge and 2,955 miles of narrow gauge railways; 825 miles were electrified.

FINANCE. The budget for 1949 calculated government expenditure at 16,628,700,000 paper pesetas and revenue at 16,070,600,000 paper pesetas. The public debt in June, 1948, was 53,891,200,000 pesetas. Deficit financing, the enormous cost of reconstruction and World War II contributed to persistent inflationary tendencies in 1939-49. The note issue of the Bank of Spain, amounting to 9,300,000,000 pesetas in July, 1940, was up to 25,000,000,000 pesetas by Apr., 1949.

MINERALS. Spain's mineral wealth, second to agriculture in the national economy, yields millions of tons of ore. In 1946 the mining and metallurgical industries employed 220,422 workers; output was valued at 5,003,331,344 pesetas. Following are production figures for 1948, in metric tons: coal and lignite (11,800,908), iron ore (1,630,728), lead ore (49,952), iron pyrites (1,229,710), mercury (1947: 1,347), potash ore (992,743), zinc ore (77,895). Spain also produces copper, gold, magnesite, sulfur, tungsten, phosphates, silver and, reportedly, uranium.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. Spanish forests yield lumber, pine resins, cork and esparto. The 1946 cork output was 69,910 tons; that of resin and resin products, 47,770 tons.

More than 100,000 persons work in the fishing, canning and related industries. The 1945 catch, principally cod, tunny and sardines, was 552,920 metric tons valued at 1,275,468,000 pesetas.

TOPOGRAPHY. Spain, less than ten miles from Africa at the closest point, and separated from France by the Pyrenees, is generally a broad plateau sloping to south and east and crossed by a series of mountain ranges and river valleys. Most of the coast line is steep and rocky, with few in-

dentations. The best harbors are on the Galician coast in the north; the broadest coastal plain is on the Gulf of Cádiz in the southwest. The Guadalquivir River in the south is navigable to Seville, but most of the others are mountain streams useful only for waterpower. Hydroelectric stations account for 75 per cent of Spain's generating capacity.

CLIMATE. Most of Spain's weather is extreme. Madrid, for example, reaches a high of 110° and a low of 10°. In the southeast, the protection of the Sierra Nevadas makes the climate subtropical. The northeast, with climate much like that of the British Isles, is the only region with normal rainfall. In the east and southeast, irrigation is requisite to farming.

OUTLYING ISLANDS. Off Spain's east coast in the Mediterranean are the Balearic Islands, which total 1,936 square miles. The largest is Majorca (1,405 sq. mi.). Sixty miles west of Africa in the Atlantic are the Canary Islands (2,804 sq. mi.).

SPANISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS

Country	Area, sq. mi.	Population, est. 1947
Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, Chaffarinas, and Peñon Velez	82	145,000
Spanish Morocco	7,589	1,082,009 *
Spanish Guinea	10,900	180,000
Western Sahara, including Ifni and Spanish Sahara	116,200	82,000

* 1948.

SPANISH MOROCCO: see MOROCCO

Sweden (Kingdom)

(Sverige)

Area: 173,341 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 6,883,000 (practically all Swedish).

Density per square mile: 39.7.

Sovereign: King Gustavus V.

Prime Minister: Tage Frihof Erlander.

Principal cities (est. Dec. 31, 1948): Stockholm, 725,714 (capital); Göteborg, 343,983 (chief port, shipbuilding); Malmö, 185,947 (seaport); Norrköping, 83,279 (textiles); Helsingborg, 70,729 (Baltic seaport).

Monetary unit: Krona.

Language: Swedish.

Religions: Swedish Lutheran, 99%; others, 1%.

HISTORY. Sweden, one of the most progressive states in social welfare, maintained a precarious neutrality during World Wars I and II and suffered from being virtually cut off from world markets by British and German blockades. On the other hand, nearly everything that Sweden had to sell after 1939 was eagerly taken by one side or the other, subject only to the difficulties of delivery. As a result, Sweden has been able to follow an independ-

ent course, leaning toward the West but still co-operating economically with the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Refusing still to abandon its neutrality, Sweden did not join the North Atlantic alliance in the spring of 1949.

Although the ancestors of today's Swedes lived in the area as long as 5,000 years ago, little is known of Sweden before the 10th century. Before 1100, King Olaf Skötkonung had united Sweden into a strong nation and established Christianity. In 1397 Sweden was united with Norway and Denmark under the Union of Kalmar. After the murder of several prominent Swedes by Christian II of Denmark in 1520, Sweden revolted under the leadership of Gustavus Vasa. Gustavus, elected king in 1523, founded the modern Swedish state and was the first European monarch to break relations with the Pope.

By the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) which concluded the Thirty Years' War (during which Gustavus Adolphus scored a number of brilliant military successes), Sweden acquired important German areas, including large portions of Pomerania. In 1700, Poland, Denmark and Russia united against Sweden. When peace was finally concluded in 1721, Sweden gave up Livonia, Estonia, Ingria and parts of Finland. Sweden participated in the coalition against Napoleon (1805-07) but in 1809 Finland was lost to Russia. Following the ouster of King Gustavus IV in 1809, a constitutional law still in effect was adopted, after which Charles XIII, uncle of Gustavus IV, was elected king. Since Charles XIII was childless, one of Napoleon's marshals, Jean Bernadotte, was elected Crown Prince and took over effective control of the government, succeeding to the throne in 1818 as Charles XIV. By the Treaty of Kiel (1814), Sweden acquired Norway from Denmark in return for Pomerania. The union with Norway lasted until 1905, when it was peacefully dissolved.

Neutrality was maintained through both World Wars. In 1936 Per Albin Hansson formed a Social Democratic ministry which gave way on Dec. 12, 1939, to a national coalition cabinet under his leadership. On July 31, 1945, another wholly Social Democratic cabinet was formed by Hansson, who died in 1946 and was succeeded as prime minister by Tage Fritiof Erlander.

SOVEREIGN. Gustavus V, born June 16, 1858, succeeded to the throne Dec. 8, 1907. He was married in 1881 to Princess Victoria (born 1862, died 1930), daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden. Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus, born Nov. 11, 1882, married (1) 1905, Princess Margaret Victoria (born 1882, died 1920); (2) 1923, Princess Louise Mountbatten (born 1889). To his first marriage was born Prince Gustavus Adolphus (born April 22, 1906, killed

in air crash Jan. 26, 1947), who was married in 1932 to Sibylle, Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; their offspring include a son, Carl Gustavus, born April 30, 1946, and four daughters.

GOVERNMENT. Sweden is a limited monarchy. Executive and judicial authority is vested in the king alone, but his resolutions must be taken in the presence of the Council of State (cabinet), headed by the prime minister; the Council is appointed by the king but is responsible collectively to the Riksdag (parliament).

The Riksdag has an upper chamber of 150 members elected indirectly by the provincial and municipal councils for eight years, one-eighth being renewed each year. The lower chamber of 230 members is directly elected by popular vote for four years. There is universal suffrage for men and women over 21. The king has the right to initiate legislation and has an absolute veto over all bills except those relating to taxation.

Standings in the lower chamber (elections of Sept. 19, 1948): Social Democrat 112, Conservative 23, Agrarian 30, Liberal 57, Communist 8.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory from the ages of 20 to 47; the initial training period is 15 months. The king is commander in chief of all the armed forces. The army, numbering about 60,000, with a trained reserve of 600,000, is well-equipped with the latest type weapons, many of them developed in Sweden. The air force has 500 planes. The navy on Jan. 1, 1949, had 4 cruisers, 5 coast defense ships, 27 destroyers and large torpedo boats, 25 submarines, 2 minelayers and numerous smaller craft. Naval personnel numbers about 10,000 in addition to coast artillery, under naval jurisdiction.

EDUCATION. Public elementary education has been free and compulsory since 1842. In 1944-45 there were 523,380 pupils in regular elementary schools and, in 1947, 68,453 students in secondary schools. The two universities—Uppsala and Lund—and three other schools of university grade had a total enrollment of 9,132 in 1946. The state also provides a large number of special vocational and continuation schools. The national church is the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which the King is supreme administrator.

SOCIAL WELFARE. The extremely well-developed co-operative movement is a powerful factor in the country's economic life. The co-operatives account for about 10 per cent of the total retail trade and more than 20 per cent of the grocery business. Social legislation, also well-advanced, includes unemployment relief, loans and grants for housing, medical care, care of the indigent and the aged, and a public works program to curtail unemployment.

The federation of trade unions had 1,147,015 members in 1947—about one-sixth of the population.

AGRICULTURE. Grain, hay, potatoes and sugar beets are products of the broad fertile plains of the south; cattle raising and dairy farming predominate in the north. Production of major crops in 1948 was as follows, in metric tons: wheat, 702,337; oats, 792,536; rye, 321,940; mixed grains, 572,356; sugar beets, 1,808,200; potatoes, 2,276,511. The 1948 livestock census showed 497,000 horses, 2,625,000 cattle, 349,000 sheep and 1,195,000 hogs. Butter production in 1948 was 89,687 metric tons; cheese, 51,695 tons.

INDUSTRY. Industrial establishments in 1945 numbered 22,074 with 639,432 workers. The highly specialized machine industry produces separators, motors, electrical machines and apparatus, agricultural machinery, ball bearings, telephone equipment and harbor works. Pig iron production in 1948 totaled 781,000 metric tons and steel ingots and castings 1,256,000 tons. There are also large woolen, glass and porcelain industries. Shipyards build for both Swedish and foreign fleets; 60 ships of 250,885 tons were under construction on Mar. 31, 1949. The timber and woodworking industries are extensive. The match industry is a single trust which covers the whole world and, with the help of British and American capital, monopolizes production in many countries.

TRADE. Statistics of foreign trade are as follows, in billions of kroner:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	1.84	3.24	3.98
Imports, c.i.f.	2.09	5.18	4.95

Leading exports in 1948 were wood pulp (25%), cardboard and paper (12%), lumber (8.9%) and iron ore (6.1%). Leading customers were Great Britain (16%), Norway (9.1%), the U. S. (7.4%) and the Netherlands (6.1%). The chief suppliers were Great Britain (17%), the U. S. (14%), Belgium (5.8%) and Poland (5.3%). Dwindling dollar reserves forced Sweden to curtail U. S. purchases in 1948 and 1949.

COMMUNICATIONS. On Jan. 1, 1949, the merchant marine comprised 2,204 ships (of more than 20 tons) with a gross tonnage of 2,057,000, largely motor vessels. The highly developed railway network totaled 10,380 miles in 1947, and there were 56,100 miles of highway, mostly improved. By means of ferry steamers, Swedish state railways are connected directly with both Germany and Denmark. Telephones in 1948 numbered 1,450,478 (212 per 1,000 persons), making the telephone system second only to the United States on a per capita basis. Airlines in 1945 had 16,500 route miles and flew a total of 8,074,431 miles in 1947.

FINANCE. The ordinary budget (1949-50)

balanced at 4,394,806,000 kr. (surplus of 721,000,000 kr.); estimated capital expenditure was 246,700,000 kr. The national debt on May 31, 1948, was 11,274,000,000 kr. The Riksbank (National Bank of Sweden), belonging entirely to the state, is the sole bank of issue.

MINERALS. Sweden's high-grade iron ore deposits are among the world's richest. Those in central Sweden produce principally for domestic use, while the ones in Lapland to the north are worked largely for export, with much of the output being shipped through the Norwegian port of Narvik. Production in 1948 was 13,332,000 tons. Gold production was 64,590 troy oz. Other important minerals are copper (24,000 tons), arsenic ore, manganese, lead, pyrite ore, silver and zinc. Coal production (500,000 tons a year) is comparatively small; imports of nearly 8,000,000 tons a year are therefore necessary. Deposits of uranium have been reported. Wood and peat are extensively used as fuel. Sweden's many waterfalls have a potential of 13,000,000 kw., of which 2,800,000, or 21%, had been developed by the end of 1948. The largest hydroelectric works are state-owned.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. About 60 percent of Sweden is forested, mostly in pine, and there are vast forest products industries in the north. Sweden supplies a large percentage of the world's mechanical and chemical pulp. Production in 1948 included 2,925,635 metric tons of wood pulp and 1,087,813 tons of paper and cardboard, including 296,951 tons of newsprint.

The average annual catch of fish is about 140,000 tons, half of it in small Baltic herring. Cod, mackerel and sprat also are taken in the Baltic, and the inland lakes and rivers are well stocked with salmon, trout and perch. The catch in 1945 was valued at 113,435,000 kr.

TOPOGRAPHY. Sweden, with extreme length of about 990 miles and breadth of 250 miles, slopes eastward and southward from its peak elevation in the Kjölen mountains along the Norwegian border. In the north are mountains and many lakes. To the south and east are central lowlands, and south of them are fertile areas of forest, valley and plain. Along Sweden's rocky coast, chopped up extensively by bays and inlets, are many islands, the largest of which are Gotland (1,220 sq. mi.) and Öland (519 sq. mi.). The country is landlocked to the north.

CLIMATE. Sweden's climate is diversified. The warmest month is usually July, with a mean temperature of 62° in Stockholm. February is the coldest month, with a mean average below 32° for all Sweden (25.7° at Stockholm). Average annual rainfall in the north is 16.5 inches; in the south, 22.5 inches.

Switzerland (Republic)

(Schweiz-Suisse-Svizzera)

Area: 15,940 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 4,640,000; (Swiss, 91.2%; German, 3.6%; Italian, 3.1%; French, .9%; others, 1.2%—figures by place of birth).

Density per square mile: 291.1.

President (1949): Ernst Nobs.*

Principal cities (est. Dec. 31, 1948): Zürich, 383,000 (textiles, banking); Basel, 180,800 (rail center, Rhine port); Geneva (Genève), 148,600 (intellectual center); Bern, 141,800 (capital).

Monetary unit: Swiss franc.

Languages: German, 71.9%; French, 20.4%; Italian, 6.0%; Romansch, 1.1%; others, .6%.

Religions: Protestant, 57%; Roman Catholic, 41%; Jewish, .4%; others, 1.6%.

* The vice president ordinarily becomes president the next year. Vice president in 1949 was Max Petitpierre.

HISTORY. Switzerland, twice the size of New Jersey, is a tourist mecca, but its rugged scenery is more than a commercial asset. Europe's aggressors for centuries, right up through World War II, have usually left Switzerland in peace, largely because of its formidable natural barriers.

Swiss history is principally the story of the drawing together of various fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire into a single union for common defense. The process began in 1291, with the cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Nidwalden as the nucleus. Over the next 300 years, ten new cantons entered the federation, which nominally remained part of the Holy Roman Empire until the Treaty of Westphalia gave it independence in 1648.

The French revolutionary army succeeded in occupying Switzerland in 1798 and organized it as the Helvetic Republic, but Napoleon restored the federation in 1803. The Congress of Vienna (1815) declared Switzerland an independent, neutral state in perpetuity, and fixed the nation's borders as they exist today. Out of the brief Swiss civil war of 1847 came the democratic constitution of 1848, which was influenced by the U. S. constitution.

Switzerland maintained strict neutrality in World Wars I and II, during which its diplomatic delegations represented the interests of many of the belligerents. Both sides bombed several Swiss cities by mistake in World War II. Switzerland was a center of both Axis and Allied espionage and counter-espionage during the war.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Since the adoption in 1874 of their present constitution, the Swiss have had a federation of 22 sovereign cantons. Each canton has its own legislature, executive and judiciary departments, and the cantons have the right of veto over federal legislation through the referendum.

The Federal Assembly has two houses—

a Council of States of 44 members, two from each canton, and a National Council of 194 members elected for four-year terms. The seven members of the cabinet (Federal Council) are elected for four years by the Federal Assembly, which also elects the Swiss president from among its own members for a period of one year. The federal government is supreme in matters of war, peace and treaties, and regulates the army, railroads, postal service, mints and national bank note issues.

In peacetime, the highest Swiss army officer is a colonel. In wartime a commander in chief is named with rank of general. Since the army is a national militia, it maintains no standing forces, but military service is compulsory from the ages of 18 to 60, with an initial training period of about three months and an 11-day refresher course once a year. The force of men trained and physically fit is about 650,000. The air force has about 5,000 personnel and 400 planes, maintained under the general staff.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is compulsory, free and locally controlled. In 1946 primary schools had 431,132 pupils, and secondary and lower middle schools had 88,015. There are seven universities, with total enrollment of 12,760 in 1947.

Religious freedom is guaranteed under the constitution. German, Italian and French were recognized as national languages in 1874, and Romansch, a dialect of the Alpine regions, was also made official in 1937.

With nearly a fourth of its land unproductive, and with half of it in pasture or forest area, Switzerland is dependent on imports for food supply. Wheat, potatoes, fruits, oats, barley, rye, sugar beets and grapes are grown, but stockraising and dairy farming account for three-fourths of the agricultural production. In 1948 there were 1,423,600 cattle and 766,700 hogs, and in 1947, 182,467 sheep and 189,018 goats. Production of cheese in 1948 was 50,300 metric tons, and that of butter, 13,900 tons. Approximately 20 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. Total value of agricultural production in 1948 was 2,130,500,000 fr.

Manufacturing is the principal economic activity, with more than 40 per cent of the population being sustained by manufactures or mechanical pursuits. Industry is conducted largely in small plants using highly skilled workers. Almost all the raw materials are imported, and products consist almost exclusively of high grade, expensive commodities. In 1947 there were 10,985 industrial establishments with 521,351 workers.

Manufactures include chemical products, machines, watches, textiles, aluminum,

precision instruments, lumber, shoes and fine handmade embroidery. Chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of fine cheeses and condensed milk. With its many scenic attractions, Switzerland draws the heaviest and most profitable tourist trade in Europe.

Switzerland is dependent on foreign trade for its prosperity. Trade statistics are as follows, in millions of Swiss francs:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	1,320	3,268	3,435
Imports	1,599	4,820	4,999

In 1948 the leading customers were the U. S., 13 per cent; Belgium, 10 per cent; France, 9.5 per cent; and Italy, 6.6 per cent. Leading suppliers were the U. S., 19 per cent; Belgium, 7.9 per cent; France, 7.8 per cent; and Argentina, 7.6 per cent. In 1947 the leading exports were watches (23%), machines (19%), chemicals (17%) and silk and cotton textiles (16.5%).

The Rhine, navigable from Basel to the North Sea, is the principal inland waterway. Railways built over rugged terrain, entailing construction of many bridges and tunnels, totaled 3,550 miles in 1947, mostly electrified. The railroads are of great strategic importance in communications between Germany and Italy. Road mileage totals about 10,400. State aerial service is gradually being developed.

Federal expenditure in 1949 was estimated at 1,423,700,000 fr. and revenue at 1,422,900,000 fr. The debt of the Confederation alone (excluding the railway debt) was 8,006,160,000 fr. on Dec. 31, 1948.

Minerals include small amounts of iron ore, gold and coal. Nearly 25 per cent of the country is covered by forest.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Switzerland is an irregular, mountainous plateau bordered by the great bulk of the Alps on the south and by the Jura Mountains on the northwest. Its greatest length is 226 miles, greatest width, 137 miles. A fourth of its total area is covered by scenic mountains and glaciers. The highest peaks are Monte Rosa (15,217 ft.) and Matterhorn (14,780 ft.), both on the Italian border, and the Jungfrau (13,667 ft.), southeast of Interlaken. The sources of the Rhine, Rhône and Aar are in Switzerland. The country's largest lakes, Geneva, Constance (Boden See) and Maggiore, straddle the French, German-Austrian and Italian borders, respectively. Neuchâtel, 92 square miles, is the largest wholly Swiss lake.

The climate is temperate and varies greatly with altitude. The coldest month (January), for example, averages 31.8° at Basel, which is 909 feet in elevation, and 16.2° at Säntis, with altitude of 8,202 feet. July is the warmest month, with a mean of 66.4° in Basel and 41° at Säntis.

Syria (Republic)

Area: 73,587 square miles.

Population (est. 1947): 3,721,000 (Arab, Armenian, Kurdish, Turkish, French).

Density per square mile: 50.2.

Premier: Hashem Attasi Pasha.

Principal cities (est. 1947): Damascus (Damas), 303,000 (capital); Aleppo (Alep), 339,000 (northern trading center); Homs, 106,000 (farming, silk); Hama, 75,000 (Bedouin trading center).

Monetary unit: Syrian pound (£S).

Languages: Arabic, Aramaic, French.

Religions: Moslem (Sunni), 69.8%; Moslem (Alawite), 11.0%; Greek Orthodox, 4.6%; Armenian Orthodox, 3.5%; Moslem (Druze), 3.1%; others (Syrian Orthodox and Catholic, Greek and Armenian Catholic, Israelite, etc.), 8%.

HISTORY. Ancient Syria was conquered by Egypt about 1500 B.C., and after that by Hebrews, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Persians and Greeks. From 64 B.C. until the Arab conquest in A.D. 636, it was part of the Roman Empire except during brief periods. The Arabs made it a trade center for their whole empire, but it suffered severely from the Mongol invasion in 1260 and fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1516. Syria remained a Turkish province until World War I.

A secret Anglo-French pact of 1916 put Syria in the French zone of influence. The League of Nations gave France a mandate over Syria after World War I, but the French were forced to put down several nationalist uprisings. In 1930, France recognized Syria as an independent republic, but still subject to the mandate. After nationalist demonstrations in 1939, the French high commissioner suspended the Syrian constitution. In 1941 British and Free French forces invaded Syria to eliminate Vichy control. During the rest of World War II, Syria was an Allied base. Again in 1945, nationalist demonstrations broke into actual fighting, and British troops had to restore order. Syrian forces met a series of reverses while participating in the Arab invasion of Palestine in 1948. The government was overthrown March 30, 1949, in an Army *coup d'état* led by Husni Zayim, who was confirmed in office as president in a national referendum held June 25, 1949. On Aug. 14, Zayim was overthrown and executed by a group of military leaders who installed a coalition cabinet to exercise a legislative and executive power pending the election of a Constituent Assembly.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Prior to the *coup d'état* of March, 1949, Syria had a unicameral legislature popularly elected for four years by male citizens over 20. The premier and cabinet exercised executive power; the president, elected by the legislature, served a five-year term. Latakia in the northwest and Jebel Druze in the

south are part of Syria but have considerable autonomy. The Syrian army is organized around a cadre of *troupes spéciales* transferred from French to Syrian jurisdiction in Aug., 1945.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is compulsory. In 1947 Syria had 1,122 primary schools with an enrollment of 159,268, and 69 secondary schools with 13,435 pupils. There is a university at Damascus. Syria's mutually distrustful religions and sects are a serious weakness.

Agriculture and animal breeding are the main industries. Only half the land is arable, and only a third is actually cultivated. Most crops require irrigation. In 1947 Syria grew 404,000 metric tons of wheat and 169,000 tons of barley; other leading crops include sorghum, olives, cotton, grapes, lentils and tobacco. Stock-raising is important among nomads and semi-nomads.

Exports from Syria (and Lebanon) in 1948 totaled 78,502,000 Syrian-Lebanese pounds. Imports were £SL483,460,000. Chief exports were wheat and flour, textiles and wool. Principal customers were Iraq (40%) and Jordan (21%), and the chief suppliers were Britain (19%) and the U. S. (18%).

Syria (and Lebanon) had in 1943 a total of approximately 7,000 miles of highway, and 1,100 miles of railway.

The Syrian budget for 1948 balanced revenue and expenditure at £S128,000,000.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Coastal Syria is a narrow plain. Back of that is a range of coastal mountains, and still farther inland is a steppe area. In the east is the Syrian Desert, and in the southeast next to Jordan is the Jebel Druze Range. The climate is subtropical, with rainfall averaging 50 inches on the coastal range but diminishing to less than four inches in parts of the desert. Summer temperatures at Aleppo range from about 75° at night to 100° during the day; winter temperatures, from freezing to 50°.

Religions (census 1937): Buddhist, 95%; Moslem, 4.3%; Christian and others, .7%.

* Including about 2,500,000 of Chinese descent born in Siam.

HISTORY. The Siamese first began moving down into their present homeland from the Asiatic continent in the 6th century A.D., and by the end of the 13th century ruled most of the western portion. During the next 400 years the Siamese fought sporadically with the Cambodians to the east and the Burmese to the west. The British obtained recognition of paramount interest in Siam in 1824, and in 1896 an Anglo-French accord guaranteed Siamese independence. In 1909 Siam renounced claims to suzerainty over four Malayan states in return for almost complete cessation of British interference in Siamese internal affairs. Siam declared war on the Central Powers in 1917.

A coup on June 24, 1932, changed the absolute monarchy into a representative government with universal suffrage. Thus shorn of much power, King Prajadhipok abdicated in March, 1935, in favor of his nephew, Prince Ananda Mahidol. After five hours of token resistance on Dec. 8, 1941, Siam yielded to Japanese occupation and became one of the springboards in World War II for the Japanese campaign against Malaya. After the fall of its pro-Japanese puppet government in July, 1944, Siam pursued a policy of passive resistance against the Japanese, and on Aug. 16, 1945, after the Japanese surrender, Siam repudiated the declarations of war it had made against Britain and the U. S. in 1942.

By a treaty signed with Britain and India Jan. 1, 1946, Siam renounced all wartime acquisitions of Malayan territory and agreed that no canal linking the Gulf of Siam with the Indian Ocean would be cut across Siamese territory without British concurrence. A Franco-Siamese agreement of Nov. 17, 1946, provided for the return to Indo-China of a border area ceded to Siam by Vichy France in 1941.

Luang Pibul Songgram, prime minister during the Japanese occupation, seized power in a bloodless coup on Nov. 9, 1947, and although his party was defeated in elections for the Constituent Assembly on Jan. 29, 1948, he retained power and was designated premier on Apr. 15, 1948.

On May 11, 1949, the name Thailand, under which the country was known during World War II, was readopted in place of Siam.

King Phumiphon Aduldet, born Dec. 5, 1927, second son of Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, succeeded to the Siamese throne on June 9, 1946, when his brother, King Ananda Mahidol, died of a gunshot wound.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Thailand is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Under the constitution promulgated on

Thailand (Siam) (Kingdom)

(Muang Thai)

Area: 198,247 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 17,676,000 (1937: Thal, 90%*: Chinese, 3.4%; Indian and Malayan, 3.4%; others, 3.2%).

Density per square mile: 89.2.

Ruler: King Phumiphon Aduldet (under regency).

Prime minister: Luang Pibul Songgram.

Principal cities (census 1947): Bangkok (Krung Thep), 827,290 (capital, chief port); Khonkaen, 590,664 (trading center); Chiang Mai, 534,623 (rice, teak); Chiang Rai, 476,118 (northern trading center).

Monetary unit: Baht.

Languages: Thai (Siamese), Chinese.

March 23, 1949 to replace that of 1946, there is a bicameral legislature, with an upper house of 100 members appointed by the king and a lower house of 121 popularly-elected members. During the king's minority or absence, his powers are exercised by a regent minister, whose cabinet must have the confidence of the legislature.

The 1937 defense act made military service compulsory for a period of two years between the ages of 18 and 30. The army had 30,000 regulars in 1940, and there was a fair-sized air force. On Jan. 1, 1949, the navy had three coast defense ships, 10 destroyer escorts, four submarines and other small craft.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Buddhist monasteries throughout Thailand control most of the elementary education in rural districts. In 1942 there were 19,743 primary and secondary schools with 2,620,207 pupils. The two universities had an enrollment of 11,525 students in 1937.

Almost 90 per cent of the population work at agriculture. Rice (1947: 5,506,432 metric tons) is the principal crop, the staple food and the leading export. It is the basis of Thailand's whole economy and the key to its prosperity. Next most important is rubber (exports 1948: 95,062 metric tons). Other products include coconuts, corn, tobacco, cotton, sesame, sugar cane and soybeans. Livestock, poor in quality and quantity, is used mainly for hauling. Manufacturing is of little importance, except for native handicraft and food processing. Domestic business is largely controlled by Chinese.

Postwar trade statistics are incomplete. Exports, largely rice (35%), rubber and teak, were valued at 996,264,000 baht in 1947. Imports came to 1,386,595,000 baht, including cotton textiles, foodstuffs, oil, machinery and electrical appliances.

There are good water routes which handle about 80 per cent of all internal traffic. Bangkok, the chief port, 25 miles up the Chaupaya River from the Gulf of Siam, handles about 80 per cent of the foreign trade. Railways under government ownership total 2,032 miles, and in 1946 there were about 3,900 miles of highway. With 14 international airlines using its facilities in 1948, Bangkok is rapidly becoming the hub of commercial aviation in southeast Asia. Domestic route mileage in 1948 was 2,700.

The 1949 budget estimated expenditure at 1,598,022,000 baht and revenue at 1,598,024,000 baht. The public debt on Dec. 31, 1948, included an internal loan of 332,475,000 baht, an external loan of £1,915,095, rupee credits of 44,296,439 and war surplus credits of U. S. \$9,629,406.

There are small deposits of many important minerals, and some precious stones.

Only tin, gold, tungsten and salt are in commercial production. Tin output in 1940 was 20,841 tons (10% of the world total), but production was only 5,889 metric tons in 1948.

Almost 70 per cent of Thailand's total land area is forested. Teak, the main forest product, covers over one-third of this area, chiefly in the northern hill country. Production in 1948 was about 65,000 tons. Other forest products are thingan wood, ironwood, ebony, rattan and sticklac.

Fisheries, both ocean and river, ordinarily rank second to agriculture in product value. The average catch of 40,000 tons includes mainly mackerel, as well as anchovies, mollusks and shellfish.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Thailand, about three-fourths the size of Texas, supports most of its population in the central alluvial plain which is drained by the Chaupaya River and tributaries. The climate is monsoonal, but the full force of the monsoons is broken by the western frontier hills. Rainfall decreases from south to north. Humidity is always high, but temperatures fall as low as 40° in the November-February cool season. Inland temperatures often rise to 100° during the hot season.

Trans-Jordan. See Jordan

Trieste

(Free Territory under U. N. protection)

Area: 293 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 320,000 (Italian, 85%; Slovene and Croat, 10%; others, 5%).

Density per square mile: 1,092.2.

Principal city (census 1936): Trieste, 237,717.

Monetary unit: Lira.

Religion: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

Languages: Italian and Slovene (official), Croat.

Focal point of Big Power dispute during the 1946 treaty negotiations, the tiny Free Territory of Trieste on the northeastern Adriatic took existence on Sept. 15, 1947. Soviet Russia had backed Yugoslav claims for the whole Istrian peninsula, including the port of Trieste, an ideal sea outlet for Soviet-dominated Danubia. The U. S. and Britain opposed these claims. A French compromise was adopted which gave Yugoslavia the predominantly Italian cities of western Istria, including the Pola naval base; from the other predominantly Italian parts, consisting of the city and surrounding territory of Trieste, the Free Territory was formed under U. N. protection.

The territory formed part of Austria (Trieste from 1382) before World War I,

and Trieste became the strategic port of central Europe and outlet for the trade of the Danube basin. By the treaty of Rapallo (Nov. 12, 1920) between Italy and Yugoslavia, the territory along with all of Istria went to Italy as part of "Italia irredenta." After the German collapse early in May, 1945, Tito's Yugoslav forces occupied the territory, determined to unite it with Yugoslavia. By an agreement of June 9, 1945, most of Venetia Giulia was put under temporary Yugoslav administration, but a smaller part, including Trieste, was placed under Allied control.

The governor of the Free Territory, who cannot be an Italian or Yugoslav national, is appointed by the United Nations Security Council for a term of five years, after consultation with the Italian and Yugoslav governments. Legislative authority is vested in a popularly elected unicameral Assembly. The Council has not yet reached agreement on the choice of a governor; hence the territory is still administered by Anglo-U. S. and Yugoslav forces within the two zones defined by the peace treaty. The Yugoslav zone, larger of the two, has virtually been incorporated into Yugoslavia. On March 20, 1948, the U. S., Britain and France jointly proposed the return of Trieste to Italy. Yugoslavia countered with an offer to yield Trieste if Italy in turn would give up the city of Gorizia, but the Italian government refused.

Turkey (Republic)

(Türkiye Cümhuriyeti)

Area: 296,185 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 19,500,000 (Turkish, 94%; Greek, 2.2%; Bulgarian, 1.4%; Yugoslavian, .9%; others, 1.5%).*

Density per square mile: 65.8.

President: İsmet İnönü.

Prime Minister: Şemsettin Günaltay.

Principal cities (census 1945): Istanbul (formerly Constantinople) 845,316 (chief port, commercial center); Smyrna (Izmir), 200,088 (seaport); Ankara (Angora), 227,505 (capital); Adana (Seyhan), 100,367 (agricultural center); Brusa, 86,021 (silk, carpets); Eskişehir, 80,096 (trading center).

Monetary unit: Turkish pound.

Languages: Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian.

Religions: Mohammedan, 98.6%; others, 1.4%.

* 1935, by place of birth.

HISTORY. Successor to the once great Ottoman Empire, Turkey is a nation of striking contrasts ranging from the multi-racial metropolis of Istanbul to the dreary ranges of Anatolia. It has made marked advances toward modernization and Westernization during the past 25 years under the impetus given by the national hero, the late Kemal Atatürk.

The Ottoman Turks first appeared in the early 13th century A.D. Under the leadership of their aggressive sultans, they

gradually spread their hegemony over most of the Near East and the Balkans, capturing Constantinople in 1453 and storming the gates of Vienna in the 17th century. At the height of its power, the Empire stretched from the Persian Gulf to the frontiers of Poland and from the shores of the Caspian Sea to Oran in Algeria.

The defeat of the Turkish navy at Lepanto in 1571 by the Holy League and of Turkish forces besieging Vienna in 1683 portended the decline of Ottoman power, reducing Turkey to the status of a pawn in Europe's political maneuvers. Russia moved into the Balkans in the 18th century and made herself official protector of the Balkan Christians. Fear of a Russian drive on Constantinople prompted England and France to declare war on Russia, and the Crimean War (1853-56) followed. As a result of the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78), Bulgaria became practically independent, and Rumania and Serbia threw off their nominal allegiance to the sultan. Further defeats were suffered by Turkey in a war with Italy (1911-12) and in the Balkan Wars (1912-13). Meanwhile, a revolt led by the Young Turks, an organization of youthful liberals, had forced the abdication of Sultan Abdul-Hamid in 1909 and established a constitutional regime.

On Aug. 2, 1914, at the outbreak of World War I, a secret alliance was signed between Germany and Turkey, whose army was advised by a German military mission, and in September the Allies declared war on Turkey. Turkish forces successfully defended the strategic Dardanelles, but British forces seized Palestine, Mesopotamia and Syria; and the Hejaz revolted. By 1918 Allied forces held the territory along the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and later Greek forces occupied Smyrna and vicinity.

In 1919 the new Nationalist party, headed by Mustafa Kemal, was organized to resist the Allied occupation, and in 1920 a National Assembly elected Mustafa Kemal president of both the assembly and the government. Under his leadership, the Nationalist government was recognized by foreign powers, the Greeks were driven out of Smyrna, and other Allied forces were withdrawn. The present Turkish boundaries (with the exception of Alexandretta, ceded to Turkey by France in 1939) were fixed by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) and later negotiations. The caliphate and sultanate were separated and the sultanate abolished on Oct. 1, 1922. On Oct. 29, 1923, Turkey formally became a republic with Mustafa Kemal, who took the name of Kemal Atatürk, as its first president. He carried out an extensive program of reform, modernization and industrialization.

The Montreux Convention (1936) abrogated a number of provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne relating to the Straits and authorized Turkey to fortify the former

demilitarized zone. Turkey was given sole responsibility for the defense of the area. On Aug. 7, 1946, Soviet Russia proposed in a note to Turkey that defense of the Straits be made a joint Turkish-Soviet responsibility under a revision of the Montreux convention, but the proposal was opposed by both Britain and the U. S., as well as by Turkey.

General Ismet İnönü was elected to succeed Kemal Atatürk on the latter's death in 1938 and was re-elected in 1939, 1943 and on Aug. 5, 1946. On Oct. 19, 1939, a mutual assistance pact was concluded with Britain and France. Turkey followed a neutral course during most of World War II, but on Aug. 2, 1944, she broke off relations with Germany, and on Jan. 3, 1945, with Japan. On Feb. 23, 1945, she declared war on Germany and Japan, but took no active part in the conflict. After the abrogation of the Soviet-Turkish non-aggression pact in March, 1945, Turkey was subjected to Soviet pressure for a share in the control of the Dardanelles. To assist Turkey in effecting modernization necessary for the preservation of its national integrity, the U. S. in 1947 agreed to advance \$100,000,000, all of which was to be used for the armed forces or to a lesser extent for economic projects directly related to Turkish defense. Turkey also received aid under the European Recovery Program in 1948 and 1949.

GOVERNMENT. The constitution, as amended in 1937, defines the Turkish state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, secular, and revolutionary." The president is chosen from the deputies of the National Assembly; his term of office is identical with the life of each Assembly. The 465 members of the Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. According to the constitution, the Assembly exercises the executive power through the president and Council of Ministers (cabinet) appointed by him. It may at any time control the actions of the government and at any time dismiss it.

The principal political party is the nationalistic Republican People's party, but other parties were allowed to participate in assembly elections held July 21, 1946, in which the Democrat party obtained 60 seats and Independents 4 out of 465. Centralization is the basis of the governmental system. The pre-republic judicial system, based on Sunni Moslem law, was replaced in 1926 by a new system based on the Swiss civil code.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory from 20 to 45; the initial training period is three years. The strength of the army, mobilized since 1939, is about 650,000. Large purchases of modern matériel were made during World War II, and additional armaments were received from the U. S. in 1947-49. The air force, under the direct

control of the Turkish General Staff, had a strength of about 1,050 planes in 1947. The navy has 1 battle cruiser, 2 outdated cruisers, 8 destroyers and large torpedo boats, and 14 submarines, in addition to a number of former U. S. and British minesweepers.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is nominally obligatory from 7 to 16. According to the census of 1935 only 2,517,878 of the population were literate in the Latin alphabet, which replaced the Arabic script in 1928. In 1948 there were about 15,000 primary schools with 1,500,000 pupils, and in 1945, 253 secondary schools with enrollment of 104,592. There were 34 institutions of higher learning with 26,000 students in 1948.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY. Agriculture is the principal economic activity, engaging about 65 per cent of the population. Only about 20 per cent of the land is under cultivation, but the government has made great efforts to modernize and improve farming. The most important cash crop is tobacco (1947: 90,120 metric tons) with the best quality coming from the Pontic coast near Samsun and also from Bafra, Sinop and Trebizond. Cotton (1947: 51,500 metric tons) is grown largely in the south of Asia Minor while figs come exclusively from the Smyrna region. Principal grain crops, with 1947 production in metric tons, are wheat, 3,246,000; barley, 1,512,000; oats, 196,000; and corn, 531,000. Turkey is a leading exporter of olive oil; the Brusa region and the Ionian coast are the principal areas of cultivation. Opium poppies are grown in the Smyrna, Malatia and Tokat regions.

Turkey is rich in livestock. The most important animal is the goat, of which there were 16,625,000 in 1946, including the valuable Angora which thrives on the uplands of the plateau. There were also 9,764,000 cattle, 1,038,000 horses, 1,620,000 asses, and 23,528,000 sheep. Wool production in 1947 was 25,000 metric tons.

In 1941 Turkey had 1,052 industrial establishments. Staple industries have been established in iron, steel, textiles, paper, glass, sugar and cement. A large proportion of the factories are government-operated. Istanbul is the major industrial area.

TRADE. Turkey's foreign trade was as follows, in millions of Turkish pounds:

	1938	1947	1948
Exports	144.8	625.2	551.0
Imports	149.8	685.0	770.1

In 1948 the U. S. was Turkey's principal customer, taking 22 per cent of the exports. Great Britain was second (15%), followed by Czechoslovakia (7.0%) and Italy (6.9%). Britain was the leading supplier (24%), followed by the U. S. (23%).

Italy (9.0%) and Czechoslovakia (5.4%). Tobacco (31%) and fruits and nuts (15%) were the chief exports; cotton goods, machinery and vehicles the principal imports. **COMMUNICATIONS AND FINANCE.** In 1946 Turkey had a merchant fleet of 158 vessels with a gross tonnage of 151,100. Coastwise trade is restricted to Turkish vessels. The republic has pushed the development of a good railway system in Asiatic Turkey. The total length of railways (1948) was 4,652 miles, all state-owned. Highway mileage in that year was 26,536.

Governmental expenditure and revenue estimates for 1949 were £T1,371,740,422 and £T1,251,802,894, respectively. The public debt in 1947 was £T1,667,600,000.

MINERALS AND FORESTS. Turkey's rich mineral resources are still comparatively unexploited. Deposits of copper in the large field at Arghana, near the Iraq-Syrian frontier, have been estimated at 1,600,000 tons (1947 output: 10,080 metric tons). Turkey is also relatively rich in coal, with large deposits in the Ereğli region on the Pontic coast some 150 miles from Istanbul (1947 output: 3,960,000 tons). A virtual world monopoly is enjoyed in meerschaum, found in the Eskisehir district. Other important minerals include chrome, manganese ore, emery and antimony.

Nearly nine per cent of the total area of Turkey in Asia is forest land, covering 25,419 square miles. A large proportion of Eastern Thrace is also under forest, covering 1,648 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Turkey is divided into two natural areas by the historic waterway formed by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus. Turkey in Europe comprises an area about equal to the state of Massachusetts. It is hilly country drained by the Maritsa River and its tributaries. Almost all the population is concentrated in and near the two important towns, Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople). Turkey in Asia, or Anatolia, about the size of Texas, is roughly a rectangle in shape with its short sides on the east and west. Its center is a treeless plateau rimmed by mountains. Along the seacoast the elevation drops steeply to a wooded plain some 75 miles wide. On the land frontiers, the belt of forest clothes the foothills of the Taurus Mountains and the Armenian highlands.

Turkey has a great variety of climate. Along the coast from Antioch to the Dardanelles the climate is Mediterranean, with rainy winters and dry summers. Thence to the Bosphorus it is transitional to the type of climate with heavy year-round rainfall. Semitropical fruits and tea may be grown in the region beyond Trebizond on the Black Sea. The western pla-

teau has a harsh steppe climate, with cold winters, hot summers and scanty rainfall, while the eastern plateau exhibits a transition from steppe to alpine climate. Istanbul has a mean annual temperature of 57° (maximum 99°, minimum 17°) and average yearly rainfall of 28.3 inches. Rain falls approximately one day out of three.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Area (est.): 8,473,444 square miles* (8,173,666 in 1938).

Population (est. 1945): 192,900,000* (170,467,186 by 1939 census) (Great Russian, 58.4%; Ukrainian, 16.6%; Byelorussian, 3.1%; Uzbek, 2.9%; Tartars, 2.5%; Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, each 1.3%; more than 100 others, 12.6%).

Density per square mile: 24.9.*

Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Council: Nikolai M. Shvernik.

Premier: Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Principal cities (census 1939): Moscow, 4,137,018 (capital); Leningrad, 3,191,304 (industrial center, shipbuilding); Kiev, 846,293 (industrial center, Ukraine); Kharkov, 833,432 (iron and steel, coal); Baku, 809,347 (oil center, Azerbaijan); Gorki, 644,116 (iron and steel); Odessa (1937), 604,223 (chief Black Sea port); Tashkent, 585,005 (textiles, tobacco); Tiflis (Tbilisi), 519,175 (building materials, leather); Rostov on Don, 510,253 (grain, shipbuilding).

Monetary unit: Rouble.

Languages: See Population.

Religions: Russian Orthodox (predominant), Mohammedan, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran.

* Including acquisitions since 1939.

HISTORY. With an area almost three times that of the U. S. and a population almost one and one-half times larger, the vast Soviet Union has risen in 30 years from a war-stricken agricultural state torn by internecine strife to a great industrial-agricultural federation holding a place second only to that of the U. S. in world power. A police state with a government-owned economy directed by a small Communist minority, the Union successfully absorbed mighty German attacks in 1941-42 and rebounded to drive back into Germany itself.

After the war, with its eastern European satellites drawn together into a solid bloc in opposition to the western democracies, the Soviet Union launched a full-scale political offensive against the non-Communist world, particularly the United States and Great Britain.

Efforts to discredit Anglo-U. S. influence were initially a failure. The western powers countered the Soviet blockade of Berlin with a highly effective "air-lift," completed the unification of western Germany and went on to unite all of western Europe (except Spain) into a solid wall of opposition to Communist aggression

through the vehicle of the North Atlantic Pact. Nevertheless, there was little indication in 1949 of a change in Soviet plans or aims. Evidence of an atomic explosion in the Soviet Union in the summer of 1949 was reported by President Truman on Sept. 23, 1949.

The recorded history of Russia begins with the perhaps legendary figure of the Viking Rurik, who according to tradition came to Russia in A.D. 862 and founded the first Russian dynasty in Novgorod. The various tribes were united by the spread of Christianity in the 10th and 11th centuries; Vladimir "the Saint" was converted in 988. During the 11th century the grand dukes of Kiev held such centralizing power as existed. In 1240 Kiev was destroyed by the Mongols, and the Russian territory was split into numerous smaller dukedoms, out of which three large centers emerged—Galicia, Moscow and Novgorod. The early dukes of Moscow extended their dominions through their office of tribute collector for the Mongols.

In the late 15th century, Ivan III, the reigning duke, acquired the rival kingdoms of Novgorod and Tver and threw off the Mongol yoke. Ivan IV, the Terrible (1533–84), first Muscovite duke to assume the title of tsar, is considered to have founded the Russian State. He crushed the power of rival princes and boyars (great land-owners), but Russia remained largely medieval until the reign of Peter the Great (1682–1725), grandson of the first Romanov tsar, Michael (1613–45). Peter effected extensive reforms aimed at Westernization, and through his defeat of Charles XII of Sweden at the Battle of Poltava (1709), he extended Russia's boundaries to the west. Catherine the Great (1762–96) continued Peter's Westernization program and also expanded Russian territory, acquiring the Crimea and part of Poland. During the reign of Alexander I (1801–25), Napoleon's attempt to subdue Russia was defeated (1812–13), and new territory was gained, including Finland (1809) and Bessarabia (1812). Alexander was the originator of the Holy Alliance which crushed for a time Europe's rising liberal movement. Between the Napoleonic Wars and World War I, a few reforms were introduced, but the autocratic power of the tsars remained unchanged.

During the reign of Alexander II (1855–81), Russia's borders were pushed to the Pacific and into central Asia. Serfdom was abolished in 1861, but heavy restrictions were imposed on the emancipated class. Revolutionary strikes following Russia's defeat in the war with Japan forced Nicholas II (1894–1917) to grant a representative national body (Duma), elected by narrowly limited suffrage. It met for the first time in 1906. Nicholas continued in his reactionary course, however, and the

overwhelmingly liberal Duma had little or no influence in the government.

World War I demonstrated the corruptness and inefficiency of the tsarist regime, although the call of patriotism held the poorly equipped army together for a time. Disorders broke out in Petrograd (now Leningrad) in March, 1917, and, following the winning over of the Petrograd garrison, the revolution was in full swing. Nicholas was forced to abdicate under pressure from the Duma and was later killed by the revolutionists. A provisional government was formed, composed of both conservative and radical elements. This government, under the successive premier-ships of Prince Lvov and Alexander Kerensky, a Menshevik or moderate socialist, soon lost ground to the radical or Bolshevik wing of the Socialist Democratic Labor Party. Finally, on Nov. 7, 1917, came the Second Revolution, engineered by Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky and their small but well-disciplined Bolshevik following in the Petrograd Soviet. The government was turned over the next day to the Congress of Soviets (councils of soldiers, peasants and workers), which vested the government in a Council of People's Commissars with Lenin as premier and Trotsky as foreign minister. The humiliating Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 3, 1918) concluded the war with Germany, but civil war and intervention by foreign powers prevented the new Communist government from gaining control of all Russia until 1920. A brief war with Poland in 1920 resulted in Russian defeat and withdrawal.

On July 6, 1923, the vast territory under Soviet rule—previously an inchoate mass whose constituent parts were changing constantly—became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, formed by the union of the Russian S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Transcaucasian S.S.R.'s.

The sudden death of Lenin (Jan. 21, 1924) precipitated an intraparty struggle between the group led by Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the party, and the opposition, led by Trotsky, which favored not only swifter socialization at home but fomentation of revolution abroad. In 1927, Trotsky and other opposition leaders were expelled from the party and exiled. The first Five-Year Plan (1928–32) called for gradual, progressive increase in industrial and agricultural production. Its collectivization program was opposed by the Kulaks, or wealthier peasants, who were vigorously suppressed. Purges carried out in 1936–38 removed many prominent leaders of the Revolution and high-ranking army officers.

Soviet foreign policy—first featured by friendship with Germany and antagonism toward England and France and then, after Hitler's rise to power in 1933, by participation in the League of Nations and an

anti-Fascist program—took another abrupt turn on Aug. 24, 1939, with the signing of a Soviet-German nonaggression pact. Territory seized from Poland (Sept., 1939) became part of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian S.S.R.'s; that secured from Finland at the conclusion of the Finnish war of 1939-40, part of the Karelian S.S.R. set up March 31, 1940; that secured from Rumania (Bessarabia and northern Bukovina), part of the Moldavian S.S.R. set up Aug. 2, 1940; and finally the formerly independent states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, occupied in June, 1940, were absorbed into the U.S.S.R. as the 14th, 15th and 16th Soviet Republics. The latter annexations have not been recognized by the United States, Britain, or the majority of other nations.

Immediately following the German attack (June 22, 1941), all necessary powers for the defense of the state were vested in the State Defense Council headed by Stalin, who had taken over the post of premier on May 6. The Germans quickly seized approximately 500,000 square miles of Soviet territory, but Soviet forces resisted stubbornly, aided by increasing amounts of matériel from the U. S. and Britain. The great Soviet counteroffensive in the Stalingrad area (Nov., 1942-Feb., 1943) marked the turning point. Soviet troops gradually pushed the Nazis back and unleashed their final great offensive on Jan. 12, 1945. The nonaggression pact with Japan (1941) was denounced in April, 1945, and, following the declaration of war on Japan (Aug. 8, 1945), Soviet Far Eastern forces quickly occupied Manchuria, Karafuto and the Kuriles.

After the end of the war, the fourth Five-Year Plan was launched in Sept., 1945, with emphasis on the expansion of heavy industry.

GOVERNMENT. Under the constitution of 1936, the Soviet Union is "a Socialist State of Workers and Peasants" whose highest organ is the Supreme Council of the Union, which exercises legislative authority. It consists of two co-equal Houses—the Council of Nationalities, in which each constituent republic has 25 representatives, each autonomous republic 11, each autonomous oblast five, and each national okrug one (total 657); and the Council of the Union, elected on a nationwide basis with one representative for each 300,000 of population (total membership 682). All representatives are elected for four-year terms; the last election was held on Feb. 10, 1946. Elections amount to a blanket endorsement (or rejection) of a single list of candidates already nominated by the Communist Party, youth organizations, collective farms and trade unions. The only election in the Western sense of the word takes place in the selection of the nominees

Rulers of Russia Since 1462

	Born	Reigned
Ivan III the Great ¹	1440	1462-1505
Basil III ¹	1479	1505-1533
Ivan IV the Terrible ²	1530	1533-1584
Theodore I	1557	1584-1598
Boris Godunov	c.1551	1598-1605
Theodore II	1589	1605-1605
Demetrius I ³	?	1605-1606
Basil IV Shuiski	?	1606-1610
"Time of Troubles" ⁴		1610-1613
Michael Romanov ⁵	1596	1613-1645
Alexis I	1629	1645-1676
Theodore III	1656	1676-1682
Ivan V ⁶	1666	1682-1689
Peter I the Great ⁶	1672	1682-1725
Catherine I	c.1684	1725-1727
Peter II	1715	1727-1730
Anna	1693	1730-1740
Ivan VI	1740	1740-1741
Elizabeth	1709	1741-1762
Peter III	1728	1762-1762
Catherine II the Great	1729	1762-1796
Paul I	1754	1796-1801
Alexander I	1777	1801-1825
Nicholas I	1796	1825-1855
Alexander II	1818	1855-1881
Alexander III	1845	1881-1894
Nicholas II	1868	1894-1917

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Prince Georgi Lvov (premier)	1861	1917-1917
Alexander Kerensky (premier)	1881	1917-1917

U.S.S.R.

Nikolai Lenin (premier)	1870	1917-1924
Joseph Stalin (premier) ⁷	1879	1924-

¹ Grand Duke of Muscovy.
² First tsar of Russia; had himself crowned as such in 1547.
³ Also known as Pseudo-Demetrius. His origin is obscure. He claimed to be Ivan IV's youngest son. Demetrius, who had been murdered in 1591, Demetrius I conquered Moscow in 1605 but was killed in 1606. From 1607-12, two other men, posing as Demetrius, attempted to capture Moscow but failed.
⁴ During this period, the throne remained empty.
⁵ First of the Romanov line, which lasted until the Russian Revolution. Michael was the grandnephew of Ivan IV.
⁶ Ruled jointly until 1689, at which time Ivan V was deposed.
⁷ As General Secretary of the Communist Party, Stalin was actual head of the Soviet Union from 1924-41. In 1941, he became premier.

by these groups. All citizens over the age of 18 are enfranchised.

The Presidium of the Supreme Council acts as a directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council. It has a chairman (sometimes referred to as the Soviet president), 16 vice chairmen (one for each constituent republic), a secretary and 24 members, all elected by the Supreme Council.

The highest executive and administrative power is exercised by the Council of Ministers (formerly People's Commissars) appointed by the Supreme Council and headed by a chairman (premier) and eight

vice chairmen. It issues decrees and executive orders on the basis of laws in operation and supervises their execution. The administrative machinery is necessarily vast and complicated, since it is responsible not only for the ordinary administrative functions of government, but also for the operation of state-owned enterprises.

The 16 constituent republics of the Union are as follows: the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (capital: Moscow) covering about 80 per cent of the total area; the Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev); Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk); Armenian S.S.R. (Erivan); Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku); Georgian S.S.R. (Tiflis); Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashhabad);* Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent); Tadzhik S.S.R. (Stalinabad); Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma Ata); Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze); Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. (Petrozavodsk); Moldavian S.S.R. (Kishinev); Lithuanian S.S.R. (Vilnius); Estonian S.S.R. (Tallinn) and Latvian S.S.R. (Riga).

Postwar territorial acquisitions include the Carpatho-Ukraine (12,617 sq. mi.) obtained from Czechoslovakia June 29, 1945, incorporated into the Ukrainian S.S.R. as Zakarpatskaya Oblast; the Republic of Tannu Tuva in central Asia (64,000 sq. mi.) incorporated early in 1945 into the R.S.F.S.R. as the Tuvinian Autonomous Oblast; Karafuto or southern Sakhalin (13,935 sq. mi.) and the Kurile Islands (3,944 sq. mi.), occupied by Soviet troops in Aug., 1945, and incorporated into the Khabarovsk Kral of the R.S.F.S.R.; the northern part of eastern Prussia (about 7,000 sq. mi.), placed under *de facto* Soviet administration at the Potsdam Conference and incorporated into R.S.F.S.R. as Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) Okrug; the Petsamo district of Finland, obtained *de jure* under the 1947 treaty and incorporated into the Murmansk Oblast of the R.S.F.S.R.; and Poland east of the Curzon Line (77,703 sq. mi.), under terms of the Soviet-Polish treaty of Aug. 16, 1945, incorporated into the Ukrainian and Byelorussian S.S.R.'s.

COMMUNIST PARTY. The only political party permitted to exist in the Soviet Union is the All-Union Communist Party, which now has more than 6,000,000 members. Its organization parallels the entire governmental and economic structure of the country and guides all important action through instructions from the central organs to Party members who occupy most of the important political and economic positions. Its highest organ is the All-Union Party Congress, which meets irregularly. The Congress elects a Central Committee (71 members, 68 alternates), which in turn elects (1) an executive body (Politburo) with ten members and four alternates, (2) an organizational bureau (Orgburo), which manages the Party, (3) a secretariat headed by a general secretary

(Stalin), and (4) a Committee of Party Control with 31 members.

The members of the all-powerful Politburo as reported in April, 1949, are Stalin, V. M. Molotov, A. A. Andreyev, K. E. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, N. S. Khrushchev, L. P. Beria, G. M. Malenkov. Alternates were N. A. Bulganin, A. N. Kosygin and N. M. Shvernik. There were two vacancies.

In Sept., 1947, the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau), a Soviet-dominated organization composed of representatives from nine national Communist parties, was established in Belgrade. Its headquarters were moved to Bucharest after the break with Tito in June, 1948. It was designed to replace the Comintern (dissolved in 1943) as an instrument in the promotion of worldwide communism. The new unit was described as representing the core of a united front against the threat of "reactionary and imperialist aggression," typified most immediately in the Soviet-boycotted European Recovery Program.

DEFENSE. The land, air and sea forces of the Union are under the unified control of the Armed Forces Ministry. The army, navy, the air force and the supply services have separate staffs and commanders operating under its general supervision. Military service is compulsory; the initial training period varies from 2 to 5 years. The armed forces, which were estimated to have reached a peak of more than 15,000,000 in mid-1945, numbered about 4,000,000 in 1949. The strength of the army, including MVD and NKVD troops (secret police organizations with paramilitary formations) was estimated at slightly more than 3,000,000, organized in about 190 divisions, only a third of which were at full strength (10,000). The air force had from 400,000 to 500,000 men and about 25,000 planes, and the navy from 500,000 to 600,000. More than 500,000 troops were stationed outside Soviet borders, and at least 700,000 were estimated to be located in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

Information about the Red fleet is as vague as that about the army and air force. In 1949 it was believed to have a tonnage of about 500,000, including 3 battleships, 13 cruisers, 2 coast defense ships, 60 destroyers, 20 destroyer escorts, 260 submarines, and large flotillas of coastal and river craft, patrol vessels, minesweepers and other ancillary craft. At least one 16-inch-gun battleship (*Tretii International*) and one 22,000-ton aircraft carrier (*Krasnaya Znamya*) are under construction, and an extensive construction program under the fourth Five-Year Plan is in progress. In 1949 the Soviet Union received 45 vessels from the Italian fleet, including a battleship and a cruiser. At the same time

It returned to Britain and the U. S. ships borrowed in 1944, including the battleship H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign* and the cruiser U.S.S. *Milwaukee*.

On its face, about 19 per cent of the 1949 budget was allotted for military expenditures, but expenses linked to the armed forces in other parts of the budget, including police allotments and industrial commitments under the Five-Year Plan, greatly increased this percentage.

EDUCATION. The school system throughout the country is based upon uniform text books and the same syllabus, although a number of hours are allowed for native language, literature and history in the non-Russian schools. All schools are state controlled, and compulsory education begins at the age of seven. Coeducation is being abolished and separate schools established for boys and girls. The boys' curriculum stresses military training; the girls', housework. Enrollment in primary and secondary schools in 1946 was 29,339,000. Under the Defense Ministry are the newly established Suvorov military schools for the training of future officers. In the academic year 1945-46, 772 colleges and institutions of higher learning were functioning, with a student body of 653,000. Literacy was estimated at 81 per cent in 1940.

AGRICULTURE. Formerly an agricultural country, the Soviet Union has grown in the last 25 years into an industrial-agricultural power, with agriculture making great advances at the same time. The total area under cultivation was 259,500,000 acres in 1913, 291,600,000 acres in 1929, and 388,000,000 acres in 1941.

PRODUCTION OF GRAIN CROPS

(in millions of bushels)

	1935-39 average	1947
Wheat		
Wheat	1,124	875
Rye	885	920
Barley	425	310
Maize	170	125
Oats	1,165	820

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

(millions of head)

Animal	1916	1933	1947
Horses	35.8	16.6	11.9
Cattle	60.6	38.4	52.0
Sheep and goats	121.2	50.2	102.5*
Pigs	20.9	12.1	13.4

* 1938; sheep only, in 1946, were estimated at 72,000,000.

The Union's diverse climate permits the growing of the most varied crops, ranging from the temperate to the subtropical. Under the current Five-Year Plan, it is contemplated that by 1950 the grain harvest will be 127,500,000 tons (a 7% increase over the prewar average), sugar beets 26,000,000 (22% increase), raw cotton 3,100,-

000 (25% increase) and flax 800,000 tons (39% increase).

INDUSTRY. Almost all industry in the Soviet Union is carried on by organizations owned or controlled by the state. About 80 per cent of the total state industries is controlled by 291 large trusts. The industrialization of the country has been one of the major objectives of its leaders during the past 25 years. The completion of the first two Five-Year Plans (1928-32, 1933-37) and of most of the third (1937-42) saw a great increase in the volume and versatility of Soviet industry.

Unofficial estimates of 1948 placed steel production at 20,200,000 metric tons; pig iron, 14,200,000 tons; electricity, 60,000,000,000 kwh.; and cotton cloth, 3,000,000,000 meters.

The large-scale evacuation of plants to the East and the construction of new plants there during World War II, coupled with the eastward orientation of industry prior to the war, has shifted the balance to newly developed regions in Central Asia and Siberia from the Moscow-Leningrad area and the Ukraine. The new regions are now the center of Soviet industrial power, accounting for almost all magnesium and aluminum production, and more than 60 per cent of the pig iron and steel production. The production of consumers' goods continues to be subordinate to the production of heavy capital equipment.

Under the current Five-Year Plan the gross output of Soviet industry in 1950 is fixed at 205,000,000,000 roubles (48% above the prewar level). An increase is planned in the output of pig iron to 19,500,000 tons and of steel to 25,400,000 tons (35% above prewar), involving the construction of 45 additional blast furnaces, 180 open-hearth furnaces, 90 electric furnaces and 104 rolling mills. The plan calls for a 100 per cent increase in engineering production and equipment and for an increase of 3.7 times in the metallurgical industries. Even if the 1950 steel target is reached, however, Soviet production would be only on a level equaling that of the U. S. in 1913. The value of capital investments in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 157,500,000,000 roubles.

According to official Soviet sources, production in the final quarter of 1947 reached the 1940 level and output in 1948 was 18 per cent above the 1940 level and 55 per cent over that of 1946.

Reports issued in July, 1949, showed that during the first half of 1949, the daily gross output was 41 per cent over the 1940 level and close to the goal of 48 per cent fixed for the end of 1950 under the current Five-Year Plan. Official statistics of production have not been issued in the postwar period.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(Index numbers of industrial production;
1946 = 100)

	1947	1948
Total production	122	155
Pig iron	114	139
Steel	109	140
Coal	112	128
Petroleum	119	134
Locomotives	277	424
Automobiles	130	273
Spinning machinery	263	539
Tractors	209	426
Cotton textiles	133	165
Leather footwear	140	172

FOREIGN TRADE. Soviet foreign trade is a state monopoly, and foreign goods are purchased in accordance with an over-all plan conducted under the supervision of the Foreign Trade Ministry. Connected with the Ministry are a number of export-import and transport combines.

The U.S.S.R. share in world exports (1938) was 1.1 per cent; imports, 1.2 per cent. No later statistics are available. Exports were grain, 21.9 per cent; lumber and timber, 16.8 per cent; furs, 9.9 per cent; petroleum and products, 7.9 per cent; and cotton goods and threads, 4.5 per cent. Imports included machines and industrial equipment, 26.8 per cent; iron and steel, 10.3 per cent; wool, 5.3 per cent; electrical machines and parts, 4.2 per cent; and live animals, 3.7 per cent. From June 22, 1941, until 1945, large supplies were received from Britain and Canada, and from Oct. 1, 1941, until after V-J Day, a total of \$11,-141,470,000 in lend-lease assistance came from the U. S.

COMMUNICATIONS. According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the merchant marine on June 30, 1948, had 966 ships (over 100 tons) aggregating 2,096,868 tons. Merchant ship construction has been subordinated to naval construction under the fourth Five-Year Plan. The principal ports include Leningrad on the Gulf of Finland, Murmansk and Archangel on the Arctic Ocean and White Sea, respectively; Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan; and the Black Sea ports of Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossisk and Batum. River and canal transport is extremely important. In 1947 there were about 60,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals.

Railway mileage (1945) totaled 66,000, of which about 30 per cent was double-tracked. Freight traffic reached 569,117,-490 tons and 1,777,800,000 passengers were carried in 1938. Highway mileage (1945) totaled 849,520, less than 10 per cent of which was improved. Under the current Five-Year Plan, war-devastated railway lines are being rebuilt and another 4,510 miles are to be constructed, including 3,310 miles in Siberia.

Air traffic is assuming great importance, especially in the central Asiatic portion of the U.S.S.R. Prior to World War II, the network of air routes covered 69,845 miles; in 1948 the estimated length was 137,000 miles.

In 1945, operations of the Civil Air Fleet tripled those for 1940. Moscow is connected with the capitals of all the Union republics by daily air service, and there are regular services to the Far East and Europe. No foreign air routes have been allowed to enter the U.S.S.R.

FINANCE. National expenditure for 1949 was estimated at 415,355,000,000 roubles; revenue, at 445,208,000,000 roubles. The Soviet budget includes charges for the financing of industry, transportation, agriculture and commerce—items which ordinarily are handled through private channels in other countries. The internal debt in 1939 amounted to \$2,667,369,471.

MINERALS. The U.S.S.R. is probably the richest country in the world in mineral resources, containing deposits of almost every known mineral. It ranks fourth in coal production, second in chromite, second in iron ore, third in petroleum, second in gold, and retains high rank in the production of numerous others. The richest mineral region is that of the Ural Mountains, which lacks only good coking coal. Total coal production in 1948 was estimated at 220,000,000 short tons. Other production estimates included aluminum (1945) 95,100 short tons, copper (1945) 177,000 short tons, lead (1947) 65,000 short tons, platinum (1947) 150,000 oz., antimony (1946) 2,300,000 short tons, tin (1938) 14,330 short tons, zinc (1938) 77,-161 short tons. Petroleum production in 1948 was estimated at 228,000,000 barrels, including eastern Poland and Sakhalin. Uranium deposits are believed to exist in the U.S.S.R.

FORESTS. With a forested area of about 2,346,000,000 acres, the U.S.S.R. possesses a large proportion of the world's timber reserves. Most of the forested area is in Siberia, but there are also valuable stands in the Caucasus. Plans were made late in 1948 for the planting of huge forest belts 60 to 90 mi. wide in the southern steppes to protect fertile food-producing areas from the dry winds of the central Asian and Caspian deserts.

FISHERIES AND FURS. The rivers, lakes and surrounding seas (except the Black Sea) are rich in fish; the catch averages more than 1,000,000 tons annually. The acquisition of former Japanese fisheries in Karafuto and the Kuriles will double the output of the Far Eastern fish industry. Trapping is an important secondary industry, especially in eastern Siberia.

TOPOGRAPHY. The U.S.S.R. is the largest unbroken political unit in the world, oc-

cupping more than one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. The greater part of its territory is a vast plain stretching from eastern Europe to the Pacific Ocean. This plain, relieved only occasionally by low mountain ranges (notably the Urals), consists of three zones running east and west: (1) the frozen marshy tundra of the Arctic; (2) the more temperate forest belt; and (3) the steppes or prairies to the south, which in southern Soviet Asia became sandy deserts. The topography is more varied in the South, particularly in the Caucasus between the Caspian and Black Seas, and in the Tien-Pamir mountain system bordering Afghanistan, Sinkiang and Mongolia. Mountains (Stanovoi and Kolyma) and great rivers (Amur, Yenisei, Lena) also break up the sweep of the plain in Siberia.

CLIMATE. The climate necessarily is varied, but for the most part is continental. In general the climate of the northern and central regions is characterized by long, cold winters and by summers which are shorter and cooler than those in the northern part of the United States. Siberia has the coldest winters in the world; the January average at Verkhoyansk is -59° . In the southern regions the climate varies between temperate and subtropical. The Uzbek, Turkmen and Kazakh S.S.R.'s are largely desert and semi-desert areas. In the central belt rainfall is fairly uniform, averaging about 15 inches east of the Urals and 20 inches to the west. In the tundra to the north it drops to about 8 inches and to 4 inches in the southern regions.

Average daily low temperature at Moscow is about 5° (high, 14°) in January, the coldest month; average daily high is 71° during July, the warmest month.

Uruguay (Republic)

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

Area: 72,172 square miles.

Population (est. 1949): 2,650,000 (white, 86%; mestizo, 12%; Indian, 2%).

Density per square mile: 36.7.

President: Luis Batlle Berres.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Montevideo, 747,665 (capital); Paysandú, 50,000 (meat packing); Salto, 48,000 (cattle raising); Minas (1942), 32,000 (farming center).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Uruguay, a little larger than North Dakota, has many distinctions. It is the smallest and most densely populated of the sovereign South American nations. It has one of the highest proportions of white population and one of the lowest illiteracy rates in all Latin America. Despite constant pressure from Argentina, and some concessions to that powerful neighbor, Uruguay has managed to re-

main one of the most democratic and progressive of Latin American states.

Juan Díaz de Solís, a Spaniard, discovered Uruguay in 1516, but the Portuguese were first to settle it when they founded Colonia in 1680. After a long struggle, Spain wrested the country from Portugal in 1778. Uruguay revolted against Spain in 1811, only to be conquered in 1816-20 by the Portuguese from Brazil. Independence was re-asserted with Argentine help in 1825, and the republic was set up in 1830. There followed a long period of factional strife between two groups still in existence at the present time—the Blancos and the Colorados. President José Batlle y Ordóñez launched a series of social reforms in 1911-15 which started Uruguay on its modern career of democracy, although Gabriel Terra, elected president in 1931, seized dictatorial power and modified the constitution to permit his re-election.

Terra was succeeded in 1938 by Alfredo Baldomir and, in 1943, by Juan José de Amézaga, both of whom worked closely with the U. S. on global and hemispheric policy. In 1946, Tomás Berreta was elected president; he took office March 1, 1947 for a four-year term and was replaced after his death on Aug. 2, 1947, by Luis Batlle Berres.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the 1936 constitution, Uruguay elects every four years a president, a vice president, a cabinet and a two-house congress—a 99-member Chamber of Deputies and a 30-member Senate. The cabinet and congress are chosen by proportional representation. All literate citizens may vote, including women, who may also sit in congress.

Service in the army (1947 strength: 27,-000) is voluntary, but national guard service is compulsory in wartime. There is a police force of about 5,500, and a small air force. The navy had a 1,150-ton sloop, a surveying vessel and several smaller craft on Jan. 1, 1949.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Uruguay's illiteracy rate is 35 per cent; primary education is compulsory, and all education is free. There were in 1946 a total of 191,239 pupils in 1,625 public schools, and 20,000 (1943) in the university at Montevideo. Uruguay's high percentage of white population includes many foreign-born, mostly Italian and Spanish, but some Brazilian, Argentine and French.

Cattle, sheep, meat and wool dominate the Uruguayan economy. With nearly 80 per cent of its grassy land devoted to grazing, there were in 1946, 19,559,000 sheep and 6,821,000 cattle. The 1947-48 wool clip was about 70,000 metric tons. With only about 5 per cent of the land cultivated, a third of this grows wheat, the chief crop (1947-48: 423,532 metric tons). Other crops are corn, flax for linseed, oats, po-

tatoes, beans, fruits, tobacco, alfalfa and grapes. Uruguay makes 70,000,000 liters of wine a year.

Uruguay slaughters more than two million head of cattle and sheep a year, and meat processing is the largest manufacturing industry. There are many modern plants for chilling or freezing meat, and plants for preparation of liquid extract of beef.

During World War II Uruguay doubled its foreign trade, and most of the increase went to the U. S. Exports in 1948 were \$178,953,000, and imports, \$200,510,000 (excluding gold). In value, wool was the chief export (37%), followed by beef and mutton (15%) and hides (12%). Chief customers were the U. S. (28%), Britain (18%) and Belgium (9%). Leading imports include machinery, vehicles, oil, gasoline and sugar. The U. S., Britain and Brazil were the principal suppliers in 1948.

Steamers of 14-foot draft can travel half-way up the Uruguay River border, and smaller craft can go nearly the length of that border. The Río Negro is navigable only in its lower course. Railway mileage in 1945 totaled 1,800. Prior to 1948, 90 per cent was British-owned, but in that year the government purchased complete interest. Highway mileage was 8,514 in 1945.

Actual government revenue in 1947 was 240,875,000 pesos; expenditure was 231,824,000 pesos. The funded public debt on Dec. 31, 1948, was 760,200,000 pesos.

Minerals are of slight importance. In the north, some gold is mined and there are small deposits of silver, lead, copper, talc and lignite.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Uruguay, a low rolling plain in the south and a low plateau in the north, has a 120-mile Atlantic shore line, a 235-mile frontage on the Río de la Plata, and 270 miles on the Uruguay River, its western boundary. The climate is good. Average summer temperature in January and February is 71°, and average winter temperature in July is 50°. Frost is almost unknown. Average rainfall is 35 inches, heaviest in the autumn.

Vatican City State (Stato Città Vaticana)

Area: 108.7 acres.

Population (est. 1941): 970 (Italian, 85%; Swiss and others, 15%).

Ruler: The Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII.

Monetary unit: Lira.

Languages: Latin, Italian.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

The Vatican City State, sovereign and independent, is situated on the Vatican hill on the right bank of the Tiber in northwest Rome. The area has been intimately associated with the history of the Roman Catholic Church since the time of

the martyrdom of St. Peter. From it the Pope exercised temporal sway for many centuries over a large part of central Italy; in 1859 the Papal States comprised an area of some 17,000 square miles. During the struggle for Italian unification (1860-70), most of this area became part of the Kingdom of Italy.

By an Italian law of May 13, 1871, the temporal power of the Pope was abrogated, and the territory of the Papacy was confined to the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo. The Popes consistently refused to recognize this arrangement, and by the Lateran Treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, between the Vatican and the Kingdom of Italy, the exclusive dominion and sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy See over the city of the Vatican was again recognized, thus restoring the Pope's temporal authority over the area. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the position of the Catholic Church in Italy and providing for reimbursement to the Vatican in final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power in 1870-71.

The Supreme Pontiff is Pius XII (Eugenio Pacelli), born at Rome, March 2, 1876, proclaimed cardinal in 1929, and elected Pope on March 2, 1939.

The Pope has full legal, executive and judicial powers. Executive power over the area is in the hands of a governor appointed by the Pope and exclusively responsible to him.

The College of Cardinals is the Pope's chief advisory body, and upon his death the cardinals elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope. When complete, the College consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world is carried on in the Vatican by 12 congregations, 3 tribunals and 5 offices.

In its diplomatic relations with foreign countries, the Vatican is represented by the Papal Secretary of State. In 1949 the Vatican maintained diplomatic relations with 42 states through its papal-nuncios (ambassadors) and inter-nuncios (ministers). Apostolic Delegates, representatives without accredited rank, are maintained in a number of other countries.

The Vatican has its own railway station, postal facilities, coinage, newspaper, radio and television system. In addition to the Vatican itself, which includes St. Peter's Square, extraterritorial rights are enjoyed by 13 buildings in the city of Rome outside the Vatican City.

Venezuela (Republic)

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela)

Area: 352,143 square miles.

Population (est. 1948): 4,490,000 (mestizo, 65%; white, 20%; Negro, 8%; Indian, 7%).

Density per square mile: 12.7.

Executive: Military junta headed by Lt. Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud.

Principal cities (est. 1947): Caracas, 342,921 (capital); Maracaibo, 131,989 (oil); Barquisimeto, 74,139 (coffee, sugar, mining); Valencia, 59,251 (farming center).

Monetary unit: Bolívar.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Venezuela, a third larger than Texas, has a stormy political past and the distinction of being the world's second greatest producer of oil, outranked only by the U. S. In South America it is the sixth country in size, the only independent country lying entirely north of the equator, the second most illiterate country, and the birthplace of Simón Bolívar, who led the liberation of much of the continent from Spain.

Columbus discovered Venezuela on his third voyage in 1498. A subsequent Spanish explorer, for reasons of his own, gave the country its name, meaning "Little Venice." There were no important settlements until Caracas was founded in 1567. With Bolívar taking part, Venezuela was one of the first South American colonies to revolt against Spain in 1810, but it was not until 1821 that independence was won. Federated at first with Colombia and Ecuador, the country set up a republic in 1830, and then sank for many decades into a condition of revolt, dictatorship and corruption climaxed by the ironhand regime of Antonio Guzmán Blanco from 1870 to 1889. The U. S. intervened in 1895 to force an arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela in a dispute over the boundary with British Guiana. From 1908 to 1935, when he died, General Juan Vicente Gómez ruled tyrannically over the nation, picking various satellites to alternate with him in the presidential palace. He was succeeded in 1936 by General Eleazar López Contreras. The president during World War II, General Isaías Medina Angarita, co-operated with the U. S. but permitted such political freedom that he was overthrown on Oct. 19, 1945.

Out of that revolt, militarist in nature, the Socialist leader Dr. Rómulo Betancourt emerged as provisional president, and his government received U. S. recognition on Oct. 30, 1945. Betancourt's party, the liberal Acción Democrática, won 137 out of 160 seats in an election held Oct. 27, 1946, for a Constituent Assembly to draft a new constitution. The well-known writer, Rómulo Gallegos, easily won the presidential election of Dec. 14, 1947, as

the candidate of Acción Democrática. The latter party also won 83 of the 110 seats in the chamber of deputies.

Venezuela's brief experience with democracy was abruptly ended on Nov. 24, 1948, however, by an army-led conservative coup which ousted the Gallegos regime.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Venezuela is a union of 20 states, a federal district and two territories. Before November, 1948, Congress had a 46-member senate and a 110-member chamber of deputies, both elected directly. Under the constitution promulgated July 5, 1947, the president was elected by popular vote for five years and could not succeed himself. The constitution (Venezuela's 20th) established comprehensive political and social rights, including woman suffrage.

Military service is compulsory, with a one- to three-year initial training period. The army has about 10,000 men. The navy has several gunboats and corvettes, and other minor craft. There is a small air force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Illiteracy in 1943 was estimated at 70 per cent, second in South America only to that of Bolivia. Primary education between 7 and 14 is compulsory. School enrollment in 1946 exceeded 300,000 in 5,543 primary and 122 secondary schools. There are three universities—Los Andes at Mérida, Central University at Caracas, and Zulia at Maracaibo.

Agriculture engages the majority of the population, but production has failed to keep pace with the food needs of the rapidly increasing population. The principal crop is coffee, grown on 60,000 plantations on the slopes of the coastal mountains. Annual production averages 1,000,000 bags of 60 kilograms each. Exports of cacao in 1947 were 11,746 tons. Other important crops are sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat and tropical fruits. Stockraising, centered east of Lake Maracaibo, and on the llanos, is important. Estimates in 1945 showed 4,000,000 cattle, 750,000 calves, 60,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,400,000 goats and kids.

There are few industries, the most important being woodworking, cotton textiles and tobacco products. Electric power is plentiful, and a law of 1943 prepared the way for the beginning of an oil refining industry. In 1947, 2,143,730,121 cigarettes were produced.

Oil, most of which is found on the northwest shore of Lake Maracaibo, is by far the dominant factor in the economy. It accounts for 95 per cent of exports, gives the country a big foreign trade balance and a treasury surplus. Exports in 1947 were valued at 2,469,000,000 bolívares; imports, at 1,850,000,000 bolívares. After pe-

troleum the chief exports are coffee and cacao. Chief imports are metals, metal products, machinery, food products, textiles and chemicals. Most of the crude oil goes to the U. S., via Curaçao and Aruba, refining centers in the West Indies. About 35 per cent of other exports are U. S. purchased. The U. S. supplies 75 per cent of imports, with Britain second.

Highways include 3,829 miles for all-weather use, and 1,600 miles of unimproved road. Railway mileage is about 685, largely in unconnected short lines, ten national and two British-owned. In 1945 Venezuela had 38 airports serving Pan American, K.L.M. (Dutch), and two government-owned lines. La Guaira and Puerto Cabello are the chief seaports. Navigable rivers total 6,500 miles. Most of the tonnage sent along the Orinoco—navigable for 700 miles for river steamers of 12-foot draft—is transhipped at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The 1948-49 budget, as amended to Dec. 31, 1948, estimated expenditure at 1,715,304,581 bolívares (actual expenditure 1,471-48: 1,434,905,154 bolívares). The treasury surplus on Dec. 31, 1948, stood at 250,937,000 bolívares as against internal indebtedness of 51,979,656 bolívares. There is no foreign debt. Venezuela's excellent financial position is largely due to its revenue from taxes on oil and other minerals.

Oil production increased from 116,000,000 barrels in 1931 to 490,015,593 in 1948. In addition to oil, Venezuela has gold mines in the region southwest of the Orinoco delta. Output in 1948 was 49,725 troy oz. Of minor importance are bauxite, coal, copper, iron, tin, asbestos and asphalt. Diamond production in 1948 was 75,513 carats.

Much of the country is covered by forests still barely exploited, particularly south of the Orinoco. One of the oldest industries is the pearl fisheries off Margarita, Coche and Cubagua islands.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. An unusual setting of mountain systems breaks Venezuela into four distinct areas: (1) the Maracaibo lowlands; (2) the mountainous region in the north and northwest; (3) the Orinoco basin with the llanos (vast grass-covered plains) on its northern border and great forest areas in the south and southeast; (4) the Guiana highland, south of the Orinoco, accounting for nearly half the national territory. About 80 per cent of Venezuela is drained by the Orinoco and its 400 tributaries. The coast line, 1,876 miles long, is indented in the northwest by the Gulf of Maracaibo. A narrow channel joins the gulf to Lake Maracaibo, which is nearly the size of Lake Ontario.

The climate is tropical and unhealthy

except where modified by altitude; it approaches the mild temperate in the higher western mountains. Most rainfall occurs between April and October, and the rest of the year is dry. At La Guaira, the mean annual temperature is 81°, at Caracas, 70°, at Cumaná, 83°.

Yugoslavia (Republic) (Federaciona Narodna Republika Jugoslavija)

Area: 99,044 square miles.*

Population (census 1948): 15,751,953 (1931: Serbian, 46%; Croat, 28.5%; Slovene, 8.5%; German, 3.6%; others [Magyar, Albanian, Rumanian, Czech], 13.4%).

Density per square mile: 159.0.*

Chairman of Presidium of National Assembly: Ivan Ribar.

Prime Minister: Josip Broz (Tito).

Principal cities (census 1948): Belgrade (Beograd), 388,246 (capital); Zagreb, 290,417 (Croat commercial center); Ljubljana, 120,944 (Slovenian industrial center); Sarajevo, 118,158 (Bosnian manufacturing center); Subotica, 112,551 (wheat, livestock).

Monetary unit: Dinar.

Languages: Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian (all official).

Religions (1931): Serbian-Orthodox, 48.7%; Roman Catholic, 37.45%; Mohammedan, 11.2%; Protestant, 1.66%; Jewish, .49%; Greek Catholic, .32%; others, .18%.

* Including 1947 treaty awards.

HISTORY. Yugoslavia, twice the size of Pennsylvania and fronting on the Adriatic Sea opposite Italy, was formed in 1919 out of some of Europe's oldest trouble spots in the Balkans. After a brief and unstable history of 25 years, it emerged from World War II as a Russian satellite. World amazement, however, followed an attack made June 28, 1948, by the Soviet-dominated Cominform on Marshal Tito and the Yugoslav Communist party for inspiring a "hateful" policy against the Soviet Union and retreating from the Communist line in foreign and domestic policies. Unlike other officials similarly attacked by Soviet organs in the past, Tito denounced the Cominform's action and still continued in full power despite further repeated attacks by the Cominform and members of the Soviet east European bloc in 1948-49. On Sept. 29, 1949, the Soviet Union denounced its 1945 treaty of friendship with Yugoslavia.

The 1919 components of Yugoslavia were the old kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, and the following: Bosnia-Herzegovina, formerly administered jointly by Austria and Hungary; Croatia-Slavonia, which had had limited autonomy under Hungary; and Slovenia and Dalmatia, formerly administered by Austria.

Alexander I, son of King Peter of Serbia, became the first king of the new country

on Aug. 16, 1921. His reign was a rocky one because the Croats, under Dr. Stephen Radic, unceasingly sought autonomy. Finally, a Croat assassinated Alexander in Marseille in Oct., 1934, and since his son Peter was a minor, a regency was set up under Prince Paul, the new king's uncle.

After pursuing an increasingly pro-Axis policy under the regent, Yugoslavia signed the Axis Pact on March 25, 1941; this caused the overthrow of the government two days later. On April 6 the country was invaded by the Nazis and was speedily occupied. While the king and government fled to the Near East and later to London, Yugoslavia was divided into German, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian occupation zones. Puppet regimes were established in Croatia and Serbia.

Inside Yugoslavia, the Axis occupation was fought by two guerrilla armies—the Chetniks under Draja Mikhailović, who supported the monarchy; and the Partisans under Marshal Tito (Josip Broz), who leaned toward Russia. These two groups fought not only the Germans, but also each other. In Nov., 1943, Tito established an Executive National Committee of Liberation to act as a provisional government, thus repudiating King Peter in exile.

In the elections of Nov. 11, 1945, Tito's forces won overwhelmingly, partly because the monarchist factions boycotted the balloting. Convening on Nov. 29, the new Assembly abolished the monarchy and set up the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Tito was named prime minister and his government won British and U. S. recognition.

The Tito government embarked upon an internal policy of ruthless oppression and elimination of opposition factions, including the summary trial and execution of Mikhailović in 1946. In April, 1947, it initiated a five-year plan aimed at improvement of agriculture and heavy expansion of industry. Conflict soon arose within the government as to the rate at which socialization should be pushed, and the dismissal in May, 1948, of officials favoring an intensified program led in part to the Cominform blast at Tito the following month.

Externally the government pursued, until 1948, its uncompromising support of Moscow, as manifested by Yugoslav aid to anti-government Greek guerrillas, which had led to a U. N. inquiry in 1947. Soviet support enabled the nation to secure most of Italian Istria under the 1947 peace treaty, but efforts to secure sovereignty over the key port of Trieste were unsuccessful.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. The constitution of Jan. 31, 1946, is derived from Moscow. There is a federal assembly with one representative for each 50,000 electors

in the country. There is a "house of the peoples" in which the six federal units—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro—each have 25 representatives, while three other areas have a total of 25. The presidium, a joint committee of both houses, carries on when parliament is out of session, but actual control of the country is in the hands of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

The army, based upon the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments which at one time had a strength of about 800,000, was unofficially estimated to number from 300,000 to 400,000 in 1948, including police forces. Equipment generally is poor. The air force had about 1,500 planes in 1949. The navy was believed to include 6 submarines and two corvettes on Jan. 1, 1949. It received several small ships from the Italian fleet in 1948.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education on the elementary level is compulsory and free. In 1946-47 there were 10,747 elementary schools with 1,500,000 pupils, 149 grammar schools with 257,937 pupils, 260 secondary schools with 17,523 pupils, and 169 secondary technical schools with 30,729 pupils. The various universities and technical colleges had a total enrollment of 38,192.

Agriculture occupies about 80 per cent of the population. The total area under cultivation in 1939 was 58.9 per cent. The principal crops are corn, wheat, sugar beets, hemp, hops, opium (in Macedonia) and tobacco (chiefly in Macedonia and Herzegovina). Wheat production in 1946 was 1,986,000 short tons. Other important crops are barley, beans, potatoes, flax, clover and lucerne. Excellent wines are produced in Dalmatia and Herzegovina and along the Danube. The fruit industry is important, especially in Serbia and Bosnia.

Manufactures are limited for the most part to consumers' goods. Legislation passed Dec. 5, 1946, nationalized all private economic enterprises, public works and industries in 42 branches of the national economy including mining, metallurgy, all industries processing natural products, food processing, beverages, building, transportation, and all land, sea and air communications.

Yugoslavia has only limited access to ports on the Adriatic because of the difficulty in crossing the coastal range with railways and highways. Waterways, especially the Danube, are important. The merchant marine in 1947 totaled 113 vessels (of over 100 tons) with a gross tonnage of 172,186. Railway mileage in 1947 totaled 6,717, mostly state-owned. Main highway mileage was 20,646.

Exports in 1947 were reported to be 8,637,000,000 dinars; imports, 14,435,000,-

000 dinars. Faced with a virtual boycott imposed by the Cominform, Yugoslavia began in 1949 to turn to the West for foreign trade possibilities.

The 1949 budget balanced with estimated revenues and expenditures of 161,-952,598,000 dinars. Of the expenditures, 77,400,000,000 dinars were earmarked for capital constructions investments and the raising of social standards. The national debt in 1939 was 24,620,000,000 dinars.

Yugoslavia is the Balkans' principal mineral producer. Production has been as follows in recent years, in short tons: copper (1944 smelter production) 24,000, bauxite (1945) 165,000, chromite (1943) 71,500, lead (1940 smelter production) 36,-200, iron ore (1941) 550,000, coal (1941) 8,030,000. No postwar production figures have been released. Many rushing mountain streams make a high potential of hydroelectric power, used frequently in the development of mining.

Forests cover about 30 per cent of the

country, with beech, fir and oak the most common trees.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. About half of Yugoslavia is mountainous. In the north, the Dinaric Alps rise abruptly from the sea and progress eastward as a barren limestone plateau called the Karst. Montenegro is a jumbled mass of mountains, containing also some grassy slopes and fertile river valleys. Southern Serbia, too, is mountainous. A rich plain in the north and northeast, drained by the Danube, is the most fertile area of the country.

The Danube and tributaries—the Drava, Sava and Morava—in the northeast are the principal rivers. On the Adriatic, Yugoslavia's climate is mild and Mediterranean, but in the interior the winters are cold and the summers hot. January temperatures in Belgrade average about 30°, and summer temperatures are usually in the 70's. Rainfall is heaviest throughout the country from October to January.

A record of later events may be found in the section: NEWS RECORD OF 1949.

Famous Ship Canals of the World

Name	Location	Year opened	Length (miles)	Width (feet)	Depth (feet)	Number of locks
Albert.....	Belgium	1939	80.0	53.0	16.5	6
Amsterdam-North Sea.....	Netherlands	1876	13.0	164.0	41.0	4
Beaumont-Port Arthur.....	United States	1916	40.0	200.0	34.0	...
Bruges-Zeebrugge.....	Belgium	1907	6.3	65.7	18.1	1
Brussels-Rupel.....	Belgium	1922	18.5	52.5	21.0	4
Cape Cod.....	United States	1914	17.5	450.0	28.9	...
Chesapeake and Delaware.....	United States	1927	19.0	250.0	27.0	...
Chicago Sanitary and Ship.....	United States	1900	30.0	110.0	22.0	1
Corinth.....	Greece	1893	4.0	69.0	26.3	...
Falsterbo.....	Sweden	1942	1.0	82.0	24.0	2
Ghent-Terneuzen.....	Belgium	1927	17.0	80.0	28.0	6
Göta*.....	Sweden	1832	47.0	23.6	9.7	98
Houston*.....	United States	1914	50.0	200.0	33.0	...
Kiel.....	Germany	1895	53.3	144.0	37.0	4
Lake Washington.....	United States	1916	8.0	80.0	30.0	2
Manchester.....	England	1894	46.5	65.0	28.0	10
Moscow-Volga.....	U.S.S.R.	1937	80.0	98.4	18.0	11
Panama.....	Canal Zone	1914	50.0	110.0	41.0	12
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Canada	1895	1.2	60.0	16.8	1
Sault Ste. Marie.....	United States	1915	1.6	80.0	25.0	4
Suez.....	Egypt	1869	87.5	197.0	34.0	...
Trollhätte*.....	Sweden	1916	54.0	45.0	14.4	6
Welland.....	Canada	1931	27.6	80.0	25.0	8

* Reconstructed.

Explorations and Discoveries

Africa

Country or place	Event	Explorer or discoverer	Date
Sierra Leone	Visited	Hanno, Carthaginian seaman	c. 520 B.C.
Congo River	Mouth discovered	Cão, Portuguese navigator	c. A.D. 1484
Cape of Good Hope	Doubled	Bartholomeu Diaz, Portuguese navigator	1488
Gambia River	Explored	Mungo Park, Scottish explorer	1795
Sahara Desert	Crossed	Denham and Clapperton, English explorers	1822-23
Zambezi River	Discovered	Livingstone, Scottish explorer	1851
Sudan	Explored	Barth, German explorer	1852-55
Victoria Falls	Discovered	Livingstone	1855
Lake Tanganyika	Discovered	Burton and Speke, British explorers	1858
Congo River	Traced	Stanley, British explorer	1877

Asia

Punjab (India)	Visited	Alexander, the Great	327 B.C.
China	Visited	Marco Polo, Italian traveler	c. A.D. 1272
Tibet	Visited	Odoric, Italian monk	c. 1325
Southern China	Explored	Conti, Italian adventurer	c. 1440
India	Visited by Cape route	Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator	1498
Japan	Visited	St. Francis Xavier of Spain	1549
Arabia	Explored	Niebuhr, German explorer	1762
China	Explored	Richthofen, German scientist	1868
Mongolia	Explored	Przhevalsky, Russian explorer	1870-73
Central Asia	Explored	Hedin, Swedish scientist	1890-1908

Europe

Shetland Islands	Visited	Pytheas of Massilia (Marseille)	c. 325 B.C.
North Cape	Rounded	Ottar, Norwegian explorer	c. A.D. 870
Iceland	Colonized	Norwegian noblemen	c. 890-900

North America

Greenland	Colonized	Eric the Red, Norwegian navigator	c. A.D. 985
Labrador; Nova Scotia (?)	Discovered	Leif Ericsson, Norwegian explorer	1000
West Indies	Discovered	Christopher Columbus, Italian navigator	1492
North America	Coast discovered	John Cabot, for British	1497
Pacific Ocean	Discovered	Balboa, Spanish explorer	1513
Florida	Explored	Ponce de León, Spanish explorer	1513
Mexico	Conquered	Cortez, Spanish adventurer	1519
St. Lawrence River	Discovered	Cartier, French navigator	1534
Southwest U. S.	Explored	Coronado, Spanish explorer	1540-42
Colorado River	Discovered	Alarcón, Spanish explorer	1540
Mississippi River	Discovered	Hernando de Soto, Spanish explorer	1541
Frobisher Bay	Discovered	Frobisher, English seaman	1576
Maine Coast	Explored	Champlain, French explorer	1604
Jamestown, Va.	Settled	Smith, English colonist	1607
Hudson River	Explored	Hudson, English navigator	1609
Hudson Bay (Canada)	Discovered	Hudson	1610
Baffin Bay	Discovered	Baffin, English navigator	1616
Lake Michigan	Navigated	Nicolet, French explorer	1634
Arkansas River	Discovered	Marquette and Joliet, French explorers	1673
Mississippi River	Explored	LaSalle, French explorer	1682
Bering Strait	Discovered	Bering, Danish explorer	1728
Alaskan Coast	Sighted	Gvosdeff, Russian sailor	1731
Mackenzie River (Canada)	Discovered	Mackenzie, Scottish-Canadian explorer	1789
Northwest U. S.	Explored	Lewis and Clark	1804-06
Northeast Passage (Arctic Ocean)	Navigated	Nordenskiöld, Swedish explorer	1879
Greenland	Explored	Peary, American explorer	1892
Northwest Passage	Navigated	Amundsen, Norwegian explorer	1906

South America

Country or place	Event	Explorer or discoverer	Date
Continent	Visited	Columbus, Italian navigator	1498
Brazil	Discovered	Cabral, Portuguese explorer	1500
Peru	Conquered	Pizarro, Spanish explorer	1532-33
Amazon River	Explored	Orellana, Spanish explorer	1541
Cape Horn	Discovered	Schouten, Dutch navigator	1615

Oceania

New Guinea	Visited	Menezes, Portuguese explorer	1526
Australia	Visited	Jansz, Dutch explorer	1606
Tasmania	Visited	Tasman, Dutch navigator	1642
Australia	Explored	Sturt, English explorer	1828
Australia	Explored	Burke and Wills, Australian explorers	1861

Arctic, Antarctic and Miscellaneous

Ocean exploration	Expedition	Magellan's ships circumnavigated the globe	1519-22
Spitsbergen (Arctic Europe)	Visited	Barents, Dutch navigator	1596
Antarctic Circle	Crossed	Cook, English navigator	1773
Antarctica	Discovered	Bellingshausen, Russian navigator	1820-21
Antarctica	Explored	Wilkes, American explorer	1840
North Pole	Discovered	Peary, American explorer	1909
South Pole	Discovered	Amundsen, Norwegian explorer	1911

The Seven Wonders of the World

Monuments and works of art which gained pre-eminence during the Alexandrian era.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT

A group of three pyramids, *Khufu*, *Khafra* and *Menkaura* at Giza, outside modern Cairo, is often called the first wonder of the world; it is also the oldest and only surviving "wonder." The largest pyramid, built by Khufu (Cheops), had an original estimated height of 482 ft. (now approximately 450 ft.). The exact date of its construction is unknown but has been estimated at 2900 B.C. The other two were built possibly 100 to 150 years later.

HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

Often listed as the second wonder, these gardens were supposedly built by Nebuchadnezzar about 600 B.C. to please his queen, Amuhia. They are also associated with the mythical Assyrian Queen, Semiramis. Archeologists surmise that the gardens were laid out atop a vaulted building, with provisions for raising water. The terraces were said to rise from 75 to 300 ft.

The Walls of Babylon, also built by Nebuchadnezzar, are sometimes referred to as the second (or the seventh) wonder instead of the Hanging Gardens.

STATUE OF ZEUS (JUPITER)
AT OLYMPIA

The work of Phidias (5th century B.C.), this colossal figure in gold and ivory was reputedly 40 ft. high. All trace of it is lost, except for reproductions on coins.

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS (DIANA)
AT EPHEBUS

A beautiful structure, begun about 350 B.C. in honor of a non-Hellenic goddess who later became identified with the Greek goddess of the same name. The temple, with Ionic columns 60 feet high, was destroyed by invading Goths A.D. 262.

MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSUS

This famous monument was erected by Queen Artemisia in memory of her husband, King Mausolus of Caria in Asia Minor, who died in 353 B.C. Some remains of the structure are in the British Museum. This shrine is the source of the modern word "mausoleum."

COLOSSUS AT RHODES

This bronze statue of Helios (Apollo), about 105 ft. high, was the work of the sculptor Chares, who reputedly labored for 12 years before completing it in 280 B.C. It was destroyed during an earthquake in 224 B.C.

PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA

The seventh wonder was the Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria, built by Sosstratus of Cnidus during the 3rd century B.C. on the island of Pharos off the coast of Egypt. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the 13th century.

Population, Land Areas of the World and World Elevations

Area	Estimated population, in thousands	Approximate area, in thousands of sq. mi.	Percent of total land area	Population density per sq. mi.	Elevation, feet		Dimensions, miles East-West North-South
					Highest	Lowest	
WORLD	2,319,019	58,065	100.0	36.2	Mt. Everest, Asia, 29,002	Dead Sea, Asia, below sea level	24,902 24,860
ASIA, excluding Asiatic U.S.S.R.; including Philippines and Neth. Indies	1,235,278	10,575	18.2	116.8	Mt. Everest, Tibet-Nepal, 29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine-Jordan, 1,290 below sea level	5,400* 5,300*
AFRICA	177,942	11,598	20.0	15.3	Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika, 19,565	Qattara Depression, Egypt, 440 below sea level	4,600 5,000
NORTH AMERICA	210,551	9,387	16.2	22.4	Mt. McKinley, Alaska, 20,300	Death Valley, Calif., 275 below sea level	3,200 4,000
SOUTH AMERICA	103,740	6,862	11.7	15.1	Mt. Aconcagua, Argentina, 22,835	Sea level	3,200 4,600
ANTARCTICA	Uninhabited	6,000	10.4		Mt. Thorvald Nilson, 15,400	Sea level	
EUROPE, including Iceland; excluding European U.S.S.R.	386,558	1,903	3.3	203.2	Mt. Blanc, France, 15,781	Sea level	3,300† 2,400†
AUSTRALIA	7,581	2,975	5.1	2.5	Mt. Kosciusko, 7,328	Lake Eyre, 38 below sea level	2,400 1,900
OCEANIA, including New Zealand, Hawaii, Guam, New Guinea, Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Is.	4,369	330	.6	7.5	Mauna Kea, Hawaii, 13,784	Sea level	
U.S.S.R.	193,000	8,435	14.5	22.9	Mt. Pobedy, 24,409	Caspian Sea, 86 below sea level	5,000 2,500

* Including Asiatic U.S.S.R.

† Including European U.S.S.R.

HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITIES

(per square mile)

Monaco	35,593.2	Netherlands	734.5	United Kingdom	537.7	Italy	396.7
Vatican City	2,000.0	Belgium	730.6	Germany	460.1	Lebanon	353.8
Trieste	1,092.2	Japan	546.5	Tangier	443.1	Korea	340.3

LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN VARIOUS RICHES AND RESOURCES

Source: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

(Footnotes at end of table. In designation "No data," relative rank of nation is estimated.)

	Country and rank									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINERAL PRODUCTION										
COAL (Millions of short tons, all grades, 1947)	U. S. 688	Germany 271	United Kingdom 224	U.S.S.R. 193	Poland 70	France 52	Czechoslovakia 43	India ¹ 30	Belgium 27	U. of South Africa 26
CRUDE PETROLEUM (Millions of bbl., 1947)	U. S. 1,856	Venezuela 435	U.S.S.R. 187	Iran 151	Saudi Arabia 90	Mexico 56	Iraq 34	Rumania 29	Colombia 26	Argentina 22
COPPER (Thousands of short tons, 1947)	U. S. 848	Chile 457	Canada 225	Northern Rhodesia 216	U.S.S.R. 176 ¹	Belgian Congo 166	Mexico 71	U. of South Africa 32	Peru 29	Japan 24
BAUXITE (Thousands of short tons, 1947)	Surinam 1,995	British Guiana 1,453	U. S. 1,361	France 747	U.S.S.R. 525	Hungary 375	Neth. Indies 300 ²	Italy 181	Yugoslavia 165 ³	Gold Coast 120
IRON ORE (Millions of short tons, 1947)	U. S. 104.4	U.S.S.R. 23.1 ⁴	France 20.6	United Kingdom 12.2	Sweden 9.8	Germany 5.6	India ¹ 2.6 ⁴	Australia 2.5	Spain ⁵ 2.5	Luxemburg 2.2
TIN ORE (Thousands of short tons, 1947)	Bolivia 37.3	Malaya 30.3	Neth. Indies 17.8	Belgian Congo 16.7	Nigeria 10.2	China 4.5	Australia 2.7	Thailand 1.6	United Kingdom 1.0	Burma .7
ZINC (Thousands of short tons, 1947)	U. S. 803	Canada 178	Belgium 147	U.S.S.R. No data	Poland 79	Australia 78	United Kingdom 76	Mexico 63	France 51	Norway 38
LEAD (Thousands of short tons, smelter production, 1947)	U. S. 441	Mexico 240	Australia 178	Canada 162	U.S.S.R. 66	Belgium 45	France 38	Spain 38	Peru 36	Germany 27
CHROMITE (Thousands of short tons, 1947)	U. of South Africa 411	U.S.S.R. 358 ⁶	Philippines 215	Cuba 176	Southern Rhodesia 170	Turkey 113	Yugoslavia 72 ⁷	New Caledonia 56	India ¹ 25	Sierra Leone 20
MANGANESE (Thousands of short tons, 1947)	U.S.S.R. 1,980	Gold Coast 660	India ¹ 386	U. of South Africa 318	Brazil 157	U. S. 131	French Morocco 119	Cuba 56	Hungary 37	Japan 37

Leading Countries of the World in Various Riches and Resources (Cont.)

	Country and rank									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINERAL PRODUCTION										
GOLD (Thousands of fine ounces, refinery production, 1947)	U. of South Africa 11,200	U.S.S.R. No data	Canada 3,070	U. S. 2,165	Australia 938	Gold Coast 560	Southern Rhodesia 520	Mexico 465	Colombia 383	Belgian Congo 308
SILVER (Millions of fine ounces, 1947)	Mexico 59	U. S. 39	Canada 12	Peru 11	Australia 10	Bolivia 6	U.S.S.R. No data	Belgian Congo 4	Honduras 2	Japan 2
URANIUM	The most important deposits are probably in Belgian Congo and Northwest Territories; Canada. Deposits are also found or reported in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Greenland, Hungary, India (Union of), Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Portugal, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, U.S.S.R. and United States. No production data are available.									
AGRICULTURE										
CULTIVATED LAND (Millions of acres, latest data available)	U.S.S.R. 388	U. S. 351	India ¹ 219	China 123	Argentina 67	Canada 63	France 37	Germany No data	Italy 25	Australia 21
MILK (Thousands of hectoliters, monthly average, 1948)	U. S. 42,350	U.S.S.R. No data	France 9,010 ⁴	Germany ⁷ 7,066	United Kingdom 6,128	Canada 6,083	Australia 4,426 ⁸	Denmark 3,288	Netherlands 2,970	Sweden 2,716
BUTTER (Thousands of metric tons, monthly average, 1948)	U. S. 45.9	Germany ⁹ 15.1	U.S.S.R. No data	Australia 13.3 ³	New Zealand 12.8	France 12.7 ⁶	Canada 10.7	Denmark 10.1	Sweden 7.5	Netherlands 5.9
CHEESE (Thousands of metric tons, monthly average, 1948)	U. S. 41.5	Italy 11.4 ⁴	France 10.4 ⁴	Netherlands 8.1	Germany ⁹ 7.9	New Zealand 7.3	Argentina 6.9 ¹⁰	Denmark 4.7	Sweden 4.3	Australia 3.5
MEAT (Thousands of metric tons, monthly average, 1948)	U. S. 556.4	U.S.S.R. No data	Argentina 92.1 ¹⁰	Australia 79.8 ⁸	United Kingdom 60.9	Poland 58.4	Canada 53.1	New Zealand 29.6 ¹¹	Denmark 23.8 ¹²	Sweden 21.2
WHEAT (Millions of bushels, 1948)	U. S. 1,284	U.S.S.R. 875 ¹⁰	China 789 ¹⁰	Canada 393	France 272	Italy 222	Australia 185	Argentina 180	India ¹⁴ , ¹⁴	Turkey 135 ¹⁰
OATS (Millions of bushels, 1948)	U. S. 1,492	U.S.S.R. 820 ¹⁰	Canada 358	France 232	United Kingdom 199	Germany ¹⁵ 104	Denmark 76 ⁴	Poland 74 ¹⁰	Czechoslovakia 59	Argentina 55 ¹³

CORN (Maize) (Millions of bushels, various dates)	U. S. (1948) 3,651	China ¹⁶ (1946) 463	Rumania (1947) 207	U.S.S.R. (1947) 125	U. of South Africa (1947) 93	Mexico (1946) 90	India ¹ (1946) 86	Italy (1948) 83	Hungary (1947) 73	Yugoslavia (1946) 60
POTATOES (Millions of metric tons, various dates)	U.S.S.R. (1946) 60.0	Poland (1947) 20.3	Germany ¹⁵ (1948) 12.5	U.S. (1948) 12.2	France (1946) 12.1	United Kingdom (1948) 11.9	Netherlands (1947) 4.5	Czecho- slovakia (1947) 4.4	Spain (1947) 4.1	Italy (1948) 2.8
RICE (Millions of metric tons, various dates)	China (1947) 48.3	India ¹ (1947-48) 20.0	Java; Madura (1947) 6.6	Burma (1947-48) 5.2	Japan (1947-48) 4.6	Fr. Indo- China (1948) 4.2	Thailand (1946) 3.6	Korea ¹² (1948) 2.5	Philippines (1946) 2.0	U. S. (1948) 1.7
BEET SUGAR (Production in millions of metric tons, various dates)	Germany ¹⁵ (1948) 2.6	U.S.S.R. (1946) 2.4	U. S. (1948) 1.4	France (1948) .98	United Kingdom (1946) .57	Czecho- slovakia (1946) .54	Poland (1946) .38	Sweden (1946) .26	Italy (1946) .25	Netherlands (1946) .23
CANE SUGAR (Production in millions of metric tons, various dates)	Cuba (1948) 6.6	India ¹ (1946) 3.2 ¹⁸	Brazil (1948) 1.6	Puerto Rico (1946) .93	Hawaii (1948) .89	Argentina (1946) .63	Australia (1947-48) .60	U. of South Africa (1948) .55	Dominican Republic (1947) .51	Peru (1947) .41
COTTON (Thousands of metric tons, various dates)	U. S. (1948) 3,242	China (1946) 896	India ¹ (1946-47) 648	U.S.S.R. (1946) 477	Mexico (1948) 374	Brazil (1946) 343	Egypt (1948) 303	Argentina (1947-48) 80	Peru (1947) 60	Turkey (1946) 59
CATTLE (Number in thousands, various dates)	India ¹ (1946) 158,894 ¹⁹	U. S. (1948) 78,564 ²⁰	U.S.S.R. (1947) 52,000	Brazil (1945) 44,613	Argentina (1946) 34,000	China (1946) 19,828	France (1946) 15,130	Australia (1947) 13,427	Colombia (1946) 13,000	U. of South Africa (1947) 12,600
SHEEP (Number in thousands, various dates)	Australia (1947) 95,723	U.S.S.R. (1948) 64,800	Argentina (1946) 53,000	U. S. (1948) 35,332 ²⁰	New Zealand (1947) 32,682	U. of South Africa (1947) 30,500	India ¹ (1940) 25,183 ²¹	Uruguay (1946) 25,000	Spain (1948) 19,700	Turkey (1947) 19,500
HOGS (Number in thousands, various dates)	U. S. (1948) 55,000 ²⁰	China (1946) 48,549	Brazil (1945) 24,344	U.S.S.R. (1947) 13,400	France (1946) 5,278	Argentina (1946) 5,000	Poland (1948) 4,626	Canada (1948) 4,463	Germany ¹⁵ (1948) 4,384	India ¹ (1946) 4,032
HORSES (Number in thousands, various dates)	U.S.S.R. (1946) 10,800 ²⁰	Argentina (1945) 7,473	U. S. (1948) 6,607 ²⁰	Brazil (1945) 6,522	India ¹ (1946) 3,843 ¹⁹	France (1946) 2,351 ²²	Poland (1948) 2,307	China (1946) 2,055	Canada (1947) 2,032	Germany ¹⁵ (1948) 1,474

AUTOMOBILES (Number in thousands, 1948)		U. S.	United Kingdom	Canada	France	Australia	U.S.S.R.	Argentina	U. of South Africa	New Zealand	Brazil
RAILROAD MILEAGE (various dates)		40,557	2,470	1,836 ¹⁰	1,650 ¹⁰	629	No data	406 ¹⁴	403 ¹⁰	296	290
RADIO SETS (Number in millions, 1948)		U. S. (1947)	U.S.S.R. (1945)	Canada (1947)	India (1945)	Germany	Australia (1948)	Argentina (1948)	France (1946)	Brazil (1948)	United Kingdom (1948)
		227,679	66,000	42,335	40,509	No data	27,179	26,568	25,362	22,000	20,761
		U. S.	United Kingdom	U.S.S.R.	Japan	France	Germany	Canada	Italy	Sweden	Australia
		73.0	11.3	No data	6.9	5.7 ¹⁰	No data	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
MERCHANT FLEETS (Thousands of gross tons, 1948) ³⁵		U. S.	United Kingdom	Norway	Panamá	Netherlands	France	Canada	Italy	U.S.S.R.	Sweden
		26,690	18,374	4,261	2,716	2,514	2,356	2,165	2,100	2,097	1,719
HUMAN RESOURCES		U.S.S.R.	Mexico	Japan	China	U. of South Africa	Canada ³⁰	Netherlands	India ⁴⁰	U. S.	Australia
HIGHEST ANNUAL BIRTH RATES (Per 1,000 population, 1948) ³⁶		No data ³⁷	44.3 ³⁸	34.0	No data	27.4 ³⁸	26.8	25.3	24.6 ¹⁰	24.4	24.1 ¹⁰
LOWEST ANNUAL DEATH RATES (Per 1,000 population, 1948)		Netherlands	Norway	New Zealand	U. of South Africa	Canada ³⁹	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	U. S.	Italy
		7.4	8.8	9.1	9.1 ³⁸	9.3	9.7 ¹⁰	9.7 ¹⁰	9.9	9.9	10.5
MILITARY FORCES (Unofficial estimates)		U.S.S.R.	China	U. S.	United Kingdom	France	Turkey	Spain	U. of India	Yugoslavia	Italy
ARMED FORCES (Army, air, navy, strength in thousands, 1949)		4,050	3,000 ⁴¹ , ⁴²	1,655	950	685	675 ⁴¹	600	450 ⁴¹	375	270
AIR FORCES (Number of planes, 1949)		U. S.	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	Turkey	Spain	France	Portugal	Sweden	Poland
		32,500	25,000	6,000	1,500	1,050 ¹⁰	950 ¹⁰	750	575	500 ⁴¹	400

1 Union of India and Pakistan: separate figures not available.
 2 1945.
 3 1944.
 4 1946.
 5 Including Spanish Morocco.
 6 1943.
 7 Excluding Soviet zone and Saar.
 8 Year ended June 30, 1948.
 9 Including Soviet zone.
 10 1947.
 11 Exports.
 12 Beef and pork only.
 13 1947-48.
 14 Not including millet.

15 Bizeone only.
 16 Including Manchuria.
 17 South Korea.
 18 Estimate of refined sugar (taking 100 units of "gur," a low-grade sugar, as 60 units of refined sugar).
 19 Not including native states.
 20 On farms only.
 21 On farms only.
 22 Excluding army horses.
 23 Synthetic only.
 24 Net exports.
 25 Including Sarawak and Brunei.
 26 Including possessions or colonies.

27 Excluding Northern Ireland.
 28 Ten-month average.
 29 Nine-month average.
 30 1938 = 100; prewar territory.
 31 Eleven-month average.
 32 Six-month average.
 33 Six-month Luxembourg.
 34 1939.
 35 Ships of 1,000 or more gross tons, included: Ceylon (40.2 in 1948), Chile (33.8 in 1947), Costa Rica (41.3 in 1948), Egypt (38.1 in 1942), Finland (27.8 in 1947), New Zealand (25.5 in 1948), Nicaragua (34.9 in 1947), Panama (34.7 in 1947), Peru (27.4 in 1947), Portugal (26.3 in 1948), El Salvador (41.2 in 1947), Venezuela (39.5 in 1947).
 36 Pre-World War I figures.
 37 Pre-World War I figures.
 38 European population only.
 39 Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.
 40 Excluding Pakistan; registration of former British provinces only.
 41 1948.
 42 Communist regular army and militia only.

Representative Mountain Peaks of the World

Mountain peak	Range	Location	Height, feet
Everest	Himalayas	Tibet-Nepal	29,002
Godwin Austen (K2)	Himalayas	Union of India	28,250
Kanchenjunga	Himalayas	Nepal	28,140
Gurla Mandhata	Himalayas	Tibet	25,355
Tirich Mir	Hindu Kush	Pakistan	25,230
Minya Konka	.....	China	24,606
Muztagh Ata	Pamirs	Sinkiang	24,388
Chumalhari	Himalayas	Tibet-Bhutan	23,997
Muztagh (K5)	Kunlun	Sinkiang	23,890
Trisul	Himalayas	Union of India	23,360
Aconcagua	Andes	Argentina	22,835
Ojos del Salado	Andes	Argentina-Chile	22,408
Huascarán	Andes	Peru	22,205
Kailas	Himalayas	Tibet	22,028
Llullaillaco	Andes	Argentina-Chile	22,014
Mercedario	Andes	Argentina	21,883
Tupungato	Andes	Argentina-Chile	21,489
Sajama	Andes	Bolivia	21,391
Chimborazo	Andes	Ecuador	20,577
McKinley	Alaska	Alaska	20,300
Logan	St. Elias	Canada (Yukon Territory)	19,850
Killimanjaro	.....	Tanganyika	19,565
Cotopaxi	Andes	Ecuador	19,344
Misti	Andes	Peru	19,167
Cayambe	Andes	Ecuador	19,016
Orizaba (Citlaltepetl)	Sierra Madre Oriental	Mexico	18,696
Elbrus	Caucasus	U.S.S.R.	18,468
St. Elias	St. Elias	Alaska-Canada	18,008
Vilcanota	Andes	Peru	17,998
Popocatepetl	Cordillera de Anáhuac	Mexico	17,883
Cerro de Cuz	Andes	Bolivia	17,828
Ixtaccihuatl	Cordillera de Anáhuac	Mexico	17,338
Tolima	Andes	Colombia	17,109
Dikh-Tau	Caucasus	U.S.S.R.	17,054
Kenya		Kenya	17,040
Ruwenzori	Ruwenzori	Belgian Congo-Uganda	16,795
Kazbek	Caucasus	U.S.S.R.	16,545
Bona	St. Elias	Alaska	16,420
Klyuchevskaya	Kamchatka	U.S.S.R.	15,912
Savalan	Elburz	Iran	15,784
Blanc	Alps	France	15,781
Fairweather	St. Elias	Alaska	15,287
Dashan	Simen	Ethiopia	15,158
Markham	.....	Antarctica	15,102
Matterhorn	Alps	Switzerland	14,780
Whitney	Sierra Nevada	California	14,495
Elbert	Rockies	Colorado	14,431
Rainier	Cascades	Washington	14,408
Longs Peak	Rockies	Colorado	14,255
Collma	Sierra Madre Occidental	Mexico	14,239
Shasta	Sierra Nevada	California	14,161
Pikes Peak	Rockies	Colorado	14,110
Finsteraarhorn	Alps	Switzerland	14,026
Gannett Peak	Rockies	Wyoming	13,785
Mauna Loa	.....	Hawaii	13,675
Jungfrau	Alps	Switzerland	13,667
Cameroon	.....	British Cameroons	13,353
Erebus	.....	Antarctica	13,202
Robson	Rockies	British Columbia	12,972
Fujiyama (Fujisan)	.....	Japan	12,385
Cook	Southern Alps	South Island, New Zealand	12,349
Hood	Cascades	Oregon	11,253
Aneto (Maladetta)	Pyrenees	Spain	11,168

Large Islands of the World

Island and status	Location	Area, sq. mi.
GREENLAND (Danish colony)	North Atlantic	839,782
NEW GUINEA (Provisionally under Dutch crown [status unsettled], west part; U. N. trust territory under Australian administration, northeast part; Australian territory, southeast part)	Southwest Pacific	312,329
BORNEO (Provisionally one of United States of Indonesia, south part; British protectorate and colony, north part)	South China Sea	290,012
MADAGASCAR (French colony)	Off east coast of Africa	228,589
BAFFIN (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	201,600
SUMATRA (Provisionally part of Republic of Indonesia, one of the U. S. of Indonesia)	Indian Ocean	163,145
HONSHU (Japanese home island)	Sea of Japan—Pacific	91,278
GREAT BRITAIN (Eng., Scotland, Wales)	Off coast of northwest Europe	88,133
VICTORIA (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	80,450
ELLSMERE (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	75,024
CELEBES (Provisionally part of East Indonesia, one of the U. S. of Indonesia)	Southwest Pacific	69,255
SOUTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND	South Pacific	58,093
JAVA (Provisionally part of Republic of Indonesia, one of the U. S. of Indonesia)	Indian Ocean	48,504
NORTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND	South Pacific	44,281
NEWFOUNDLAND	North Atlantic	42,734
CUBA (Republic)	Caribbean Sea	42,350
LUZON	Philippine Islands	40,814
ICELAND (Republic)	North Atlantic	39,688
MINDANAO	Philippine Islands	36,906
HOKKAIDO (Japanese home island)	Sea of Japan—Pacific	34,084
IRELAND (Ireland, republic, south part; Northern Ireland, part of United Kingdom)	West of Great Britain	31,840
HISPANIOLA (Dominican Republic, east part; Haitian republic, west part)	Caribbean Sea	30,075
TASMANIA (Australian state)	South of Australia	26,215
BANKS (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	25,992
CEYLON (British dominion)	Indian Ocean	25,332
SAKHALIN (U.S.S.R.)	North of Japan	24,560
DEVON (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	20,484
TIERRA DEL FUEGO (East part to Argentina; west part to Chile)	Southern tip of South America	18,530
MELVILLE (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	16,164
SOUTHAMPTON (Canada, N. W. Territories)	Hudson Bay	16,114

Oceans and Seas

Name	Area, sq. mi.	Average depth, feet	Greatest known depth, ft.	Place of greatest known depth
Pacific Ocean	63,801,700	14,048	35,400	Off Mindanao
Atlantic Ocean	31,830,800	12,880	30,246	Off Puerto Rico
Indian Ocean	28,356,300	13,002	22,968	Off Sumatra-Java
Arctic Ocean	5,440,200	3,953	17,850	77° 45' N.; 175° W.
Mediterranean Sea*	1,145,100	4,688	15,564	Off Cape Matapan, Greece
Caribbean Sea	1,049,500	8,685	22,788	Off Cayman Islands
South China Sea	895,400	5,419	18,090	West of Luzon
Bering Sea	875,800	4,714	13,422	Off Buldir Island
Gulf of Mexico	618,200	4,874	12,744	Sigsbee Deep
Okhotsk Sea	589,800	2,749	11,400	146° 10' E.; 46° 50' N.
East China Sea	482,300	617	9,126	25° 16' N.; 125° E.
Hudson Bay	475,800	420	600	Near entrance
Sea of Japan	389,100	4,429	12,276	Central Basin
Andaman Sea	308,000	2,854	12,392	Off Car Nicobar Island
North Sea	222,100	308	2,165	Skagerrak
Red Sea	169,100	1,611	7,254	Off Port Sudan
Baltic Sea	163,000	180	1,380	Off Gotland

* Including Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

Famous Waterfalls of the World

Waterfall	Location	River	Height, feet
Angel	Venezuela	.....	3,300
Cuquenán, or Kukenaam	Venezuela-British Guiana	Cuquenán	2,000
Sutherland	South Island, N. Z.	Arthur	1,904
Tugela	Natal, South Africa	Tugela	1,800
Ribbon (Yosemite)	California	Creek, flowing into Yosemite	1,612
Upper Yosemite	California	Yosemite Creek, tributary of Merced	1,430
Gavarnie	Southwestern France	Gave de Pau	1,385
Takkakaw	British Columbia	Tributary of Yoho	1,200
Widow's Tears (Yosemite)	California	Tributary of Merced	1,170
Staubbach	Switzerland	Staubbach (Lauterbrunnen valley)	980
Trummelbach	Switzerland	Trummelbach (Lauterbrunnen)	950
Middle Cascade (Yosemite)	California	Yosemite Creek, tributary of Merced	910
Multnomah	Oregon	Multnomah Creek, tributary of Columbia	850
Vettisfos	Norway	Morkedöla	850
King Edward VII	British Guiana	Courantyne	840
Gersoppa	India	Sharavati	830
Kaeteur	British Guiana	Pataro	741
Kalambo	Tanganyika-N. Rhodesia	.....	705
Fairy (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Stevens Creek	700
Maradalsfos	Norway	Stream flowing into Ejkisdalsvand (lake)	650
Skykkjefos	Norway	In Skykkjedal (valley) of Inner Hardanger Fiord	650
Terni	Italy	Vellino, tributary of Nera	650
Maletsunyane (Le Bihan)	Basutoland, Africa	Maletsunyane	630
Bridal Veil (Yosemite)	California	Bridal Veil Creek, tributary of Merced	620
Nevada (Yosemite)	California	Merced	594
Voringfos	Norway	Bjoreia	535
Skjaeggadalsfos	Norway	Tyssaa	525
Marina	British Guiana	Tributary of Kuribrong, a tributary of the Pataro	500
Tequendama	Colombia	Bogotá	450
King George's	Cape Province, South Africa	Orange	450
Herval Cascades	Brazil	.....	400
Guayra	Paraguay-Brazil	Paraná	374
Illlhouette (Yosemite)	California	Illlhouette Creek, tributary of Merced	370
Granite (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Granite Creek	350
Splendor of Sun	Nikko, Japan	.....	350
Victoria	Southern Rhodesia	Zambezi	343
Comet (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Van Trump Creek	320
Lower Yosemite	California	Yosemite Creek	320
Vernal (Yosemite)	California	Merced	317
Virginia	Northwest Territories, Canada	South Nahanni, tributary of Mackenzie	315
Lower Yellowstone	Wyoming	Yellowstone	308
Grand	Labrador	Hamilton	302
Sluiskin (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Paradise	300
Snoqualmie	Washington	Snoqualmie	270
Seven Falls	Colorado	.....	266
Tallulah	Georgia	Tallulah	251
Shoshone	Idaho	Snake	195
Narada (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Paradise	168
Niagara	New York-Ontario	Niagara	167
Tower (Yellowstone)	Wyoming	Tower Creek, tributary of Yellowstone	132

PRINCIPAL DESERTS OF THE WORLD

Desert	Location	Approximate size	Approximate elevation, ft.	Features
Atacama.....	North Chile.....	400 mi. long.....	7,000-13,500.....	Rugged. Rich in minerals, particularly nitrates.
Black Rock.....	Northwest Nevada.....	70 mi. long and in places 20 mi. wide, or about 1,000 sq. mi.	2,000-5,000.....	Usually dry, with a white alkali crust. Serves as the "sink" of the Quinn River and at times covered with water a few inches deep.
Colorado.....	Southeast California from San Geronio Pass to Gulf of California.....	200 mi. long and a maximum width of 50 mi.	Few feet above to about 250 below sea level	Average 90° F. Has reached 125° F. in the shade. Contains Salton Sea (overflow of Colorado).
Dasht-i-Kavir.....	Southeast of Caspian Sea in Iran.....	800 by 400 mi., or at least 300,000 sq. mi.	2,000.....	A salt depression. Vast deposits of solid rock salt. Sand desert.
Dasht-i-Lut.....	Northeast of Kerman in Iran.....	800 by 400 mi., or at least 300,000 sq. mi.	1,000.....	Sandy soils with much alkali. Some well-watered areas. Several caravan routes. Fossil remains.
Gobi (Shamo or "Desert of Sand").....	Most of Arabia.....	1,500 mi. long.....	3,000-5,000.....	Series of arid plateaus with scattered oases.
Great Arabian.....	North of 30° N. Latitude.....	400 mi. long and average of 200 mi. wide.....	1,850.....	Stony with numerous wadis (dry stream beds).
Syrian (El Hamad).....	South of Jaul.....	400 mi. long and average of 200 mi. wide.....	3,000.....	Almost waterless but rich in pasture in the rainy season (winter and spring). Large sand dunes.
Nefud (Red Desert).....	Southeast of Nefud.....	400 by 30 mi.....	.....	Waterless but rich in pasture in winter and spring.
Dahna.....	South portion of Nejd.....	About one-half the continent.....	600-1,000.....	Areas of "fixed dunes" and stony ("gibbers") wastes.
Rub' al Khali.....	Western portion of Australia.....	80 by 50 mi.....	4,500.....	Salt desert with numerous salt flats. Some used in setting world automobile speed records.
Great Australian.....	Gibson; Great Victoria; Arunta.....	400 by 600 mi., or about 120,000 sq. mi.....	Over 3,000.....	Mild climate. Red sand. Some vegetation and game.
Great Salt Lake.....	West of Great Salt Lake to Nevada-Utah line.....	110,000 sq. mi.....	.....	Flat sandy wastes interspersed with broad expanses of clay soil. Water found only in wells.
Kalahari.....	South Africa between the Orange and Zambesi Rivers.....	370 by 220 mi., or about 70,000 sq. mi.....	160 near Lake Aral to 2,000 in southeast.....	Arid grazing land. Numerous sand dunes moving southeast.
Kara Kum (Desert of Khiva or "Black Sands").....	Southwest Turkistan south of Lake Aral.....	15,000 sq. mi.....	2,000.....	Temperature range 70°-125° F. during summer months. Hot dry alkali flats interspersed with salt-pans or lakes. Scanty vegetation.
Kizil Kum.....	Central Turkistan southeast of Lake Aral.....	75 mi. wide.....	High plateau 5,000.....	Mild climate. Named for its bright colorful rocks.
Mohave.....	North of Colorado Desert and south of Death Valley in southeast California.....	3,200 mi. greatest length along 20° N. Lat.; width varies from 800 to 1,400 mi. Area over 3,500,000 sq. mi.	440 below sea level to 11,000 above with an average elevation of 1,400-1,600.....	Varied surface. East Libyan desert is sand; central part contains rocky hills and mountains; west consists of low stony plains and dunes. Crossed by chain of oases. Well-marked caravan routes.
Painted Desert.....	Northeast Arizona.....	More than 500,000 sq. mi.....	.....	Series of deep depressions, some below sea level.
Sahara.....	Northern states of Africa to about 15° N. Lat. and from Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.....	.....	2,500.....	Famous caravan routes through oases such as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Bahariya, Siwa and Cufrat. Sand and rock desert with some fertile oases.
Libyan.....	East portion of the Sahara west of Nile.....	700 mi. long.....	.....	Extremes of climate: -22°-86° F. in April. Uninhabited. Can be safely crossed only in winter.
Nubian.....	From Red Sea to great west bend of the Nile.....	About 300 mi. by 380 mi.....	About 500.....	Marco Polo left a vivid description of this desert. Sandy with strips of cultivable land.
Takla Makan.....	S. Central Sinkiang in Tarim Basin.....	.....	.....
Thar (Indian).....	Chiefly Rajputana, Union of India.....	.....	.....

Principal Rivers of the World

River	Source	Outflow	Approx. length, miles
Nile	Lake Victoria	Mediterranean Sea	4,000
Missouri-Mississippi	Source of Red Rock Creek, Montana	Gulf of Mexico	3,988
Amazon	Glacier-fed lakes in Peru	Atlantic Ocean	3,900
Ob	Altai Mts., U.S.S.R.	Gulf of Ob	3,200
Yangtze Kiang	Tibetan plateau	China Sea	3,100
Amur	Confluence of Shilka (U.S.S.R.) and Argun (Manchuria) Rivers	Tartary Strait	2,900
Congo	Between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika	Atlantic Ocean	2,900
Lena	Baikal Mts., U.S.S.R.	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Yenisei	Tannu Ola Mountains, western Mongolia	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Hwang Ho (Yellow)	East part of Kunlun Mts., west China	Gulf of Chihli	2,700
Niger	Border of Sierra Leone	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Mackenzie	Head of Finlay River, British Columbia	Beaufort Sea (Arctic Ocean)	2,514
Mékong	Tibetan highlands	South China Sea	2,500
Missouri	Actual headwaters Red Rock Creek; beginning of Missouri at conflu- ence of Gallatin, Mad- ison, Jefferson Rivers	Mississippi River	2,475 (confluence) 2,723 (headwaters)
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Minnesota	Gulf of Mexico	2,470
Paraná	Confluence of Paranaíba and Grande Rivers, southeast Brazil	Río de la Plata (Atlantic Ocean)	2,450
Murray	Australian Alps, New South Wales	Indian (Southern) Ocean	2,310
Irish	Altai Mts., U.S.S.R.	Ob River	2,300
Volga	Valdai plateau, U.S.S.R.	Caspian Sea	2,300
Madeira	Confluence of Gauporé and Maumoré Rivers on Bolivia-Brazil boundary	Amazon River	2,000
St. Lawrence	St. Louis River, Minn.	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,900
Río Grande	San Juan Mts., Colorado	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
São Francisco	Southwest Minas Geraes, Brazil	Atlantic Ocean	1,800
Yukon	Junction of Lewes and Pelly, Yukon Territory	Bering Sea	1,800
Salween	Tibet, south of Kunlun Mountains	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Danube	Black Forest, Germany	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Dumlu Dagh (moun- tains), Turkey	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Himalayas	Arabian Sea	1,700
Orinoco	Sierra Parima on Vene- zuela-Brazil boundary	Atlantic Ocean	1,700
Tocantins	Near Pyrenopolis, southeast Brazil	Pará River (Atlantic Ocean)	1,700
Brahmaputra	Himalayas	Ganges River (Bay of Bengal)	1,680
Si Kiang	Plateau of Yunnan, southwest China	China Sea	1,650
Nelson	Head of Bow River, west Alberta, Canada	Hudson Bay	1,600
Zambezi	11°21'S.; 24°22'E., North- ern Rhodesia, Africa	Indian Ocean	1,600
Ganges	Himalayas	Bay of Bengal	1,540
Amu Darya (Oxus)	Nicholas Range, Pamir Mountains, U.S.S.R.	Lake Aral	1,500

River	Source	Outflow	Approx. length, miles
Paraguay	Mato Grosso, Brazil	Paraná River	1,500
Yapurá	Andes, Colombia	Amazon River	1,500
Arkansas	Central Colorado	Mississippi River	1,450
Colorado	Middle Park, northern Colorado	Gulf of California	1,440
Dnieper	Valdai Hills, U.S.S.R.	Black Sea	1,400
Rio Negro	Watershed between Ori- noco and Amazon	Amazon River	1,400
Ural	Southern Ural Moun- tains, U.S.S.R.	Caspian Sea	1,400
Ohio-Allegheny	Plateau in Potter County, Pa.	Mississippi River	1,306
Orange	Basutoland, Africa	Atlantic Ocean	1,300
Irrawaddy	Confluence of N'mai and Mali Rivers, northeast Burma	Bay of Bengal	1,250
Columbia	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,214
Saskatchewan	Western Alberta, Canada	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Darling	Central part of Eastern Highlands, Australia	Murray River	1,160
Tigris	Taurus Mts., Turkey	Persian Gulf	1,150
Don	Lake Ivan, U.S.S.R.	Sea of Azov	1,100

Large Lakes of the World

Name and location	Area, sq. mi.	Length, miles	Maximum depth, feet	Elevation above sea level, feet
Caspian, U.S.S.R.-Iran	169,300	795	3,612	-86
Superior, U. S. A.-Canada	31,820	383	1,290	602
Aral, U.S.S.R.	26,233	280	222	155
Victoria, East Central Africa	26,200	250	270	3,720
Huron, U. S. A.-Canada	23,010	206	750	580
Michigan, U. S. A.	22,400	321	923	580
Baikal, U.S.S.R.	13,300	385	5,413	1,515
Tanganyika, East Central Africa	12,700	450	4,708	2,536
Great Bear, Canada	12,000	195	270*	391
Great Slave, Canada	11,170	325	—	495
Nyasa, Southern Africa	11,000	350	2,580	1,650
Erie, U. S. A.-Canada	9,940	241	210	572
Winnipeg, Canada	9,398	260	70	712
Ontario, U. S. A.-Canada	7,540	193	778	245
Balkhash, U.S.S.R.	7,115	430	36	900
Ladoga, U.S.S.R.	7,000	125	730	55
Onega, U.S.S.R.	3,764	145	408	125
Rudolf, Eastern Africa	3,475	185	—	1,250
Titicaca, Bolivia-Peru	3,200	125	892	12,507
Nicaragua, Nicaragua	3,089	110	200	135
Athabaska, Canada	3,058	195	—	699
Reindeer, Canada	2,444	155	—	1,150
Issyk-Kul, U.S.S.R.	2,230	115	2,300	5,400
Koko Nor, China	2,200	66	—	10,000
Vänern, Sweden	2,143	87	292	144
Winnipegosis, Canada	2,086	122	38	831
Bangweulu, East Central Africa	1,900	60	15	3,700
Nipigon, Canada	1,870	70	—	852
Manitoba, Canada	1,817	120	12*	813
Urmia, Iran	1,750*	80-90	16	4,184
Albert, Uganda, Africa	1,640	100	50	2,037
Dubawnt, Canada	1,600	65	—	500
Great Salt, U. S. A.	1,500	75	15-25*	4,200
Van, Turkey	1,453	80	—	5,643

* Average.

Volcanoes of the Earth

There are approximately 430 volcanoes (275 in the Northern Hemisphere and 155 in the Southern) with recorded eruptions in historical times. Of the 2,500 recorded eruptions, more than 2,000 have taken place in the Pacific area. Of known active volcanoes, 80 are of the submarine type.

ATLANTIC-INDIAN AREA

Mediterranean Region

Italy: Mt. Vesuvius, southeast of Naples (3,858 ft.). Only active volcano on mainland of Europe. Pompeii buried by an eruption, A.D. 79. Latest eruption in 1944.

Sicily: Mt. Etna, eastern Sicily (10,741 ft.). Two new craters formed in eruptions of Feb.-Mar., 1947.

Lipari Islands (north of Sicily): Stromboli (about 3,000 ft.). Called "Lighthouse of the Mediterranean."

Atlantic Area

Canary Islands: Pico de Teide (Teneriffe), on island of Teneriffe (12,192 ft.).

Cape Verde Islands: Fogo (over 8,000 ft.). Severe eruption in 1857.

Iceland: At least 25 volcanoes active in historic times. Has exceeded all other volcanic areas in output of lava. These volcanoes very similar to those in Hawaii.

Hekla (4,747 ft.). Several craters, largest about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. in circumference. Most recent eruptions reported in 1947-48.

Skaptarjökull. Series of volcanoes near Skaptar; erupted in 1783 with large loss of life.

Askja (4,600 ft.). Largest in Iceland.

Jan Mayen Island: Beerenberg, northern part of island (over 8,000 ft.). Extinct.

British Cameroons: Mt. Cameroon (13,353 ft.). Has several craters. Last erupted in 1922.

Lesser Antilles (West Indian Islands): Mt. Pelée, in northwestern Martinique (about 4,400 ft.). Eruption in 1902 destroyed town of St. Pierre and killed approximately 40,000.

Indian Ocean Region

Comoro Islands (east of northern Mozambique): One volcano, Kartala (over 8,500 ft.). Visible for over 100 miles. Last erupted in 1904.

Réunion Island (east of Madagascar): Piton de la Fournaise (Le Volcan) (8,610 ft.). Eruptions in the form of large lava flows.

Tanganyika Territory: Kilimanjaro (19,565 ft.). Extinct. Highest mountain in Africa.

THE PACIFIC AREA

Northwest Portion

Kamchatka: 14-18 active volcanoes.

Shiveluch (over 10,500 ft.). Most northerly volcano of Kamchatka group.

Klyuchevskaya (Kluchev) (15,912 ft.). Highest peak in Siberia; called the "Etna of Kamchatka." Reported active in 1946.

Koryatskaya (over 11,500 ft.). Violent eruption in 1895.

Kurile Islands: At least 13 active volcanoes and several submarine outbreaks.

Japan: at least 33 active vents.

Fujiyama (Fujisan), southwest of Tokyo (12,385 ft.). Symmetrical in outline, snow-covered. Regarded as a sacred mountain.

Adzumayama (7,733 ft.). Eruption in 1900 killed 82.

Asamayama (8,182 ft.). Continuously active; violent eruption in 1783; latest in 1949.

Asosan (5,223 ft.). Crater 10 by 15 miles is the largest known in the world; erupted 1947.

Bandaisan, about 125 miles north of Tokyo (9,037 ft.). Violent eruption in 1888 devastated a 27-square-mile area.

Two volcanic islets south of Japan emerged in the ocean for a brief time in 1946, then submerged.

Ryukyu archipelago: Nakano-shima (3,485 ft.); Suwanose-shima (2,697 ft.).

Bonin (Ogasawara) Islands: Mt. Suribachi, on Iwo Jima (546 ft.). A sulfurous steaming volcano. Raising of U. S. flag over Mt. Suribachi was one of the dramatic episodes of World War II.

New Britain archipelago: Numerous active vents, including Father, on New Britain (7,500 ft.).

Santa Cruz Islands: Tinakula (2,200 ft.).

New Hebrides: Lopevi (4,755 ft.).

Samoa archipelago: Savaii. An eruption in 1905 did considerable damage. Niuafuou (Tin Can) between Samoa and Fiji Islands has a crater 6,000 feet below and 600 feet above water. Active in 1946.

Philippine Islands: 98 eruptive centers.

Taal, on Volcano Island in Lake Bombon (about 1,000 ft.). Crater over 7,500 ft. in diameter.

Mayon, in southeastern Luzon (7,946 ft.). An almost perfect cone. Continuous mild activity. In 1897 there was a destructive eruption. Considerable activity in 1947.

Moluccas: A volcanic chain of islands which contains several active volcanoes.

Hawaiian Group:

Mauna Loa (13,675 ft.). Also called "Long Mountain." Discharges more lava than any other volcano. Largest volcanic mountain in the world in cubic content. Its crater is 3.7 sq. mi. in area.

Mauna Kea (13,784 ft.). Highest mountain in group.

Hualalai (8,269 ft.). Has many small pit craters. Only lava flow in historic times was in 1801.

Kilauea (4,090 ft.). A vent in side of Mauna Loa but apparently erupts independently of it. One of the most spectacular and active craters. Crater has an area of 4.14 sq. mi.

Southwest Portion

Sumatra: Ninety volcanoes have been discovered; 12 are now active. The most famous, Krakatoa, is a small volcanic island in the Sunda Strait. Numerous volcanic discharges occurred in 1883. One explosion caused the disappearance of the highest peak and the northern part of the island. Fine dust was carried around the world in the upper atmosphere. Over 36,000 persons lost their lives in resultant tidal waves, which were felt as far away as Cape Horn. Active again in 1928.

Java: Thirteen of 125 volcanic centers are active. Few serious eruptions. Galunggung is famous for two destructive eruptions in 1822. It is thought that over 100 villages and about 4,000 lives were lost.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Fifteen eruptive cones. Tamboro on Soembawa (Sumbawa) (about 9,000 ft.) was 13,000 ft. prior to a severe eruption in 1815, which ejected an estimated 36 cu. mi. of material.

Melanesian area: Volcanoes are located on New Guinea, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz, Solomons, and on numerous other small islands.

New Zealand: Tarawera, on North Island. Severe eruption in 1886 destroyed the famous pink and white sinter terraces of Rotomahana, a hot lake.

Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.). Emits steam and vapor incessantly.

Northeast Portion

Alutian area: There are 32 active vents known, and numerous inactive cones in remarkably straight line.

Shishaldin, on Unimak (8,683 ft.). Latest eruption Jan., 1947.

Bogosloff, on Bogosloff island (Castle) (about 1,000 ft.). Mountain first appeared after an eruption in 1796.

Alaska:

Wrangell (14,005 ft.).

Katmai (about 7,500 ft.). On June 6, 1912, a violent eruption occurred, during which the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" was formed.

United States: Lassen Peak, in California (10,453 ft.). Only observed active volcano in the United States. Last period of activity in 1914-17. Other mountains of volcanic origin include Mt. Shasta, Mt. Hood, Mt. Rainier, and the mountain that contains Crater Lake.

Mexico:

Popocatepetl (17,883 ft.). Crater 673 ft. deep and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. in circumference. Not entirely extinct; steam still escapes.

Colima, in group of same name (14,239 ft.). Group has had frequent eruptions.

Orizaba (Citlaltepetl) (18,696 ft.). Probably the most symmetrical volcanic cone.

Tuxtla (4,900 ft.). Had a violent eruption in 1793 but is now quiescent.

Parícutín. A new volcano. First appeared in Feb., 1943, in a cornfield. In less than a week a cone over 140 ft. high developed with a crater one quarter mile in circumference. Cone grew over 1,500 ft. in 1943. Still active and growing.

Guatemala:

Santa María Quezaltenango (12,361 ft.). Frequent activity between 1902-08 and 1922-28 after centuries of quiescence. Most dangerously active vent of Central America. Other volcanoes include Tajumulco (13,814 ft.) and Atitlán (11,633 ft.).

El Salvador: Active volcanoes include Izalco, "beacon of Central America," first appeared in 1770 and is still growing; San Salvador, which had a violent eruption in 1923 and Conchagua, which erupted with considerable damage early in 1947.

Nicaragua: Volcanoes include Telica (latest eruption in 1948), Coseguina, and Momotombo (4,126 ft.). Between Momotombo on the western shore of Lake Managua and Coseguina overlooking the Gulf of Fonseca, there is a string of more than 20 cones, many still active. One of these, Cerro Negro, erupted in July, 1947, with considerable damage and loss of life, and again in April, 1948 and July, 1949.

Costa Rica: Four volcanic cones whose bases merge are Poás (8,895 ft.), Barba (9,280 ft.), Irazú (10,525 ft.), and Turrialba (11,350 ft.).

Southeast Portion

Colombia: Huila (18,700 ft.), a vapor-emitting volcano, and Tolima (17,109 ft.).

Eruption of Puracé (15,420 ft.), 1949, killed 17.

Ecuador: Cotopaxi (19,344 ft.). Perhaps highest active volcano in the world. Possesses a beautifully formed cone.

Cayambe (19,016 ft.). Almost on equator.

Other volcanoes include Tunguragua (16,689 ft.), Sangay (17,470 ft.), and Antisana (over 18,000 ft.).

Peru and Bolivia: Many active volcanoes.

Misti, near Arequipa, Peru (19,167 ft.).

Sajama, in Bolivia (21,391 ft.).

Licancábur, in Bolivia (about 19,500 ft.).

Chile and Argentina: About 25 active or potentially active; destructive eruption of Villarrica, Chile, 1948; active in 1949.

Interesting Caves and Caverns of the World

Aggtelek. In village of same name, northern Hungary. Large stalactitic cavern about 5 miles long.

Altamira Cave. Near Santander, Spain. Contains animal paintings (Old Stone Age art) on roof and walls.

Antiparos. On island of same name in the Grecian Archipelago. Some stalactites are 20 ft. long. Brilliant colors and fantastic shapes.

Blue Grotto. On island of Capri, Italy. Cavern hollowed out in limestone by constant wave action. Now half filled with water because of sinking coast. Name derived from unusual blue light permeating the cave. Source of light is a submerged opening, light passing through the water.

Carlsbad Caverns. Southeast New Mexico. Largest underground labyrinth yet discovered. Three levels, 754, 900 and 1,320 feet below the surface.

Fingal's Cave. On island of Staffa off coast of western Scotland. Penetrates about 200 ft. inland. Contains basaltic columns almost 40 ft. high.

Ice Cave. Near Dobsina, Czechoslovakia. Noted for its beautiful crystal effects.

Jenolan Caves. In Blue Mountain plateau, New South Wales, Australia. Beautiful stalactitic formations.

Kent's Cavern. Near Torquay, England. Source of much information on Paleolithic man.

Luray Cavern. Near Luray, Virginia. Has large stalactitic and stalagmitic columns of many colors.

Mammoth Cave. Limestone cavern in central Kentucky. Cave area is about 10 miles in diameter but has at least 150 miles of irregular subterranean passages at various levels. Temperature remains fairly constant at 54°F.

Peak Cavern or Devil's Hole. Derbyshire, England. About 2,250 ft. into a mountain. Lowest part is about 600 ft. below the surface.

Postumia (Adelsberg) Grotto. Near Postumia in Julian Alps, about 25 miles N.E. of Trieste. Stalactitic cavern, largest in Europe. Pluca (Pivka) River flows through part of it. Caves have numerous beautiful stalactites.

Singing Cave. Iceland. A lava cave; name derived from echoes of people singing in it.

Wind Cave. In Black Hills of South Dakota. Limestone caverns with stalactites and stalagmites almost entirely missing. Variety of crystal formations called "boxwork."

Wyandotte Cave. In Crawford County, southern Indiana. A limestone cavern with five levels of passages; one of the largest in North America. "Monument Mountain," approximately 135 ft. high, is believed to be one of the world's largest underground "mountains."

Geysers

Geysers exist in many volcanic regions of the world such as Japan and South America, but their greatest development is in Iceland, New Zealand and Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, U. S. A.

Iceland. The principal geyser area is about 30 miles northwest of Mt. Hekla, where there are more than 100 geysers and hot springs in about two square miles. The main ones are the following:

Great Geyser (Geysir). Sends up a column 160 to 180 ft. high intermittently from an opening more than 9 ft. across and about 70 ft. deep.

Strokkur (Churn). Constant bubbling and occasional eruptions.

New Zealand. There is a great profusion of boiling springs, steam jets and mud volcanoes northeast of Lake Taupo on North Island. Main geysers are *Waikite*, with a 30-35 ft. column, *Pohutu* and *Waimauku*.

United States

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. There are 120 named geysers in Yellowstone and perhaps half that number un-

named. Most of the geysers and the 4,000 hot springs are located in the western portion of the park. The most important ones are as follows:

Norris Geyser Basin has 18 or more geysers; the number varies. There are scores of steam vents and hot springs. *Valentin* is highest in basin, 75 ft. at 18-hour intervals; tube is 60 ft. long. *Minuté*, 15-20 ft. high, several hours apart. Others are small; these include *Steamboat*, *Fearless*, *Veteran*, *Vixen*, *Corporal* and *Monarch*. Some are dormant.

Lower Geyser Basin. In the 1870's it had 680 hot springs and geysers. Many now are only hot springs, but at least 18 are active geysers. *Fountain*, at one time very well known. Water thrown 75 ft. in all directions and at all angles. Now dormant. *Clepsydra*, very active; some eruption cycles last for several hours; maximum height 75 ft. *Great Fountain* plays every 12 to 13 hours for 30 minutes in spurts which rise from 60 to 80 ft.

Midway Geyser Basin has vast steamy terraces of red, orange, pink and other colors; pools and springs. *Excelsior* Geyser crater discharges boiling water into Flaming

hale River at the rate of 6 cu. ft. per second.

Upper Geyser Basin includes: *Artemisia* sends up a column 35 ft. high for 10 to 15 minutes every 18 to 24 hours. *Fan* sends out fan-shaped eruptions about 60 ft. high every 2 or 3 days. *Riverside* has an unusual cone; throws water 75 ft. obliquely over the river from lower crater for half an hour. It has a remarkably regular interval of 8 hours between eruptions.

Rocket jets up to 70 ft. at intervals of 2 to 5 days. When its neighbor, *Grotto*, erupts simultaneously the jet is only 10 ft.

Grotto throws water 20 to 30 ft. for 15 minutes to 8 hours.

Giant erupts to 200 ft. Eruptions last an hour but are 7 days to 3 months apart. A single eruption has been estimated to contain 700,000 gallons.

Daisy sends water to a height of 75 ft. every 135 minutes.

Old Faithful sends up a column about 140 ft. high at average intervals of 65 minutes, varying from 35 to 80 minutes. Eruption lasts about 4 minutes. Discharges about 12,000 gallons of water at each eruption.

Giantess erupts like a small volcano every six to nine months. The eruption rises to a maximum height of 200 ft. and usually lasts 4½ hours.

Lion group: *Lion*, *Lioness*, *Big Cub* and *Little Cub* erupt irregularly from one to 18 times a day.

Castle is reported to have largest and most imposing cone of any active geyser in the world. Erupts twice a day to a height of 75 ft. but at times throws water continually to about 20 ft.

Mammoth Hot Springs. There are no geysers in this area. The formation is travertine. Sides of a hill are steps and terraces over which flow the steaming waters of hot springs laden with minerals. Each step is tinted by algae to many shades of scarlet, orange, pink, yellow and blue. Terraces are white where no water flows.

Other groups of geysers, hot pools and mud pots are located on the west shore of Shoshone Lake, on West Thumb Bay, at Mud Volcano, in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and on Mirror Plateau.

Bell Time on Shipboard

A.M.			P.M.		
12:30—1 Bell	4:30—1 Bell	8:30—1 Bell	12:30—1 Bell	4:30—1 Bell	8:30—1 Bell
1:00—2 Bells	5:00—2 Bells	9:00—2 Bells	1:00—2 Bells	5:00—2 Bells	9:00—2 Bells
1:30—3 "	5:30—3 "	9:30—3 "	1:30—3 "	5:30—3 "	9:30—3 "
2:00—4 "	6:00—4 "	10:00—4 "	2:00—4 "	6:00—4 "	10:00—4 "
2:30—5 "	6:30—5 "	10:30—5 "	2:30—5 "	6:30—5 "	10:30—5 "
3:00—6 "	7:00—6 "	11:00—6 "	3:00—6 "	7:00—6 "	11:00—6 "
3:30—7 "	7:30—7 "	11:30—7 "	3:30—7 "	7:30—7 "	11:30—7 "
4:00—8 "	8:00—8 "	noon—8 "	4:00—8 "	8:00—8 "	12:00—8 "

World Extremes of Climate

Highest recorded shade temperature:

World: 136° F. at Azizia, Libya, North Africa, September 13, 1922.

United States: 134° F. at Death Valley, California, July 10, 1913.

Lowest recorded temperature:

World: —90° F. at Verkhoyansk, Siberia, U.S.S.R., February 5 and 7, 1892; a temperature of —94° F. was reported in Siberia during the winter of 1946–47 but was not verified by the Soviet government.

United States: —66° F. at Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, February 9, 1933.

Highest mean annual temperature:

World: 86° F. at Massawa, Eritrea, Africa.

United States: 77.3° F. at Tavernier, Fla.

Maximum rainfall for 24-hour period:

46 inches at Bagulo, Luzon, Philippines, July 14–15, 1911.

Maximum recorded rainfall in one month:

366 inches at Cherrapunji, India, July, 1861 (over 150 inches fell in 5 consecutive days in August, 1841). Average annual rainfall at Cherrapunji is 424 inches. A 22-year average annual rainfall of about 450 inches, however, is generally accepted as the value for Mt. Waialeale, Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Minimum recorded rainfall:

World: .04 inch at Iquique, Chile, average yearly fall during 40 years.

United States: 3.93 inches at Bagdad, California, the total for five years, 1909–13.

Average annual precipitation for the United States is about 29 inches.

Louisiana is the wettest state, with an annual average (57 years) of 56.51 inches. Nevada is the driest state, with an annual average (59 years) of 8.99 inches. Highest local average annual rainfall in the United States was 150.73 inches at Wynoochee Oxbow, Washington, based on a 13-year record. Greatest 4-hour fall was at Lake Charles, La.—15½ inches—on June 19, 1947. Greatest 24-hour rainfall in the United States was 38.2 inches at Thrall, Texas, September 9-10, 1921. Heavy snowfall records include 60 inches in one day at Giant Forest, California; 48 inches in 2 days at Angola, New York; 54 inches in 3 days at The Dalles, Oregon; and 96 inches in 4 days at Vanceboro, Maine. In the New York City blizzard of Dec. 2, 1947, 25.8 inches of snow fell in about 20 hours, almost 5 inches more than fell in the blizzard of March, 1888. Greatest seasonal snowfall was 884 inches, over 73 feet, at Tamarack, California, during 1906-07.

Ancient Empires

The *Egyptian* and *Babylonian* empires, Near Eastern civilizations whose cultures mark the beginning of written history, had their origins in the nebulous period of ancient history prior to the year 4000 B.C. They developed rapidly in the fertile river valleys of the Nile in Egypt and the Tigris-Euphrates in Mesopotamia after the discovery of metals and the invention of writing. Their governments were all-powerful, with the people subjugated and without political rights. The Egyptians regarded their king as a god. In Babylon, the ruler was a priest-king, earthly representative of the gods. Nevertheless, these Near East cultures made great contributions in the eternal march of man; they advanced the ways of making and doing things, produced the earliest literature, developed the principles of law (the code of Hammurabi, Babylonian king of the 18th [or possibly 17th] century B.C., the oldest code of law) and science, learned the basic principles of art, and evolved early religious worship.

The influence of Babylon and Egypt was felt in the rise of the Semitic tribes of Syria, the Hittites in Asia Minor, and the people of the Aegean region. Between the years 1200 and 800 B.C., the small Syrian states grew to great power and then were overwhelmed by the great empire of the *Assyrians*, the warlike peasants of the Tigris valley, who took the lessons learned from the Babylonians and spread that culture over their domains. The Assyrians, like the Egyptians and the Babylonians, in turn fell under the power of the *Persian* kings in the century between 600 and 500 B.C. By 525 B.C., the Persian Empire extended from India to Egypt, the greatest the world had ever seen.

The lessons learned by these early Near Eastern civilizations were transmitted to *Greece*, which developed its illustrious empire in the Aegean region, after the inhabitants of the island of Crete had absorbed the Egyptian culture. The mainland Greeks overthrew the Cretans and in turn were succeeded by the Doric Greeks, who spread their culture across the Aegean, the Asia Minor coast, and into the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions. The char-

acteristic Greek political institution was the city-state, first ruled by kings and often temporary monarchical tyrannies, and finally by the participation of free citizens. Literature and the arts flourished, and by the 5th century B.C., when Athens became the great city of the Greeks, drama had risen to full maturity with the great tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides and the comedies of Aristophanes. Architecture and art advanced apace. The Greeks, learning much from their Egyptian teachers, produced such superb buildings as the Parthenon and created amazingly beautiful statues through the use of living models. Religion, which was closely linked with art, also flourished, as did the development of philosophy, under the great Socrates (470?-399 B.C.), Plato (427?-347 B.C.), and Aristotle (384-322 B.C.). Wars weakened the city-states, and they fell before Alexander the Great in the 4th century B.C.

Last among the great ancient empires was the *Roman*, which developed in Italy and gained control over the Mediterranean region after absorbing the cultures of Greece and combining with it new principles of law and art and teaching the new learning to the West. The development of the Roman civilization began about 510 or 509 B.C., when the peoples on the peninsula of Italy freed themselves from the rule of the Etruscans. The Romans, with a republican form of government, speedily conquered Italy and the Mediterranean region, and the Roman government became men of great wealth, corrupt, and the city-state system and making it a graft-ridden machine of exploitation. The failure of the government to check the self-seeking influence brought on a revolution which resulted eventually in the rise of Julius Caesar to dictatorship in 46-44 B.C. Caesar's murder in the Senate at Rome was followed in 27 B.C. by the establishment of the one-man rule of Augustus over the Roman Empire. Legal practices were developed and became the foundations of modern law. Great roads, bridges, and buildings were constructed. This great ancient civilization began to crumble in the 3d century A.D.

Languages of the World

(spoken by more than 5,000,000 people)

Language	Number speaking	Language	Number speaking
American Indian: including Mayan, Quéchuá and 750-1,000 languages and dialects	15,000,000	Indonesian: including Balinese, Bisayan, Ilocano, Javanese, Malay, Malagasy, Sundanese, Tagalog	80,000,000
Amharic (Ethiopia)	5,600,000	Iranian: including Baluchi, Kurdish, Persian, Pushtu	26,500,000
Annamese (Indo-China)	20,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
Arabic	58,000,000	Japanese	80,000,000
Bantu: including Swahili, Zulu (S. Africa)	45,000,000	Javanese	32,000,000
Bengali (India)	63,000,000	Kanarese (India)	13,400,000
Berber dialects (N. Africa)	6,000,000	Korean	27,000,000
Bihari (India)	28,000,000	Lahnda (India)	10,000,000
Bisayan (Philippines)	5,500,000	Malay (Neth. Indies)	10,000,000
Bulgarian	7,000,000	Malayalam (India)	10,000,000
Burmese	11,000,000	Marathi (India)	23,000,000
Catalan (Spain)	6,000,000	Munda (India)	5,000,000
Chinese: including Mandarin, Cantonese and others	450,000,000	Oriya (India)	9,600,000
Cushitic: including Somali (Ethiopia)	7,000,000	Persian	12,000,000
Czech	8,000,000	Polish	30,000,000
Dravidian: including Kanarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu (India)	80,000,000	Portuguese	60,000,000
Dutch	10,000,000	Punjabi (India)	18,800,000
English	225,000,000	Pushtu (Afghanistan)	8,000,000
Ethiopian: including Amharic	6,400,000	Rajasthani (India)	15,225,000
Finnno-Ugric: including Estonian, Finnish, Hungarian, Karelian, Lappish	21,500,000	Rumanian	16,000,000
Flemish (Belgium)	5,000,000	Russian	180,000,000
French	65,000,000	Serbo-Croatian (Yugoslavia)	15,000,000
German	100,000,000	Siamese	16,000,000
Greek	8,000,000	Spanish	110,000,000
Gujarati (India)	13,000,000	Sudanic: including Hausa (Central Africa)	75,000,000
Hausa (Central Africa)	9,000,000	Sundanese (Neth. Indies)	8,500,000
Hindustani (India)	140,000,000	Swahili (S. Africa)	8,000,000
Hungarian	13,000,000	Swedish	7,000,000
Indic: including Assamese, Bengali, Bihari, Gujarati, Hindustani, Lahnda, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Singhalese	325,000,000	Tai: including Siamese	18,000,000
		Tamil (India)	23,850,000
		Telugu (India)	27,000,000
		Tibeto-Burman: including Tibetan and Burmese	20,000,000
		Turkic: including Kazakh, Tatar, Turkish, Uzbek	42,000,000
		Turkish	18,000,000
		Uzbek (U.S.S.R.)	5,000,000
		Yiddish	5,000,000

Universities—Ancient and Modern

Universities, in the modern sense of the term, sprang up in the 12th and 13th centuries in response to the resurgence of learning that preceded the Renaissance in Europe. Procedure at the early universities was informal, with students gathering at some place in a city to listen to a pre-eminent teacher. There were no campuses, buildings or endowments. Actually, the term "university" once meant a guild or corporation; there were, in the medieval period, "universities" of bootmakers, weavers, etc. Thus the university of learning was similar in organization to the guilds. The students filled the role of apprentices and the teachers were the masters.

The first European university was that of Salerno in the 9th century, when it

was known as a school of medicine. By the 11th century, it had become one of the most famous medical schools of Europe.

University of Bologna. Organized in 1158 by students as a means of protection against the merchants and citizens of Bologna who had raised prices of foods and lodging. It was famous for its legal scholars. The students were organized into two guilds and exercised a great deal of authority over the administration and the professors; they controlled all academic matters except the granting of degrees.

Other Italian universities famed in the Middle Ages included those at *Arezzo, Ferrara, Florence, Modena, Naples, Padua, Pavia, Perugia, Siena* and *Vicenza*.

University of Paris. Originated between 1150 and 1170 in a cathedral school on the Ile de la Cité, it was later moved to the left (south) bank of the Seine, although it remained under the authority of the chancellor of Notre Dame. It developed into the most famous continental center of learning of its day. Its four principal schools were theology, medicine, law and arts. By the 14th century, the university had some 40 colleges, of which the *Sorbonne* became the most celebrated.

The universities of Paris and Bologna had a marked influence in the subsequent creation of other university centers. About 1200, there was a migration of students from Paris to *Oxford* (founded in the 12th century) and a decade or two later, from *Oxford* to *Cambridge* (also founded in the 12th century).

Other famous universities of the middle Ages include the *University of Toulouse* (1233), *Salamanca* (1243), *Seville* (1254), *Orléans* (1305), *Valladolid* (1346), *Prague* (1347), *Kraków* (1364), *Vienna* (1364), *Erfurt* (1379), *Heidelberg* (1385), *Cologne* (1388), *Leipzig* (1409), *Rostock* (1419) and *Louvain* (1426).

The Renaissance

The Renaissance gave fresh impetus to the universities of Europe. In France three of importance arose in the 15th century—the *University of Aix* (in Provence); the *University of Poitiers* (1431) and the *University of Caen* (1437).

Other French institutions of note that arose in this era were at *Bordeaux* (1441), *Valence* (1452), *Nantes* (1463) and *Bourges* (1465). New European universities were also founded at *Trier* (1450), *Freiburg* (1455), *Ingolstadt* (1459), *Basel* (1460), *Budapest* (1475), *Mainz* (1476), *Uppsala* (1477), *Tübingen* (1477), *Copenhagen* (1479), *Wittenberg* (1502), *Frankfurt on Oder* (1506) and *Coimbra* (1537).

St. Andrews, founded in 1411, was the first university in Scotland. Others were the *University of Glasgow* (1453), the *University of Aberdeen* (1494) and the *College of Edinburgh* (1582). In Ireland, *Trinity College* was founded in Dublin in 1591.

Reformation and Post-Reformation

Until the Reformation, most of the institutions of higher learning in Europe were under the tutelage of the Catholic Church. After 1520, however, many established universities declared their independence of the Church. Cromwell's rule brought about new scholastic methods at both *Oxford* and *Cambridge* and the establishment of new colleges thoroughly imbued with Protestantism.

But the first Protestant university was that of *Marburg*, Germany, founded in

1527. Other Protestant universities were *Königsberg* (1544); *Jena* (1558); *Helmstedt* (1575); *Altdorf* (1575); *Giessen* (1607); *Strasbourg* (1621) and *Halle* (1693).

18th, 19th and 20th Centuries

Among the more famous institutions in this era was *Göttingen* (1736), whose school of history became celebrated throughout Europe. Others were: *Erlangen* (1743); *Berlin* (1809); *Lemberg* (Lwów) (1816); *Bonn* (1818); *Helsingfors* (1826); the *National University at Athens* (1837); *Bucharest* (1864); *Tokyo* (1868); *Sofia* (1888); *Kyoto* (1897), and *Constantinople* (or *Stamboul*) (1900).

Among the more famous British universities established in the 19th and 20th centuries were the *University of London* (1825); *Manchester* (1851); *Liverpool* (1881); the *Mason University College* in *Birmingham* (1900); *Leeds* (1904), and the *University College* in *Sheffield* (1905). The *University of Wales* is composed of colleges in *Aberystwyth*, *Bangor*, *Cardiff* and *Swansea*.

There are many important and large universities in the British dominions. In *Canada*, the famous *McGill University* in *Montreal* was founded in 1821. Others are the *University of Toronto* (1827); *Queen's University* at *Kingston, Ont.* (1841); *Laval University*, *Quebec* (1852); *Dalhousie*, *Halifax* (1818), and *Montreal University* (1878).

The early universities in *India* were patterned after *London University* rather than on the *Oxford-Cambridge* style, and were purely examining institutions. *Cuttack* and *Madras* universities were founded in 1857 as examining schools.

In *Australia*, the state plays an important role in the development of universities. The *University of Melbourne* (1855) has the largest enrollment. Among the others are *Adelaide* (1874); *Tasmania* (1890); *Queensland* (1909); *Sydney* (1850) and *West Australia* (1913).

There are also many well-endowed universities in *New Zealand*, *South Africa* and other parts of the empire.

In 1755, *Russia* had only three universities—*Vilna* (1578), *Dorpat* (1632) and *Moscow* (1755). Other institutions developed later were the *University of Kharkov* (1804); *Kazan* (1804); *St. Petersburg* (1819); *St. Vladimir* in *Kiev* (1832); *Odessa* (1865); *Warsaw*, which is now *Polska* (1886) and *Tomsk*, in *Siberia* (1888). The building of universities after the Revolution of 1917 was spurred by the Soviet government.

In *China*, the growth of universities was hampered by the chaotic state of the government in the 1900's, the recurring civil wars and the conflict with *Japan*.

The United States

Universities in the United States marched in step with the progress of the nation. The early settlers brought a heritage of European culture which they planted in New England soil. The first university in the country was started as *Harvard College* in 1636, with an endowment totaling 800 pounds. Harvard was to become probably the most famous of the American universities, with an endowment in 1949 of more than \$191,000,000, a faculty of 2,233 members and a student enrollment of approximately 12,000.

The *College of William and Mary* (1693) was the second institution of higher learning established in the colonies. Others started during the colonial period (current names only) are: *Yale* (1701); *University of Pennsylvania* (1740); *Princeton*

(1746); *Washington and Lee* (1749); *Columbia* (1754); *Brown* (1764); *Rutgers* (1766) and *Dartmouth* (1769).

After the Revolution of 1776, the state tax-supported university was established. The *University of Virginia* (1819) was a notable early example of this type.

Colleges for women grew up in the second quarter of the 19th century. Among these are: *Mt. Holyoke* (1837); *Elmira* (1855); *Vassar* (1861); *Wells* (1868); *Hunter* (1870); *Wellesley* (1870); *Smith* (1871) and *Bryn Mawr* (1880).

In the latter part of the 19th century, universities established by private endowments arose. Typical of these are: *Cornell* (1865), which is also a land-grant institution; *Johns Hopkins* (1876); *Stanford* (1885) and the *University of Chicago* (1891).

Libraries of the World

Europe and Asia

Among the great libraries of the world, the *British Museum* remains in the first rank. It contains more than 5,000,000 printed volumes and manuscripts (one bookstock containing some 200,000 volumes was destroyed during a German air raid in World War II).

One of the finest libraries in the world is the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris, which has approximately 5,000,000 volumes, 130,000 manuscripts, 240,000 medals and coins, and 3,100,000 prints and engravings.

The *State Library* in Berlin, founded in 1659-61, was combined in 1947 with the library of the *Technische Hochschule* to form a new institution known as the *Oeffentliche Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek*. Prior to World War II, the *State Library* had 2,850,000 volumes; the new combined library has only 1,500,000. The *State Library* at Munich also suffered extensive war losses, with some 500,000 volumes destroyed; it now contains about 2,000,000. The *Deutsche Bücherei* at Leipzig had recovered most of its losses by 1949 and has more than 2,000,000 volumes. Estimates have placed the war losses of all German libraries at between 20 and 25 million volumes.

The *Nationalbibliothek* in Vienna has about 1,600,000 volumes and a large collection of papyri.

While not as large as some of the European state libraries, the *Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana* in Rome has many priceless old manuscripts bequeathed to the Vatican over the centuries. The printed books number about 700,000, the incunabula about 6,000 and the manuscripts about 50,000.

Three of the more important Italian libraries are the *Biblioteca Nazionale* in

Naples, with about 1,330,000 volumes and 11,000 manuscripts; the *Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale* in Florence, with 3,400,000 volumes, manuscripts and pamphlets, and the *Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale* in Rome, with approximately 1,940,000 volumes.

Other large European libraries are the *Bibliothèque Royale* in Brussels (2,000,000 volumes), the *Biblioteca Nacional* in Madrid (1,500,000), the *University Library* at Amsterdam (more than 1,500,000) and the *Royal Library* in Stockholm (650,000). The *Lenin State Library* in Moscow is said to contain 11,000,000 volumes—largest single collection in the world—besides many collections of valuable historical documents. In Leningrad, the *Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library* claims 6,000,000 volumes and the *Library of the Academy of Sciences* more than 4,000,000.

In the Far East, the most extensive libraries are found in Japan, although war damage in 1944-45 was severe. In Tokyo, the *Imperial University Library* has slightly more than 1,000,000 volumes, the *Imperial Cabinet Library* 510,000, and the *Waseda University Library* 400,000. The *Imperial University Library* at Kyoto contains about 1,100,000.

The United States and Canada

The earliest libraries in the Colonial era were privately owned, although in 1731 Benjamin Franklin projected the first subscription library in Philadelphia. Endowments helped to set up many of the large libraries, although many of these institutions are now receiving state or municipal support.

The largest library in the United States is the *Library of Congress*, established in 1800 by an act of Congress. In 1949, it contained 8,689,639 books. It extends its services to members of Congress and other

government departments, and also offers excellent facilities for persons engaged in scholarly research.

The *New York Public Library*, with its 5,000,000 volumes, is the largest public library in the United States.

In 1947 there were more than 7,100 public libraries in the continental United States, and about 4,200 libraries of other kinds—school, institutional, professional, government and special.

The growth of libraries attached to colleges and universities in the United States has been phenomenal, and some of the university libraries are among the largest in the country. Among them are (total

volumes in parentheses): Harvard (5,050,000); Yale (3,770,000); University of California, including branches (2,437,000); University of Illinois (2,550,000); Columbia (1,866,000); University of Chicago (1,750,000); University of Minnesota (1,472,000); Cornell (1,351,000); University of Michigan (1,376,000); University of Pennsylvania (1,151,000); Princeton (1,100,000); and Stanford (1,050,000).

In Canada, the most important public library is that of Toronto, which has more than 700,000 volumes. Extensive libraries attached to the universities are at Queen's (219,000), McGill (461,000), and Laval (920,000).

Museums of the World

(For U. S. museums see INDEX.)

The modern museum originated during the Renaissance, when the revival of interest in the arts and classical antiquity led princes, nobles and humanists to amass specimens of historical value and to house their collections in special buildings or galleries.

Art Museums

The *British Museum*, London, has two principal divisions—the Library and the Departments of Antiquities. Its library is one of the largest in the world, and contains such outstanding treasures as the Codex Alexandrianus of the Greek Bible, the best collection of Greek papyrus from Egypt, and vast collections of original historical manuscripts of incalculable value. In the Departments of Antiquities are some of the most famous historical objects of the world, including the Elgin Marbles and the Rosetta Stone.

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, whose primary object is to furnish examples to illustrate the history of art, emphasizes architecture and sculpture, ceramics, engraving, book production, paintings, textiles, etc. The library is devoted principally to fine and applied arts.

National Gallery, London, contains a great number of old Masters, including paintings by Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Titoretto, Mantegna, Titian, Bellini, Jan van Eyck, Rubens, Rembrandt, Holbein, Constable and Turner.

Tate Gallery, London, established as part of the National Gallery, was badly damaged during air raids of World War II, and had only a few of its rooms open in 1949.

Wallace Collection, London, bequeathed to the government in 1897 by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, contains many *objets d'art* and curios of French origin, and first-rank canvases and etchings of Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and English artists.

In France, the most famous gallery is the *Louvre* in Paris, noted for the magnificence of its architecture as well as for its art collection, which is the largest in the world. Other Parisian museums of importance are *Cluny*, *Luxembourg*, *Rodin*, *Guimet*, and *Carnavalet*.

Among the magnificent Italian museums, the *National Museum* at Naples contains one of the best arranged and classified collections. The *Uffizi Gallery* in Florence, founded by the Medici, has one of the world's largest and best collections of Italian art. Other galleries in Florence are the *Pitti Palace*, the *Picture Gallery*, the *Academy of Fine Arts* and the *National Museum*. Rome has numerous museums including several in the Vatican.

In Berlin, the *Kaiser Friedrich Museum*, the *Old and New Museums* and the *Schloss Museum* were all damaged during World War II.

The *Royal Museum of Fine Arts* in Brussels has a fine collection of French, Flemish and Dutch masters and houses many canvases by Rubens, Van Dyck, Jordaens, Rembrandt, Frans Hals and J. M. W. Turner.

The *State Museum* in Amsterdam contains superb works by Rembrandt, Vermeer and others.

Among the notable art museums in other countries are the world-famous *Museo del Prado* in Madrid; the *Tretyakov State Gallery*, the *Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts* and the *Hermitage State Museum* in Moscow; and the *Tokyo Imperial Household Museum*, famed for its many Oriental paintings and examples of Oriental workmanship in lacquer, jade, ivory and metal.

Science Museums

The *Ashmolean Museum*, oldest in Great Britain, was built in 1679 by the University of Oxford and houses a collection of archaeological rarities.

Science Museum of London has exhibits of scientific instruments and appliances which review the progress of science and the history of invention. Other London museums of science are the *Natural History Museum*, the *Imperial War Museum* (exhibits of both World Wars) and the *Museum of Practical Geology*.

The *Liverpool Museums* contain valuable collections of natural history and antiquities and are divided into departments of zoology, botany, geology, archeology and ethnology.

The *Manchester Museum* serves as both a municipal and a university museum. The *Bristol Museum* contains departments of geology, zoology, botany, archeology and Bristol antiquities. The *Natural History Museum* in Hull is but one of the many museums in that city. The *National Museum of Wales* at Cardiff has departments of archeology, botany, geology and zoology.

In Edinburgh, Scotland, are the famed *Royal Scottish Museum*, which has collections in art, ethnography, natural history, technology and geology; and the *National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland*, noted for its coin and manuscript collections. In Glasgow is the *University of Glasgow Museum* with its *Zoological Museum*.

The *Science Museum* in Dublin and the one in Belfast have important science collections.

Notable institutions of continental Europe include the two natural history museums in Paris, the *Museum of Oceanography* in Monaco, the *Natural History Museum* in Lisbon, the *State Museum of Geology and Mineralogy* in Leyden (Netherlands), the *Museum of Natural History* in Stockholm, the *Natural History Museum* in Vienna, the *Hungarian National Museum* in Budapest, the *National Museum* in Prague, and the various natural

science museums in Berne, Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel. Two of the best known museums in the U.S.S.R. are the *Museum of the Academy of Sciences* in Leningrad and the *State Polytechnical Museum* in Moscow.

Famous science museums in Germany prior to World War II included the various sections of the *Staatlichen Museen* in Berlin and the museums of natural history and ethnography in Hamburg.

In Calcutta is the *Indian Museum*, outstanding for its marine fauna and vertebrate fossils, and in Bombay the *Victoria and Albert Museum*.

In Australia are the *Queensland Museum*, Brisbane; the *Botanic Museum* also in Brisbane; the *South Australian Museum*, Adelaide, and the *Museum of Applied Science of Victoria* in Melbourne.

New Zealand contains the *Canterbury Museum*, Christchurch, rich in local fauna, flora and geological items, and a Maori and Polynesian ethnological collection. The *Otago Museum* of natural sciences and ethnology, the *Auckland Institute and Museum* in Auckland and the *Dominion Museum* in Wellington are others of note.

In Africa, the *South Africa Museum*, Capetown, holds general and local history collections and others illustrating anthropology, ethnology and archeology. The *Durban Museum* contains much anthropological material. In Cairo are the notable collections of the *Egyptian Museum*.

Other museums of note include the *Museum of Antiquities* at Istanbul, the *American University Museum* in Beirut (Lebanon), the museum attached to the *Imperial University* at Tokyo, the *Zi-Ka-Wei Museum* near Shanghai, the *National Museum of Natural History* in Santiago (Chile), the *Bahia State Museum* in Brazil, and the *Argentine National Museum of Natural Sciences* at Buenos Aires.

Zoological Gardens of the World

Far from being a modern idea, the custom of keeping savage beasts in captivity is as ancient as recorded history. In the early part of the 12th century, B.C., the Chinese king Wen had a special zoo where he housed animals captured from all parts of ancient China.

One of the earliest modern zoos, the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, was established in 1793. In the following century zoological gardens were established in many of the major cities of the world.

At Giza, outside Cairo, the zoological garden is lodged in a beautiful park maintained by the Egyptian government. Its large collection of animals is chiefly African in origin. Elsewhere in Africa, at Khartoum in the Sudan, at Pretoria (largest on

the continent) and at Johannesburg, fine specimens are found in state-supported zoological gardens.

North America has more than 30 major zoos, in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The *Quebec Zoological Society's* collection is made up of Canadian species; Toronto has in addition many exotic species.

The first zoological garden in the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1874. Since that time nearly every large city in the country has acquired a zoo. Among the largest are the celebrated *Bronx Zoo* and the *Central Park Zoo* in New York, the *Lincoln Park Zoo* and the *Brookfield Zoo* in Chicago, and those in St. Louis, Detroit, Kansas City and San

Diego. The *United States National Zoological Park* in Washington, D. C., in a beautiful setting of hills, woods and streams, was established in 1890 by an act of Congress. Some of the U. S. zoos exhibit their collections in open-air, barless pits; the Brookfield Zoo is an example.

Extensive collections in South America are found at Buenos Aires, and at Concepción and Santiago in Chile. At Belém, Brazil, a zoological-botanical garden is noteworthy for its specimens of Amazonian birds and animals.

In Asia, important collections were established by the governments and by native princes. Largest in India is the zoo at Alipore, Calcutta; other excellent zoos are located at Bombay, Karachi and on private estates. Singapore, Batavia and Surabaya have important collections. Others are found at Fort de Kock on Sumatra's west coast; and at Johore Bahru in Malaya. Japan abounds in large and small zoos and privately owned aviaries, located in Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe; many of these were severely damaged during World War II.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth have large zoological gardens; smaller zoos in Australia are found at Brisbane and Wellington. The Auckland, New Zealand, collection has a representative group of native fauna.

In Europe, zoological gardens have long been popular public institutions. The *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, was established in 1853, and a model zoo at Vincennes was added in 1937 for the Paris Exposition.

Germany had about 20 zoological gardens, many of which were developed in the peacetime years between World Wars I and II. Large zoos were located in Berlin

and Frankfurt on Main. In Munich, the animals were grouped according to the continent of their origin. Others were established at Dresden, Leipzig and Cologne. At Stellingen, the *Hagenbeck Garden* became an outstanding show place and distributing center for animals. Smaller collections were established at Düsseldorf, Elberfeld and Hanover. Several German zoos, notably that at Berlin, were destroyed during World War II.

The *Schönbrunn* at Vienna is one of the oldest zoos in Europe. The Budapest zoological gardens house a fine collection of European birds. At Antwerp, the *Royal Zoological Society* founded a large menagerie in 1843. It was seriously damaged by German bombs during World War II.

In the British Isles, the outstanding collection is in the garden of the *London Zoological Society* in Regent's Park. Although this zoo received a number of direct bomb hits in 1940-41 and again in 1944, it remained open throughout World War II; visitors during this period numbered 8,500,000. Manchester and Clifton have smaller gardens, and the one at Edinburgh is famous for its collection of penguins. The *Dublin Zoo* is noted for its lions, many of which were born there.

The Amsterdam zoo, with its East Indian collection and its aquarium, and the Rotterdam gardens are the two best known in the Netherlands. Built on a high elevation, the *Skansen Zoo* in Stockholm exhibits its north European specimens. The most important gardens in the U.S.S.R. are found in Moscow, where northern as well as exotic species are collected. The zoo at Rome has part of its collection confined in barless pits. At Lisbon there is a small zoological garden, and in Madrid a part of the original royal menagerie.

Famous Structures

(See also Seven Wonders of the World.)

Ancient

The *Great Sphinx of Egypt*, one of the wonders of ancient Egyptian architecture, adjoins the pyramids of Giza and has a length of 189 ft. It was built in the 4th dynasty and was used as a temple.

Other Egyptian buildings of note include the *Temples of Karnak* and *Edfu* and the *Tombs at Beni Hassan*.

The *Parthenon of Greece*, built on the Acropolis in Athens, was the chief temple to the goddess Athena. It was believed to have been completed by 438 B.C. The present temple remained intact until the 5th century A.D. Today, though the Parthenon is in ruins, its majestic proportions are still discernible.

Other great structures of ancient Greece were the *Temples at Paestum* (about 540

and 420 B.C.); the *Temple of Poseidon* (about 460 B.C.); the *Temple of Apollo* at Corinth (about 540 B.C.); the *Temple of Apollo* at Bassae (about 450-420 B.C.); the famous *Erechtheum* atop the Acropolis (about 421-405 B.C.); the *Temple of Athena Niké* at Athens (about 426 B.C.); the *Olympieum* at Athens (174 B.C.-A.D. 131); the *Athenian Treasury* at Delphi (about 515 B.C.); the *Propylaea* of the Acropolis at Athens (437-432 B.C.); the *Theater of Dionysus* at Athens (about 350-325 B.C.); the "*House of Cleopatra*" at Delos (138 B.C.) and the *Theater* at Epidaurus (about 325 B.C.).

The *Colosseum* (Flavian Amphitheater) of Rome, the largest and most famous of the Roman amphitheaters, was opened for use A.D. 80. Elliptical in shape, it consisted of three stories and an upper gallery, re-

built in stone in its present form in the third century A.D. Its seats rise in tiers, which in turn are buttressed by concrete vaults and stone piers. It could seat between 40,000 and 50,000 spectators. The Colosseum was principally used for gladiatorial combat.

The Pantheon at Rome, begun by Agrippa in 27 B.C. as a temple, was rebuilt in its present circular form by Hadrian (A.D. 110-25). Literally the Pantheon was intended as a temple of "all the gods." It is remarkable for its perfect preservation today, and it has served continuously for 20 centuries as a place of worship.

Famous Roman arches includes the *Arch of Constantine* (about A.D. 315) and the *Arch of Titus* (about A.D. 80).

European

St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice (1063-67), one of the great examples of Byzantine architecture, was begun in the 9th century. Partly destroyed by fire in 976, it was later rebuilt as a Byzantine edifice.

Other famous Byzantine examples of architecture are *St. Sophia* in Constantinople (A.D. 532-37); *San Vitale* in Ravenna (542); *St. Paul's Outside the Walls*, Rome (5th century); the *Kremlin* baptism and marriage church, Moscow (begun in 1397); and *St. Lorenzo Outside the Walls*, Rome, begun in 588.

The Cathedral Group at Pisa (1067-1173), one of the most celebrated groups of structures built in Romanesque style, consists of the cathedral, the cathedral's baptistery, and the *Leaning Tower*. This trio forms a group by itself in the northwest corner of the city. The cathedral and baptistery are built in black and white marble. The campanile (*Leaning Tower*) is 179 ft. high and leans more than 16 feet out of the perpendicular. There is little reason to believe that the architects intended to have the tower lean.

Other examples of Romanesque architecture include the *Vézelay Abbey* in France (1130); the *Church of Notre Dame-du-Port* at Clermont-Ferrand in France (1100); the *Church of San Zeno* (begun in 1138) at Verona, and *Durham Cathedral* in England.

The Alhambra (1248-1354), located in Granada, Spain, is universally esteemed as one of the great masterpieces of Mohammedan architecture. Designed as a palace and fortress for the Moorish monarchs of Granada, it is surrounded by a heavily fortified wall more than a mile in perimeter. The location of the Alhambra in the Sierra Nevada provides a magnificent setting for this jewel of Moorish Spain.

Notre Dame de Paris (begun in 1163), one of the great examples of Gothic architecture, is a twin-towered church with a steeple over the crossing and immense fly-

ing buttresses supporting the masonry at the rear of the church.

Other famed Gothic structures are *Westminster Abbey*, London (begun 1245; damaged in World War II); *Chartres Cathedral* (12th century); *Sainte Chapelle*, Paris (1246-48); *Laon Cathedral*, France (1160-1205); *Rheims Cathedral* (about 1210-50; rebuilt after its almost complete destruction in World War I); *Rouen Cathedral* (13th-16th centuries); *Amiens Cathedral* (1218-69); *Beauvais Cathedral* (begun 1247); *Salisbury Cathedral* (1220-60); *York Minster* or the *Cathedral of St. Peter* (begun in the 7th century); *Milan Cathedral* (begun 1386); and *Cologne Cathedral* (13th-19th centuries; badly damaged in World War II).

The Duomo (cathedral) in Florence was founded in 1298, completed by Brunelleschi and consecrated in 1436. The oval-shaped dome dominates the entire structure.

Other examples of Renaissance architecture are the *Palazzo Vecchio*, the *Palazzo Pitti* and the *Palazzo Strozzi* in Florence; *St. Peter's* in Rome (begun in 1506 and consecrated in 1626); the *Farnese Palace* in Rome; *Palazzo Grimani* (completed about 1550) in Venice; the *Escorial* (1563-93) near Madrid; the *Town Hall* of Seville (1527-32); the *Louvre*, Paris; the *Château at Blois*, France; *St. Paul's Cathedral*, London (1675-1710; badly damaged in World War II); the *Ecole Militaire*, Paris (1752); the *Pazzi Chapel*, Florence, designed by Brunelleschi (1429); the *Palaces of Versailles* and of *Fontainebleau* and the *Château de Chambord* in France.

Outstanding European buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries are the *Superga* at Turin, the *Hôtel-Dieu* in Lyon, the *Belvedere Palace* at Vienna, the *Royal Palace* of Stockholm, the *Opera House* of Paris (1863-75); the *Bank of England*, the *British Museum*, the *University of London* and the *Houses of Parliament*, all in London; the *Panthéon*, the *Church of the Madeleine*, the *Bourse* and the *Palais de Justice* in Paris.

Asiatic

The Taj Mahal (1632-50), at Agra, India, built by Shah Jahan as a tomb for his wife, is considered by some as the most perfect example of the Mogul style and by others as the most beautiful building in the world. Four slim white minarets flank the building, which is topped by a white dome; the entire structure is of marble.

Other examples of Indian architecture are the temples at Benares and Tanjore.

Famed Mohammedan edifices are the *Dome of the Rock* or *Mosque of Omar*, Jerusalem (A.D. 691); the *Citadel* (1166), and the *Tombs of the Mamelukes* (15th century), in Cairo; the *Tomb of Humayun* in Delhi; the *Blue Mosque* (1468) at Tabriz

and the *Tamerlane Mausoleum* at Samarkand.

Angkor Vat, outside the city of Angkor Thom, Cambodia, is one of the most beautiful examples of Cambodian or Khmer architecture. The sanctuary was built during the 12th century. Its temple court is protected by a broad moat.

Great Wall of China (228 B.C.?), designed specifically as a defense against nomadic tribes, has numerous large watch towers which could be called buildings. It was erected by Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti and is 1,400 miles long. Built mainly of earth and stone, it varies in height between 18 and 30 feet.

Typical of Chinese architecture are the pagodas or temple towers. Among some of the better known pagodas are the *Great Pagoda of the Wild Geese* at Sian (founded in 652); *Nan t'a* (11th century) at Fang Shan; the *Pagoda of Sung Yueh Ssu* (A.D. 523) at Sung Shan, Honan.

Other well-known Chinese buildings are the *Drum Tower* (1273), the *Three Great Halls* in the Purple Forbidden City (1627), *Buddha's Perfume Tower* (19th century), the *Porcelain Pagoda* and the *Summer Palace*, all at Peking.

United States

Rockefeller Center, New York City, completed in 1940, is a remarkable group of examples of American skyscraper architecture. It is dominated by the 70-story R. C. A. building in the center.

Empire State Building, New York City, the loftiest building in the world, has 102 stories and is 1,250 feet high.

Other famous examples of modern buildings in the United States are the *Chrysler Building* and the *Woolworth Building* in New York City; the *Merchandise Mart*, the *Board of Trade Building* and *Civic Opera Building* in Chicago; and the *Pentagon* in Washington.

Great Dams of the World

Reservoir capacity, thousands of acre feet	Name	Location	Maximum height, feet	Date completed
31,142	Hoover	Colorado River, Ariz.-Nev.	726	1936
24,500	Garrison	Missouri River, N. Dak.	210	*
19,600	Oahe	Missouri River, S. Dak.	230	*
19,412	Fort Peck	Missouri River, Mont.	250	1940
9,517	Grand Coulee	Columbia River, Wash.	550	1942
6,200	Fort Randall	Missouri River, S. Dak.	150	*
6,100	Kentucky	Tennessee River, Ky.	160	1944
6,089	Wolf Creek	Cumberland River, Ky.	242	*
5,825	Denison	Red River, Okla.-Tex.	165	1944
4,500	Shasta	Sacramento River, Calif.	602	1945
4,407	Gatun	Chagres River, Panama Canal Zone	115	1912
4,060	Aswan	Nile River, Egypt	174	1934
3,500	Hungry Horse	Flathead, S. Fk., Mont.	520	*
3,263	Lázaro Cárdenas (El Palmito)	Nazas River, Mex.	295	1948
3,000	Salt Springs	North Fork, Mokelumne River, Calif.	345	1931
2,567	Norris	Clinch River, Tenn.	265	1936
2,432	Alvaro Obregón (Oviachic)	Yaqui River, Sonora, Mex.	187	*
2,300	Saluda	Saluda River, S. C.	208	1930
2,219	Elephant Butte	Rio Grande, N. Mex.	301	1916
2,150	Mettur	Cauvery River, India	214	1934
2,092	Center Hill	Caney Fork River, Tenn.	240	*
2,000	Hume	Murray River, Australia	180	1936
2,000	Kingsley	North Platte River, Nebr.	162	1941
1,997	Osage (Bagnell)	Osage River, Mo.	148	1931
1,983	Norfolk	North Fork River, Ark.	230	1944
1,980	Chelsea	Gatineau River, Canada	100	1927
1,975	Pensacola	Grand River, Okla.	152	1940
1,934	Marshall Ford (Mansfield)	Colorado River, Tex.	270	1941
1,820	Davis	Colorado River, Ariz.-Nev.	200	1949
1,706	Dale Hollow	Obey River, Tenn.-Ky.	183	1943
1,704	American Falls	Snake River, Idaho-Wyo.	92	1927
1,702	El Azucar	San Juan River, Mexico	142	1943
1,565	Cherokee	Holston River, Tenn.	212	1942
1,560	Sardis	Little Tallahatchie River, Miss.	117	1940
1,540	Douglas	French Broad River, Tenn.	160	1943
1,450	Fontana	Little Tennessee River, N. C.	470	1944
1,400	Roosevelt	Salt River, Ariz.	280	1911

* Under construction in 1949.

Notable Modern Bridges

Length of channel span, feet	Name	Location	Type*	Year completed
4,200	GOLDEN GATE	San Francisco	S	1937
3,500	GEORGE WASHINGTON	New York City	S	1931
2,310	TRANSBAY	San Francisco	S	1936
2,300	BRONX-WHITESTONE	New York City	S	1939
1,850	AMBASSADOR	Detroit, Mich.	S	1929
1,800	QUEBEC	Near Quebec, Canada	C	1917
1,750	DELAWARE RIVER	Philadelphia, Pa.	S	1926
1,700	FORTH	Firth of Forth, Scotland	C	1889
1,652	KILL VAN KULL	Bayonne, N. J.	SA	1931
1,650	SYDNEY HARBOR	Sydney, Australia	SA	1932
1,632	BEAR MOUNTAIN	Peekskill, N. Y.	S	1924
1,600	WILLIAMSBURG	New York City	S	1903
1,595.5	BROOKLYN	New York City	S	1883
1,550	LIONS GATE	Vancouver, Canada	S	1939
1,500	MID-HUDSON	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	S	1930
1,500	HOWRAH	Calcutta, India	C	1943
1,470	MANHATTAN	New York City	S	1909
1,400	TRANSBAY	Oakland, Calif.	C	1936
1,380	TRIBOROUGH	New York City	S	1936
1,207	ST. JOHNS	Portland, Oreg.	S	1931
1,200	LONGVIEW	Longview, Wash.	C	1930
1,200	MT. HOPE	Near Bristol, R. I.	S	1929
1,182	QUEENSBORO	New York City	C	1909
1,114	FLORIANOPOLIS	Florianopolis, Brazil	S	1926
1,100	CARQUINEZ STRAIT	Near San Francisco	C	1927
1,097	MONTREAL HARBOR	Montreal, Canada	C	1930
1,080	BIRCHENOUGH	Southern Rhodesia	SA	1935
1,080	DEER ISLE	Deer Isle, Me.	S	1939
1,057	CINCINNATI	Cincinnati, Ohio	S	1867
1,050	OTTO BEIT	Southern Rhodesia	S	1939
1,050	COOPER RIVER	Charleston, S. C.	C	1929
1,010	WHEELING	Wheeling, W. Va.	S	1849
977.5	HELL GATE	New York City	SA	1917
950	RAINBOW	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	SA	1941
949	GRAND MERE	Quebec, Canada	S	1928
930	PEACE RIVER	Alaska Highway	S	1943
924	STORY	Queensland, Australia	C	1940
875	NATCHEZ	Natchez, Miss.	C	1940
871	BLUE WATER	Port Huron, Mich.	C	1938
866	SANDO	Sando, Sweden	CA	1943
800	HENRY HUDSON	New York City	SA	1936
790	HUEY P. LONG	Near New Orleans, La.	C	1935

* C—Cantilever. S—Suspension. SA—Steel Arch. CA—Concrete Arch.

America's Tallest Buildings

City	Building	No. of stories	Height, feet	City	Building	No. of stories	Height, feet
New York	Empire State	102	1,250	New York	10 E. 40th St	48	621
New York	Chrysler	77	1,046	New York	New York Life	40	617
New York	60 Wall Tower	66	950	New York	Singer	47	612
New York	Bk. of Manhattan	71	925	Chicago	Board of Trade	44	605
New York	R. C. A.	70	850	New York	U. S. Court House	37	590
New York	Woolworth	60	792	Pittsburgh	Gulf	44	582
New York	City Bank	54	745	New York	Municipal	40	580
Cleveland	Terminal Tower	52	708	Cincinnati	Carew Tower	48	574
New York	500 Fifth Avenue	60	700	New York	Continental Bank	48	565
New York	Metropolitan Life	50	700	New York	Sherry-Netherland	40	560
New York	Chanin	56	680	New York	N. Y. Central	35	560
New York	Lincoln	53	673	Chicago	Pittsfield	39	557
New York	Irving Trust	50	654	Columbus	Lincoln-LeVeque Tower	46	556
New York	General Electric	50	641	Chicago	Continental	42	555
New York	Waldorf-Astoria	47	625	Detroit	Penobscot	47	551

Great Disasters

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions

- A.D. 79 Aug. 24, ITALY: eruption of Mt. Vesuvius buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, killing thousands.
- 1755 Nov. 1, PORTUGAL: one of the most severe of recorded earthquakes leveled Lisbon and was felt as far away as southern France and North Africa; between 10,000 and 20,000 killed in Lisbon alone.
- 1883 Aug. 26-28, NETHERLANDS INDIES: eruption of Krakatoa; violent explosions destroyed two-thirds of island. Sea waves occurred as far away as Cape Horn, and possibly England. Estimated 36,000 dead.
- 1902 May 8, MARTINIQUE, WEST INDIES: Mt. Pelée erupted and wiped out city of St. Pierre; total deaths estimated at 40,000.
- 1906 April 18, SAN FRANCISCO: earthquake accompanied by fire razed more than 4 sq. mi.; more than 500 dead or missing; property damage about 250-300 millions.
- 1923 Sept. 1, JAPAN: earthquake destroyed third of Tokyo and most of Yokohama; more than 90,000 killed.
- 1935 May 31, INDIA: earthquake at Quetta killed an estimated 50,000.
- 1939 Jan. 24, CHILE: earthquake razed some 50,000 sq. mi.; estimated 30,000 killed.
- 1939 Dec. 27, NORTHERN TURKEY: severe quakes destroyed city of Erzingan; about 100,000 casualties.
- 1948 June 28, JAPAN: series of earthquakes killed 3,000 in Fukui.
- 1949 April 13, WASHINGTON AND OREGON: most destructive earthquake in history of Northwest U. S.; killed 8 and caused extensive damage.
- 1949 Aug. 5, ECUADOR: earthquake killed about 6,000 and razed 50 towns.

Tornadoes, Typhoons and Hurricanes

WORLD

- 1864 Oct. 5, INDIA: most of Calcutta denuded by cyclone; 70,000 killed.
- 1876 Oct. 31, INDIA: cyclone and tidal wave swept 3,000 sq. mi. with Bengal worst hit; 215,000 killed.
- 1882 June 6, INDIA: cyclone and tidal wave killed 100,000 in Bombay.
- 1906 CHINA: typhoon at Hong Kong killed about 10,000.
- 1930 Sept. 3, SANTO DOMINGO (now Ciudad Trujillo): hurricane killed about 2,000 and injured 6,000.
- 1934 Sept. 21, JAPAN: hurricane killed more than 4,000 on Honshu.
- 1935 Oct. 25, HAITI: hurricane and flood ravaged Jérémie and Jacmel districts; 2,000 killed.
- 1942 Oct. 16, INDIA: cyclone devastated Bengal; about 40,000 lives lost.
- 1948 Sept. 16-17, JAPAN: typhoons killed more than 500; 600 missing.
- 1948 Sept. 27, CHINA: about 800 fishermen drowned in typhoon near Leichow.
- hurricane and tidal wave; 5,000 dead.
- 1925 March 18, MIDWEST: about 800 killed and 13,000 injured in tornado which hit Ill., Ind., Tenn., Ky., and Mo.; 15,000 homeless, 35 towns destroyed.
- 1926 Sept. 18, FLORIDA: hurricane which hit east coast took 373 lives, left 40,000 homeless and caused property damage of 165 million.
- 1928 Sept. 12, FLORIDA: hurricane from Windward Islands killed 4,000.
- 1936 April 2, MISSISSIPPI AND GEORGIA: Tupelo, Miss., and Gainesville, Ga., centers of tornadoes which swept the South, 402 killed; 1,853 injured.
- 1938 Sept. 21, NEW ENGLAND: hurricane killed at least 488 in severest recorded storm of northeastern states.
- 1947 April 9, TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA: tornado killed approximately 150.
- 1947 Sept. 17-19, FLORIDA AND GULF COAST: hurricane killed about 100.
- 1948 March 20-27, MIDWEST AND SOUTH: 80 persons killed in tornadoes.
- 1949 Jan. 3, LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS: about 60 killed in tornadoes, most of them at Warren, Ark.
- 1949 March 27, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST: tornadoes in Okla., Tex., Tenn., Ky., Miss. and Ark.; killed about 30.
- 1949 May 21-22, MIDWEST: tornadoes in Mo., Ill., Ia., Ind., Ky.; killed 46.

UNITED STATES

- 1884 Feb. 18, SOUTHERN STATES: tornadoes took about 700 lives.
- 1893 Aug. 27, SOUTHEAST COAST: 900 killed.
- 1900 Sept. 8, TEXAS: Galveston struck by

Floods and Tidal Waves

WORLD

- 1228 HOLLAND: 100,000 reputedly drowned by sea flood in Friesland section.
- 1642 CHINA: rebels besieging Kaifeng destroyed seawall, causing flood that drowned 300,000 inhabitants.

- 1887 CHINA: hundreds of thousands of lives reputedly lost in Honan province in overflow of Hwang Ho River.
- 1896 JAPAN: tidal wave following an earthquake at Sanriku killed estimated 27,000.
- 1939 CHINA: floods in north; casualties estimated at ten million homeless, starved or drowned.
- 1946 ALASKA-HAWAII: series of tidal waves in Pacific originating off Alaska killed about 150 in Hawaii.
- 1947 JAPAN: floods in wake of typhoon killed about 2,000 on Honshu Island.
- 1947 PAKISTAN: floodwaters in East Bengal left 1,000,000 homeless and led to famines which took thousands of lives.
- 1948 TURKEY: hundreds of persons were drowned when two rivers in southern Turkey burst their dikes.
- 1948 CHINA: about 1,000 reported dead and 300,000 homeless in floods near Foochow.
- UNITED STATES
- 1889 PENNSYLVANIA: more than 2,000 died in Johnstown flood.
- 1912 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: Mississippi River and tributaries overflowed. Property loss, 45 million. 200 killed.
- 1913 OHIO AND INDIANA: floods of Ohio and Indiana rivers took 730 lives and caused 180 million property damage.
- 1927 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: floods inundated 20,000 sq. ml.; 700,000 homeless.
- 1937 MISSISSIPPI AND TRIBUTARY VALLEYS: floods in the Allegheny, Mississippi and Ohio valleys caused several hundred deaths.
- 1947 MISSISSIPPI RIVER: floods reached highest crest in 104 years—40.2 feet. Damage of 12 million dollars, few lives lost in St. Louis area.
- 1948 OREGON AND WASHINGTON: floods of Columbia and Willamette rivers raged for approximately two weeks, destroying Vanport City, Oreg., and inundating Portland; approximately 50 dead or missing.

Fires and Explosions

- WORLD
- 1666 Sept. 2, ENGLAND: "Great Fire of London" destroyed 13,200 houses, St. Paul's Church, 86 parish churches, etc. Damage 10 million pounds.
- 1812 Sept. 14, RUSSIA: fire started by Russians in Moscow after French occupation; destroyed 30,800 houses.
- 1881 Dec. 8, AUSTRIA: about 850 died in Ring Theater fire in Vienna.
- 1917 Dec. 6, CANADA: approximately 1,500 killed in explosion and fire at Halifax, N.S., when ammunition ship collided with another vessel.
- 1922 ASIA MINOR: more than three-fifths of Smyrna destroyed by fire following Turkish occupation.
- 1947 Aug. 15, ENGLAND: blast in under-seas coal mine near Whitehaven, Cumberland, killed 104 miners.
- 1947 Aug. 18, SPAIN: explosion at naval torpedo and mine factory in Cádiz killed from 300 to 500 persons and demolished shipyards, factories, etc.
- 1948 July 28, GERMANY: hundreds killed and more than 6,000 injured in explosion which wrecked I. G. Farben chemical works in Ludwigshafen.
- 1949 Sept. 2, CHINA: Fire on Chunking waterfront killed 1,700 and gutted 10,000 buildings.
- UNITED STATES
- 1835 Dec. 16, NEW YORK CITY: 530 buildings destroyed by fire which spread over 52 acres; 15 million damage.
- 1871 Oct. 8, CHICAGO: the "Chicago Fire," which started in barn, swept 2,124 acres, burned 17,450 buildings, killed 250 persons, and made 98,500 homeless; 196 million damage.
- 1872 Nov. 9, BOSTON: fire leveled 67 acres, destroyed almost 800 buildings; 75 million damage.
- 1904 Feb. 7, BALTIMORE, MD.: Fire destroyed most of business section; 125 million damage.
- 1937 March 18, NEW LONDON, TEXAS: explosion destroyed schoolhouse; 413 children and 14 teachers killed.
- 1942 Nov. 28, BOSTON: Coconut Grove night club fire killed about 500.
- 1944 July 17, PORT CHICAGO, CALIF.: more than 300 killed in explosion of two ammunition ships.
- 1946 Dec. 7, ATLANTA: Fire in Winecoff Hotel killed 119.
- 1947 March 25, CENTRALIA, ILL.: explosion in coal mine killed 111 miners.
- 1947 April 16-18, TEXAS CITY, TEXAS: most of city destroyed, more than 500 dead following *Grandcamp* explosion.
- 1949 April 5, EFFINGHAM, ILL.: hospital fire killed 66, including 13 babies.

Shipwrecks (not including military or naval action)

- WORLD
- 1833 May 11, LADY OF THE LAKE: bound from England to Quebec, struck iceberg; 215 perished.
- 1853 Sept. 29, ANNIE JANE: emigrant vessel off coast of Scotland; 348 passengers and crewmen died.
- 1912 March 5, PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS:

- Spanish steamer struck rock off Se-
bastien Pt.; 500 drowned.
- 1912 April 15, **TITANIC**: sank after col-
liding with iceberg; 1,513 died.
- 1914 May 29, **EMPRESS OF IRELAND**: sank
after collision in St. Lawrence River;
1,024 perished.
- 1928 Nov. 12, **VESTRIS**: British steamer
sank in gale off Virginia; 110 died.
- 1931 June 14, French excursion steamer
overturned in gale off St. Nazaire;
approximately 450 died.
- 1939 June 1, Submarine **THETIS**: sank in
Liverpool Bay, Eng.; 99 perished.
- 1942 Oct. 2, **QUEEN MARY**: rammed and
sank a British cruiser, 338 aboard
the cruiser died.
- 1947 Jan. 19, **HIMARA**: Greek ship struck
floating mine near Gulf of Petalla;
approximately 400 killed or drowned.
- 1947 July 17, **RAMDAS**: coastal steamer
sank off Bombay, India; death toll
estimated at more than 600.
- 1948 Dec. 3, **KIANGYA**: Chinese refugee
ship wrecked in explosion; about
1,000 believed dead.
- 1949 Jan. 27, **TAIPING**: Chinese liner col-
lided with collier and both sank; at
least 600 died.
- 1949 Sept. 17, **NORONIC**: Canadian Great
Lakes cruise ship burned at Toronto
dock; about 130 died.

U. S. AND U. S. LINES

- 1865 April 27, **SULTANA**: boiler explosion
on Mississippi River steamboat near
Memphis; 1,450 killed.
- 1904 June 15, **GENERAL SLOCUM**: excur-
sion steamer burned in New York
Harbor; 1,021 perished.
- 1915 July 24, **EASTLAND**: Great Lakes ex-
cursion steamer overturned in Chi-
cago River; 812 died.
- 1934 Sept. 8, **MORRO CASTLE**: about 130
killed in fire off Asbury Park, N. J.
- 1939 May 23, Submarine **SQUALUS**: sank
with 59 men off Hampton Beach,
N. H.; 33 of the crew were rescued.
- 1943 June 6, ammunition ship collided
with tanker off Norfolk; 84 died.
- 1945 April 9, U. S. ship, loaded with aerial
bombs, exploded at Bari, Italy; at
least 360 killed.
- 1947 Nov. 24-25, **CLARKSDALE VICTORY**:
U. S. Army transport wrecked off
British Columbia, Canada; 49 pre-
sumed dead.

Aircraft Accidents

WORLD

- 1921 Aug. 24, **ENGLAND**: **ZR-2**, British
dirigible, broke in two on trial trip
near Hull; 62 died.
- 1930 Oct. 5, **FRANCE**: British dirigible,
R-101, crashed at Beauvais; 47 died.
- 1935 May 18, **U.S.S.R.**: stunt flier crashed
into giant land plane, the *Maxim
Gorky*; 49 killed.
- 1938 July 24, **COLOMBIA**: military plane
crashed into grandstand during air
review at Bogotá, killing 53.
- 1946 Sept. 18, **NEWFOUNDLAND**: Belgian
airliner crashed near Gander; 26
killed.
- 1947 Jan. 26, **COPENHAGEN**: Royal Dutch
airliner crashed at Copenhagen air-
port; 22 killed, including Grace
Moore and Swedish Prince Gustavus
Adolphus.
- 1947 Feb. 15, **COLOMBIA**: Avianca airliner
crashed near Bogotá; 53 killed.
- 1947 Oct. 16, near **CARTAGENA, SPAIN**:
chartered French airliner crashed
into Mediterranean; 42 missing.
- 1947 Oct. 26, **GREECE**: Swedish airliner
crashed on Mt. Hymettus, killing 45.
- 1948 Jan. 30, near **BERMUDA**: British air-
liner disappeared in Atlantic with
32 aboard, including Air Marshal Sir
Arthur Coningham.
- 1948 July 4, **ENGLAND**: Swedish airliner
and R.A.F. transport collided near
London; 32 aboard airliner and 7
aboard transport were killed.
- 1948 Aug. 1, **ATLANTIC OCEAN**: French fly-
ing boat with 52 aboard disappeared.
- 1948 Oct. 21, **PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND**:
Dutch airliner crashed, killing 39.
- 1948 Dec. 21, near **HONG KONG**: Chinese
airliner crash killed 35.
- 1949 May 4, **TURIN, ITALY**: Italian airliner
crash killed 31.
- 1949 June 23, **BARI, ITALY**: crash of Dutch
airliner killed 32.
- 1949 July 12, near **BOMBAY, INDIA**: crash
of Dutch airliner killed 13 U. S.
journalists and 32 others.
- 1949 Sept. 9, near **ST. JOACHIM, QUE.**: all
23 aboard airliner killed when it ex-
ploded; husband of a passenger was
later charged with planting bomb
aboard.
- 1949 Oct. 28, **AZORES**: crash of French
airliner kills 48.

U. S. AND U. S. LINES

- 1925 Sept. 3, **CALDWELL, OHIO**: U. S. dirigi-
ble *Shenandoah* broke apart, killing
14.
- 1933 April 4, **NEW JERSEY COAST**: U. S.
dirigible *Akron* crashed into sea; 73
died.
- 1937 May 6, **LAKEHURST, N. J.**: German
zeppelin *Hindenburg* destroyed by
fire at tower mooring; 36 aboard
died.

- 1946 Oct. 3, NEWFOUNDLAND: U. S. transatlantic airliner crashed near Stephenville; all 39 aboard killed.
- 1947 May 29, NEW YORK CITY: airliner crashed attempting takeoff; 43 died.
- 1947 May 30, BAINBRIDGE, Md.: all 49 passengers and four crew members killed in crash of airliner.
- 1947 June 13, near LEESBURG, VA.: Fifty killed in crash of airliner.
- 1947 July 13, near MELBOURNE, FLA.: chartered plane crashed, killing 21.
- 1947 Oct. 24, BRYCE CANYON, UTAH: airliner crashed into hillside after catching fire in midair; 52 killed.
- 1947 Nov. 28, ITALY: Army transport plane en route from Pisa disappeared in Italian Alps with 20 aboard; wreckage was found Aug. 6, 1948.
- 1947 Dec. 10, LABRADOR: transport plane crashed near Goose Bay; 23 dead.
- 1948 Jan. 28, near COALINGA, CAL.: chartered plane carrying Mexican deportees crashed; 32 killed.
- 1948 March 12, ALASKA: 30 killed when airliner crashed on Mt. Sanford.
- 1948 April 15, IRELAND: 30 died when transatlantic airliner crashed while attempting landing at Shannon airport.
- 1948 June 17, near MOUNT CARMEL, PA.: all 43 persons aboard airliner were killed as it crashed and burned.
- 1948 July 27, off ADEN, ARABIA: B-29 of U. S. Army air force on round-the-world flight fell into sea; 17 missing.
- 1948 Aug. 29, near WINONA, MINN.: all 36 aboard airliner killed when it crashed into bluff on Mississippi River.
- 1949 June 7, near SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO: crash of converted army transport into ocean killed 53; 28 rescued.
- 1949 July 12, near LOS ANGELES, CALIF.: nonscheduled airliner hit mountain, killing 35 and injuring 14; fight aboard plane preceded crash but evidently did not cause it.
- 1949 Nov. 1, WASH., D. C.: fighter plane rammed airliner killing 55.

Railroad Accidents

WORLD

- 1857 March 17, DES JARDINES CANAL, CANADA: train derailed on bridge; about 60 killed.
- 1864 June 29, near BELOEIL, CANADA: about 90 killed when train ran through open switch.
- 1879 Dec. 28, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND: train blown off Tay bridge; 73 drowned.
- 1881 June 24, near CUARTLA, MEXICO: about 200 died when train fell into river.
- 1882 July 13, near TCHERNY, RUSSIA: more than 150 killed in derailment.
- 1889 June 12, near ARMAGH, IRELAND: about 80 killed in collision.
- 1891 June 14, near BASEL, SWITZERLAND: about 100 killed in collision.
- 1915 May 22, GRETNA, SCOTLAND: two passenger trains and troop train collided; 227 killed.
- 1937 July 17, near PATNA, INDIA: 107 killed in derailment.
- 1938 Dec. 19, near BARBACENA, BRAZIL: about 90 killed in head-on collision.
- 1938 Dec. 25, near KISHINEV, RUMANIA: about 100 killed in collision.
- 1939 Dec. 22, near MAGDEBURG, GERMANY: more than 125 killed in collision; 99 killed in another wreck near Friedrichshafen.
- 1940 Jan. 29, OSAKA, JAPAN: 200 killed in collision.
- 1944 Jan. 10(?), LEÓN PROVINCE, SPAIN: several hundred reported killed in tunnel wreck.

- 1949 April 28, near JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA: 3-train wreck killed about 75.

UNITED STATES

- 1856 July 17, near PHILADELPHIA, PA.: train carrying Sunday-school children wrecked; 66 killed.
- 1876 Dec. 29, ASHTABULA, O.: more than 80 killed when train broke through bridge.
- 1887 Aug. 10, near CHATSWORTH, ILL.: about 80 killed in wreck.
- 1904 Aug. 7, near EDEN, COLO.: about 100 killed in wreck.
- 1910 March 1, WELLINGTON, WASH.: more than 90 killed.
- 1918 July 9, NASHVILLE, TENN.: more than 100 killed.
- 1938 June 19, MILES CITY, MONT.: train ran through flood-weakened bridge; 47 killed.
- 1940 July 31, CUYAHOGA FALLS, O.: collision killed 43.
- 1943 Sept. 6, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: train derailed; 79 killed.
- 1943 Dec. 16, near RENNERT, N. C.: 72 killed in derailment and collision.
- 1944 Dec. 31, near OGDEN, UTAH: 48 killed in collision.
- 1946 April 25, NAPERVILLE, ILL.: at least 47 killed in collision.
- 1948 Jan. 1, near OTTERVILLE, Mo.: 14 killed in wreck during snowstorm.

















SCIENCE



MEASURES AND WEIGHTS UNITS OF LENGTH

Metric System

The meter was originally intended to be one ten-millionth of the earth's quadrant, a quadrant being one-quarter of a circumference. However, because of the difficulty of determining such a length with accuracy, this definition was abandoned. The meter is now considered to be the distance at 0°C between two microscopic marks on the International Prototype Meter, a platinum-iridium bar, kept by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sèvres, France, a suburb of Paris.

In 1927, the International Conference on Weights and Measures adopted a secondary definition of the meter in terms of light-waves. According to this definition, one meter is equivalent to 1,553,164.13 wave lengths of the red light from cadmium.

Unit	Comparison	English equivalent
Millimeter (mm)	.001 meter	.0394 inch
Centimeter (cm)	.01 meter	.3937 inch
Decimeter (dm)	.1 meter	3.937 inches
Meter (m)		3.2808 feet
Dekameter (dkm)	10 meters	32.8083 feet
Hectometer (hm)	100 meters	328.0833 feet
Kilometer (km)	1000 meters	.62137 mile

English System

According to legend, the yard was established by Henry I as the distance from the point of his nose to the end of his thumb when his arm was outstretched. The British Imperial Yard was defined in 1878 by the Weights and Measures Act as the distance at 62°F between two fine lines on gold studs sunk in a bronze bar known as the "No. 1 Standard Yard." This is equivalent to .914399 meter. In the United States, the yard is defined in terms of the meter, using as a standard the U. S. Prototype Meter. According to this definition, the yard is 3600/3937 (or .914402) meter, slightly longer than the British Imperial Yard.

Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent
Inch (in.)		25.4001 millimeters
Foot (ft)	12 inches	.3048 meter
Yard (yd)	36 inches 3 feet	.9144 meter
Rod (rd)	16½ feet 5½ yards	5.0292 meters
Furlong (fur.)	660 feet 220 yards 40 rods	201.1684 meters
Mile (mi)*	5280 feet 1760 yards 320 rods 8 furlongs	1.6093 kilometers

* Known as statute mile. See nautical mile under Miscellaneous Units.

UNITS OF AREA

Metric System

Unit	Comparison	English equivalent
Square millimeter (mm²)	.000001 m²	.0015 sq in.
Square centimeter (cm²)	.0001 m²	.155 sq in.
Square decimeter (dm²)	.01 m²	15.5 sq in.
square meter (m²)*		10.7639 sq ft
Square dekameter (dkm²)†	100 m²	3.9537 sq rd
Square hectometer (hm²)‡	10,000 m²	2.471 acres
Square kilometer (km²)	1,000,000 m²	.3861 sq mi

* Also known as a centare (ca).

† Also known as an are (a).

‡ Also known as a hectare (ha).

English System

Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent
Square inch (sq in.)		6.4516 cm²
Square foot (sq ft)	144 sq in.	.0929 m²
Square yard (sq yd)	1296 sq in. 9 sq ft	.8361 m²
Square rod (sq rd)	272¼ sq ft 30¼ sq yds	25.293 m²
Acre	43,560 sq ft 4,840 sq yd 160 sq rd	.4047 ha
Square mile (sq mi)	27,878,400 sq ft 3,097,600 sq yd 102,400 sq rd 640 acres	2.5900 km²

UNITS OF VOLUME

Metric System

Unit	Comparison	English equivalent
Cubic millimeter (mm³)	.000000001 m³	.00006 cu in.
Cubic centimeter (cm³)	.000001 m³	.061 cu in.
Cubic decimeter (dm³)	.001 m³	61.0234 cu in.
Cubic meter (m³)*		35.3145 cu ft

* Also known as a stère (s).

English System

Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent
Cubic inch (cu in.)		16.3872 cm³
Cubic foot (cu ft)	1728 cu in.	.0283 m³
Cubic yard (cu yd)	46,656 cu in. 27 cu ft	.7646 m³
Cord (cd)	128 cu ft	3.6246 m³

UNITS OF WEIGHT OR MASS

The term *mass* denotes the amount of matter contained in an object, while the term *weight* denotes the gravitational pull of the earth on the object. For practical purposes, the two terms are synonymous.

Metric System

The gram was originally intended to be equal to the mass of one cubic centimeter of pure water at 4°C. However, because of the difficulty of making exact measurement, a small error was made; and it has since been found that a kilogram of pure water occupies 1.000028 cubic decimeters. The standard for the kilogram is a platinum-iridium cylinder, called the International Prototype Kilogram, which is kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in France.

Unit	Comparison	Avdp.	English equivalents Troy	Apoth.
Milligram (mg)	.001 gram	.0154 grain	.0154 grain	.0154 grain
Centigram (cg)	.01 gram	.1543 grain	.1543 grain	.1543 grain
Decigram (dg)	.1 gram	1.5432 grains	1.5432 grains	1.5432 grains
Gram (g)		.0353 ounce	.0322 ounce	.0322 ounce
Dekagram (dkg)	10 grams	.3527 ounce	.3215 ounce	.3215 ounce
Hectogram (hg)	100 grams	3.5274 ounces	3.2151 ounces	3.2151 ounces
Kilogram (kg)	1000 grams	2.2046 pounds	2.6792 pounds	2.6792 pounds
Metric ton (t)	1000 kg	1.1023 tons *		

* Short tons. A metric ton is equivalent to .9842 long ton.

English System

The English System is complicated by the existence of three different kinds of weight: *avoirdupois weight*, used for common purposes; *troy weight*, used for weighing gold, silver, etc.; and *apothecaries weight*, used for making up medical prescriptions. The British Imperial Pound (avoirdupois) is defined as the mass of a pure platinum cylinder kept by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. In the United States, the pound (avoirdupois) is defined in terms of the kilogram, using as a standard the U. S. Prototype Kilogram. According to this definition, the pound is equal to .4535924277 kilogram, making it infinitesimally smaller than the British Imperial Pound.

Avoirdupois Weight			Troy Weight		
Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent	Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent
Grain		.0648 gram	Grain		.0648 gram
Dram (dr avdp)	27.3438 grains	1.7718 grams	Pennyweight (dwt)	24 grains	1.5552 grams
Ounce (oz avdp)	16 drams	28.3495 grams	Ounce (oz t)	480 grains	31.1035 grams
	437.5 grains		20 pennyweights		
Pound (lb avdp)	7000 grains	.4536 kilogram	Pound (lb t)*	5760 grains	.3732 kilogram
	256 drams		* Declared illegal in Great Britain.	240 pennyweights	
	16 ounces		12 ounces		
Hundredweight (cwt)*	100 pounds	45.3592 kilograms	Apothecaries Weight		
Ton (tn)†	2000 pounds	.9072 metric ton	Grain		.0648 gram
			Scruple (s ap or ℥)	20 grains	1.296 grams
			Dram (dr ap or ℥)	60 grains	3.8879 grams
			3 scruples		
			Ounce (oz ap or ℥)	480 grains	31.1035 grams
			24 scruples		
			8 drams		
			Pound (lb ap)	5760 grains	.3732 kilogram
			288 scruples		
			96 drams		
			12 ounces		

* Known as the short hundredweight, which is in use in the United States and Canada. Great Britain uses the long hundredweight (112 lb or 50.8024 kg).

† Known as the short ton, which is in use in the United States and Canada. Great Britain uses the long ton (2240 lb or 1.01605 metric tons).

UNITS OF CAPACITY

Metric System

Unit	Comparison	English equivalents	
		Liquid	Dry
Milliliter (ml)	.001 liter	.0338 fl oz	.0018 pt
Centiliter (cl)	.01 liter	.3381 fl oz	.0182 pt
Deciliter (dl)	.1 liter	3.3815 fl oz	.1816 pt
Liter (l)		1.0567 qt	.9081 qt
Dekaliter (dkl)	10 liters	2.6418 gal	1.1351 pk
Hectoliter (hl)	100 liters	26.4178 gal	2.8378 bu

English System

In Great Britain, the standard unit of capacity for measuring both liquid and dry commodities is the British Imperial Gallon. It is defined as the volume of ten pounds of pure water at 62°F and contains 277.418 cubic inches. The bushel is defined as eight gallons (2218.192 cubic inches).

In the United States, there are two separate standards. The unit for measuring liquids is the gallon, which is defined as 231 cubic inches; the unit for measuring dry commodities is the bushel, which is defined as 2150.42 cubic inches.

UNITS OF CIRCULAR MEASURE

Unit	Comparison
Second (")	
Minute (')	60 seconds
Degree (°)	60 minutes
Right angle	90 degrees
Straight angle	180 degrees
Circle	360 degrees

COMMON FORMULAS

Circumference

Circle: $C = \pi d$, in which π is 3.1416 and d the diameter.

Area

Triangle: $A = \frac{ab}{2}$, in which a is the base and b the height.

Square: $A = a^2$, in which a is one of the sides.

Rectangle: $A = ab$, in which a is the base and b the height.

Trapezoid: $A = \frac{h(a+b)}{2}$, in which h is the height, a the longer parallel side, and b the shorter.

Regular pentagon: $A = 1.720a^2$, in which a is one of the sides.

Regular hexagon: $A = 2.598a^2$, in which a is one of the sides.

Regular octagon: $A = 4.828a^2$, in which a is one of the sides.

Circle: $A = \pi r^2$, in which π is 3.1416 and r the radius.

Volume

Cube: $V = a^3$, in which a is one of the edges.

Rectangular prism: $V = abc$, in which a is the length, b the width, and c the depth.

Pyramid: $V = \frac{Ah}{3}$, in which A is the area of the base and h the height.

The National Bureau of Standards recommends that the period be omitted after all abbreviations of units unless the

Liquid Measure (U. S.)

Unit	Comparison	Cubic inches	Metric equivalent
Minim (min or m)*		.0038	.0616 ml
Fluid dram (fl dr)	60 min	.2256	3.6966 ml
Fluid ounce (fl oz)	8 fl dr	1.8047	29.5729 ml
Gill (gi)	32 fl dr	7.2188	118.292 ml
	4 fl oz		
Pint (pt)	16 fl oz	28.875	.4732 liter
	4 gi		
Quart (qt)	32 fl oz	57.75	.9463 liter
	8 gi		
	2 pt		
Gallon (gal)	32 gi	231	3.7853 liters
	8 pt		
	4 qt		

* Approximately one drop.

Dry Measure (U. S.)

Unit	Comparison	Cubic inches	Metric equivalent
Pint (pt)		33.6003	.5506 liter
Quart (qt)	2 pints	67.2006	1.1012 liters
Peck (pk)	16 pints	537.605	8.8096 liters
	8 quarts		
Bushel (bu)	64 pints	2150.42	35.2383 liters
	32 quarts		
	4 pecks		

Miscellaneous

Speed per second acquired by falling body: $v = 32t$, in which t is the time in seconds.

Distance in feet traveled by falling body: $d = 16t^2$, in which t is the time in seconds.

Speed of sound in feet per second through any given temperature of air:

$V = \frac{1087\sqrt{273+t}}{16.52}$, in which t is the temperature Centigrade.

Cost per hour of operation of electrical device: $C = \frac{Wtc}{1000}$, in which W is the number of watts, t the time in hours, and c the cost per kilowatt-hour.

Conversion of matter into energy (Einstein's Theorem): $E = mc^2$, in which E is the energy in ergs, m the mass of the matter in grams, and c the speed of light in centimeters per second. ($c^2 = 9 \cdot 10^{20}$).

Abbreviations

abbreviation forms an English word, and that the same abbreviation be used for both singular and plural.

FAHRENHEIT AND CENTIGRADE SCALES

Zero on the Fahrenheit scale represents the temperature produced by the mixing of equal weights of snow and common salt.

Absolute zero is theoretically the lowest possible temperature, the point at which all molecular motion would cease.

	F	C	
Boiling point of water	212°	100°	To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9.
Freezing point of water	32°	0°	To convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32.
Absolute zero	-459.6°	-273.1°	

ROMAN NUMERALS

Roman numerals are expressed by letters of the alphabet and are rarely used today except for formality or variety.

There are three basic principles for reading Roman numerals:

1. A letter repeated once or twice repeats its value that many times. (XXX=30, CC=200, etc.).
2. One or more letters placed after another letter of greater value increases the greater value by the amount of the smaller. (VI=6, LXX=70, MCC=1200, etc.).
3. A letter placed before another letter of greater value decreases the greater value by the amount of the smaller. (IV=4, XC=90, CM=900, etc.).

Letter	Value	Letter	Value
I	1	LX	60
II	2	LXX	70
III	3	LXXX	80
IV	4	XC	90
V	5	C	100
VI	6	D	500
VII	7	M	1,000
VIII	8	V	5,000
IX	9	X	10,000
X	10	L	50,000
XX	20	C	100,000
XXX	30	D	500,000
XL	40	M	1,000,000
L	50		

SIMPLE INTEREST FOR \$100

To find the interest for any amount of money, move the decimal point of that amount two places to the left and multi-

ply by the figure obtained from the table.

For figuring simple interest, the year is considered to have 360 days.

	1 Day	7 Days	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
2%	\$.00556	\$.03889	\$.16667	\$.50000	\$1.00000	\$2.00000
2½%	.00694	.04861	.20833	.62500	1.25000	2.50000
3%	.00833	.05833	.25000	.75000	1.50000	3.00000
3½%	.00972	.06806	.29167	.87500	1.75000	3.50000
4%	.01111	.07778	.33333	1.00000	2.00000	4.00000
4½%	.01250	.08750	.37500	1.12500	2.25000	4.50000
5%	.01389	.09722	.41667	1.25000	2.50000	5.00000
5½%	.01528	.10694	.45833	1.37500	2.75000	5.50000
6%	.01667	.11667	.50000	1.50000	3.00000	6.00000
6½%	.01806	.12639	.54167	1.62500	3.25000	6.50000
7%	.01944	.13611	.58333	1.75000	3.50000	7.00000
8%	.02222	.15556	.66667	2.00000	4.00000	8.00000
9%	.02500	.17500	.75000	2.25000	4.50000	9.00000
10%	.02778	.19444	.83333	2.50000	5.00000	10.00000

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

AGATE: Originally a measurement of type size (5½ points). Now equal to 1/14 inch. Used in printing for measuring column length.

ASTRONOMICAL UNIT (A.U.): 93,003,000 miles, the average distance of the earth from the sun. Used in astronomy.

ANGSTROM (A or Å): .0001 micron or .0000001 mm. Used for measuring length of light waves.

BALE: A large bundle of goods. In the U. S., the approximate weight of a bale of cotton is 500 pounds. The weight varies in other countries.

BARREL (bbl): For liquids, 31½ gallons or 7326.5 cubic inches. For dry commodities, except cranberries: 105 dry quarts or 7056 cubic inches. For cranberries: 5826 cubic inches.

BOARD FOOT (fbm): 144 cubic inches (12 in. x 12 in. x 1 in.). Used for lumber.

BOLT: 40 yards. Used for measuring cloth.

CABLE: About 100 fathoms or 600 feet. Used for measuring lengths of cable.

CARAT (c): 200 milligrams or 3.086 grains troy. Originally the weight of a seed of the carob tree in the Mediterranean region. Used for weighing precious stones. Also a measure of the purity of gold alloy, indicating how many parts out of 24 are pure. Eighteen carat gold, for example, is $\frac{3}{4}$ pure.

CHAIN (ch): a chain 66 feet or one-tenth of a furlong in length, divided into 100 parts called links. One mile is equal to 80 chains. Used in surveying and sometimes called Gunter's chain.

CUBIT: 18 inches or 45.72 cm. Derived from distance between elbow and tip of middle finger.

ELL, ENGLISH: 1¼ yards or 1/32 bolt. Used for measuring cloth.

FATHOM (fath): 6 feet or 1.8288 m. Derived from the distance to which a man can stretch his arms. Used for measuring cables and depths of water.

FREIGHT TON (also called **MEASURE-MENT TON**): 40 cubic feet of merchandise. Used for cargo freight.

GREAT GROSS: 12 gross or 1728.

GROSS: 12 dozen or 144.

HAND: 4 inches or 10.16 cm. Derived from the width of the hand. Used for measuring the height of horses at withers.

HOGSHEAD (hhd): 2 liquid barrels or 14,653 cubic inches.

HORSEPOWER: The power needed to lift 33,000 pounds a distance of one foot in one minute (about 1½ times the power an average horse can exert). Used for measuring the power of steam engines, etc.

KNOT: Not a distance, but the rate of speed of one nautical mile per hour. Used for measuring speed of ships.

LEAGUE: Rather indefinite and varying measure, but usually estimated at 3 miles in English-speaking countries.

LIGHT-YEAR: 5,880,000,000,000 miles, the distance light travels in a year at the rate of 186,273 miles per second. (If an astronomical unit were represented by one inch, a light-year would be represented by about one mile.) Used for measurements in interstellar space.

LINK: One-hundredth of a chain or 7.92 inches. Used in surveying.

MAGNUM: Two-quart bottle. Used for measuring wine, etc.

MICRON (μ): .001 millimeter. Used for scientific measurements.

MIL: .001 inch. Used for measuring size of wire. The area of a cross-section of wire is usually expressed in circular mils, a circular mil being the area of a circle one mil in diameter. A wire one inch in diameter has a cross-section area of one million circular mils.

MILLIMICRON (m μ): .001 micron or .000001 mm. Used for scientific measurements.

NAUTICAL MILE (also called **GEOGRAPHICAL** or **SEA MILE**): Equal to a minute or 1/21600 of a great circle of the earth. Length varies in different countries. In Great Britain, it is 6080 feet or 1853.2 meters, and in the United States, it is 6080.2 feet or 1853.248 meters. The International Hydrographic Bureau proposed in 1929 a length of 1852 meters or 6,076.097 feet, which has been adopted by several countries.

PARSEC: Approximately 3.26 light-years or 19.2 trillion miles. Term is combination of first syllables of *parallax* and *second*, and distance is that of imaginary star when lines drawn from it to both earth and sun form a maximum angle or parallax of one second (1/3600 degree). Used for measuring interstellar distances.

PI (π): 3.14159265+. The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. For practical purpose, the value is used to four decimal places: 3.1416.

PICA: $\frac{1}{6}$ inch or 12 points. Used in printing for measuring column width, etc.

PIPE: 2 hogsheads. Used for measuring wine and other liquids.

POINT: .013837 (approximately 1/72) inch or 1/12 pica. Used in printing for measuring type size.

QUINTAL: 100,000 grams or 220.46 pounds avoirdupois.

QUIRE: Used for measuring paper. Sometimes 24 sheets but more often 25. There are 20 quires in a ream.

REAM: Used for measuring paper. Sometimes 480 sheets, but more often 500 sheets.

SCORE: 20 units.

SPAN: 9 inches or 22.86 cm. Derived from the distance between the end of the thumb and the end of the little finger when both are outstretched.

STONE: Legally 14 pounds avoirdupois in Great Britain.

TOWNSHIP: U. S. land measurement of almost 36 square miles. The south border is 6 miles long. The east and west borders, also 6 miles long, follow the meridians, making the north border slightly less than six miles long. Used in surveying.

TUN: 252 gallons, but often larger. Used for measuring wine and other liquids.

DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF COMMON FRACTIONS

$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{3}$	.3333	$\frac{1}{4}$	.2500	$\frac{1}{5}$	.2000	$\frac{1}{6}$	.1667	$\frac{1}{7}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625
$\frac{1}{3}$	.3333	$\frac{1}{4}$	.2500	$\frac{1}{5}$	.2000	$\frac{1}{6}$	.1667	$\frac{1}{7}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000
$\frac{1}{4}$	.2500	$\frac{1}{5}$	.2000	$\frac{1}{6}$	.1667	$\frac{1}{7}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{3}$	.3333	$\frac{1}{4}$	.2500
$\frac{1}{5}$	.2000	$\frac{1}{6}$	.1667	$\frac{1}{7}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{5}$	.2000	$\frac{1}{6}$	.1667
$\frac{1}{6}$	.1667	$\frac{1}{7}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{6}$	.1667	$\frac{1}{7}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250
$\frac{1}{7}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{7}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000
$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833
$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{9}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000
$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909
$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000
$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000
$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000

Handy Conversion Factors

To change	To	Multi- ply by
acres	hectares	.4047
bushels (U. S.)	hectoliters	.3524
centimeters	inches	.3937
cubic feet	cubic meters	.0283
cubic meters	cubic feet	35.3145
cubic meters	cubic yards	1.3079
cubic yards	cubic meters	.7646
feet	meters	.3048
gallons (U. S.)	liters	3.7853
grains	grams	.0648
grams	grains	15.4324
grams	ounces avdp.	.0353
hectares	acres	2.4710
hectoliters	bushels (U. S.)	2.8378
inches	millimeters	25.4001
inches	centimeters	2.5400
kilograms	pounds ap or t	2.6792
kilograms	pounds avdp.	2.2046
kilometers	miles	.6214
liters	gallons (U. S.)	.2642
liters	pecks	.1135
liters	pints (dry)	1.8162
liters	pints (liquid)	2.1134
liters	quarts (dry)	.9081
liters	quarts (liquid)	1.0567
meters	feet	3.2808
meters	yards	1.0936
metric tons	tons (long)	.9842
metric tons	tons (short)	1.1023
miles	kilometers	1.6093
millimeters	inches	.0394
ounces avdp.	grams	28.3495
pecks	liters	8.8096
pints (dry)	liters	.5506
pints (liquid)	liters	.4732
pounds ap or t	kilograms	.3732
pounds avdp.	kilograms	.4536
quarts (dry)	liters	1.1012
quarts (liquid)	liters	.9463
square feet	square meters	.0929
square meters	square feet	10.7639
square meters	square yards	1.1960
square yards	square meters	.8361
tons (long)	metric tons	1.0160
tons (short)	metric tons	.9072
yards	meters	.9144

Perfect Squares and Cubes, 1 to 2025

Number	Square root	Cube root	Number	Square root	Cube root
1	1	1	512	22.583	8
4	2	1.587	529	23.000	8.000
8	2.828	2	576	24.000	8.165
9	3	2.080	625	25.000	8.333
16	4	2.520	676	26.000	8.500
25	5	2.924	729	27.000	8.667
27	5.196	3	784	28.000	8.833
36	6	3.302	841	29.000	9.000
49	7	3.659	900	30.000	9.167
64	8	4.000	961	31.000	9.333
81	9	4.327	1000	31.623	9.500
100	10	4.642	1024	32.000	9.667
121	11	4.949	1089	33.000	9.833
125	11.180	5	1156	34.000	10.000
144	12	5.241	1225	35.000	10.167
169	13	5.543	1296	36.000	10.333
196	14	5.831	1331	36.576	10.500
216	14.7	6	1369	37.000	10.667
225	15	6.086	1444	38.000	10.833
256	16	6.349	1521	39.000	11.000
289	17	6.607	1600	40.000	11.167
324	18	6.860	1681	41.000	11.333
343	18.5	7	1728	41.833	11.500
361	19	7.083	1764	42.000	11.667
400	20	7.368	1849	43.000	11.833
441	21	7.616	1936	44.000	12.000
484	22	7.843	2025	45.000	12.167

Mean and Median

The mean, also called the average, of a series of quantities is obtained by finding the sum of the quantities and dividing it by the number of quantities. In the series 1,3,5,18,19,20,25, the mean or average is 13 —i.e., 91 divided by 7.

The median of a series is that point which so divides it that half the quantities are on one side, half on the other. In the above series, the median is 18.

The median often better expresses the common-run, since it is not, as is the mean, affected by an excessively high or low figure. In the series 1,3,4,7,55, the median of 4 is a truer expression of the common-run than is the mean of 14.

Calories and Vitamins of Selected Foods

(per pound, as purchased)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Misc. Publication No. 572.

Food	Energy, calories	Vitamin A, Int. Units	Thiamine, mg.	Riboflavin, mg.	Niacin, mg.	Ascorbic acid, mg.
Apples.....	258	360	.15	.08	1.0	18
Bacon, medium fat, sliced.....	2,840	(0)	(1.91)	(.47)	(9.4)	0
Bananas.....	299	1,300	.27	.19	1.7	29
Beans, snap.....	172	2,560	.32	.41	2.5	79
Beef, roasting, boned.....	874	(0)	.53	.68	23.2	0
Beets.....	155	80	.11	.17	1.4	34
Bread, rye, light.....	1,194	(0)	.71	(.18)	(5.0)	0
Bread, white, enriched.....	1,186	(0)	(1.10)	(.70)	(10.0)	0
Bread, wholewheat.....	1,187	(0)	1.28	.70	16.1	0
Butter.....	3,327	15,000 ¹	.01	.05	.5	0
Buttermilk, cultured.....	161	(20)	(.16)	(.81)	(.5)	(6)
Cabbage.....	95	270	.23	.21	.9	173
Carrots.....	179	48,000	.27	.26	2.0	24
Cheese, cheddar type.....	1,784	7,920	.20	2.29	(.9)	(0)
Cheese, cottage.....	459	(150)	.08	1.32	(.5)	(0)
Chicken, roasters, dressed ²	538	trace	.31	.49	23.8	...
Chocolate, unsweetened.....	2,589	(0)	...	1.09	5.0	(0)
Corn, sweet, white or yellow.....	186	680 ³	.27	.24	2.4	20
Crackers, graham.....	1,903	(0)	1.36	.54	6.8	0
Cream (20%).....	943	(3,750)	(.14)	(.64)	(.4)	(5)
Eggs, whole, fresh.....	636	4,590	.47	1.35	.3	(0)
Flour, wheat, patent.....	1,611	(0)	.30	.15	3.5	0
Grapefruit.....	133	(70)	.11	.06	.6	121
Ham, smoked.....	1,514	(0)	3.08	.76	15.1	0
Hamburger.....	1,433	(0)	.45	.57	19.6	0
Honey.....	1,449	(0)	.02	.17	1.0	16
Lamb, leg roast.....	866	(0)	.80	1.00	22.4	0
Lemons.....	123	0	.13	.01	.4	127
Liver, fresh.....	597	87,000	1.23	12.73	73.0	140
Macaroni; spaghetti.....	1,636	(0)	.59	.36	9.5	0
Margarine (Vitamin A added).....	3,327	(9,000)	(.00)	(.00)	(.0)	0
Milk, fresh whole.....	312	(720)	.16	.78	.5	6
Molasses, cane.....	1,090	(0)	.36	.72	12.9	(0)
Oatmeal.....	1,799	(0)	2.49	.63	5.2	0
Oranges.....	164	(620)	.25	.08	.8	162
Oysters, fresh.....	225	...	.84	1.04	5.7	...
Peaches.....	204	3,530	.08	.19	3.6	31
Peanut butter.....	2,808	0	.89	.72	3.6	(0)
Peanuts, roasted.....	1,961	0	.96 ⁴	.52	53.0	(0)
Peas, green.....	206	1,390	.72	.37	4.2	54
Plums.....	242	1,510	.63	(.13)	2.4	20
Pork, loin.....	1,070	(0)	3.81	.75	16.3	0
Potatoes, sweet.....	488	30,030 ⁵	.37	.23	2.8	86
Potatoes, white.....	325	70	.40	.15	4.4	64
Prunes, unsulfured.....	1,153	7,300	.38	.64	6.6	11
Raisins, unsulfured.....	1,355	230	.69	.37	2.2	trace
Rice, white.....	1,593	(0)	.24	.12	6.3	0
Round steak.....	789	(0)	.48	.61	21.0	0
Salmon, canned.....	766	370 ⁶	.15	.80	29.6	0
Sardines, canned in oil.....	768	1,080	.21	.43	19.4	0
Sausage, pork, canned.....	1,271	(0)	.86	.94	12.8	0
Spinach.....	92	35,040	.44	.90	2.6	219
Sugar, granulated or powdered.....	1,807	(0)	(.00)	(.00)	(.0)	0
Tomatoes.....	91	4,380	.24	.16	2.5	93
Turkey, medium fat, dressed ²	797	trace	.38	.58	24.0	...
Turnips.....	136	20	.26	.24	1.8	113
Veal cutlet, boneless.....	723	(0)	.80	1.25	29.2	0

¹ Year-round average. ² Vitamin values based on muscle meat only. ³ Based on yellow corn; white corn contains only a trace. ⁴ Based on peanuts without skins; when skins are included, thiamine value is higher. ⁵ If pale varieties only were used, value would be much lower. ⁶ Based on pink salmon; canned red salmon may have a value several times higher.

NOTE: Parentheses are used to denote values imputed usually from some other form of the same food or from similar foods. The sign ... indicates that no reliable data are available.

Chemical Elements

Source: Professor Philip S. Chen, Atlantic Union College.

Atomic number	Element	Symbol	Atomic weight	Density gm/cc	Melting point °C.	Boiling point °C.	Valence*	Number of isotopes†	Discoverer	Date discovered
1	Hydrogen	H	1.0080	0.07†	-259.1 ₄	-252.7	1	3	Cavendish	1766
2	Helium	He	4.003	0.15†	< -272.2	-268.9	0	2	Ramsay	1895
3	Lithium	Li	6.940	0.534	186.	> 1200.	1	2	Arfvedson	1817
4	Beryllium††† (Glucinum)	Be	9.013	1.84	1360.	1500.	2	1	Vauquelin	1798
5	Boron	B	10.82	2.535§	2300.	2600.	3	2	Gay-Lussac and Thenard; Davy	1808
6	Carbon	C	12.010	2.25**	> 3500.	4300.	2, 3 or 4	2	Prehistoric	....
7	Nitrogen	N	14.008	0.810†	-209.8 ₆	-195.3	3 or 5	2	Rutherford	1772
8	Oxygen	O	16.0000	1.14†	-218.4	-183.0	2	3	Priestley	1774
9	Fluorine	F	19.00	1.14†	-22 ₁ .	-187.	1	1	Moissan	1886
10	Neon	Ne	20.183	0.90035	-248.67	-245.9	0	3	Ramsay and Travers	1898
11	Sodium	Na	22.997	0.9287†	97.5	880.	1	1	Davy	1807
12	Magnesium	Mg	24.32	1.741	651.	1110.	2	3	Davy	1808
13	Aluminum	Al	26.97	2.699†	660.0	1800.	3	1	Wöhler	1827
14	Silicon	Si	28.06	2.42**	1400.	2600.	4	3	Berzelius	1824
15	Phosphorus	P	30.98	1.83 (white)	44.1	280.	3 or 5	1	Brand	1669
16	Sulfur	S	32.066	2.0-1	112.8	444.6	2, 4 or 6	4	Prehistoric	....
17	Chlorine	Cl	35.457	1.507†	-101.6	-34.6	1, 3, 5 or 7	2	Scheele	1774
18	Argon	A	39.944	1.423†	-189.2	-185.7	0	3	Rayleigh and Ramsay	1894
19	Potassium	K	39.096	0.87	62.5	760.	1	3	Davy	1807
20	Calcium	Ca	40.08	1.54	810.	1170.	2	6	Davy	1808
21	Scandium	Sc	45.10	3.62 (10°C.)	1200.	2400.	3	1	Nilson	1879
22	Titanium	Ti	47.90	4.5	1800.	> 3000.	3 or 4	5	Gregor	1791
23	Vanadium	V	50.95	5.69	1710.	3000.	2, 3, 4 or 5	1	Sefstrom	1830
24	Chromium	Cr	52.01	6.92	1615.	2000.	2, 3 or 6	4	Vauquelin	1798
25	Manganese	Mn	54.93	7.42	1260.	1900.	2, 3, 4, 6 or 7	1	Gahn	1774
26	Iron	Fe	55.85	7.85-88	1530.	3000.	2, 3 or 6	4	Prehistoric	....
27	Cobalt	Co	58.94	8.9	1480.	2900.	2 or 3	1	Brandt	1735
28	Nickel	Ni	58.69	8.60-90	1452.	2900.	2 or 3	5	Cronstedt	1751
29	Copper	Cu	63.54	8.30-95	1083.	2300.	1 or 2	2	Prehistoric	....
30	Zinc	Zn	65.38	7.04-16	419.4 ₅	907.	2	5	Marggraf	1746
31	Gallium	Ga	69.72	5.903	29.7 ₅	> 1600.	2 or 3	2	Boisbaudran	1875
32	Germanium	Ge	72.60	5.46	958.5	2700.	4	5	Winkler	1886
33	Arsenic	As	74.91	5.73	814.6 _{atm.}	615.	3 or 5	1	Albertus Magnus	1250†††
34	Selenium	Se	78.96	4.3-8	220.	688.	2, 4 or 6	6	Berzelius	1818
35	Bromine	Br	79.916	3.12†	-7.2	58.7 ₅	1, 3, 5 or 7	2	Balard	1826
36	Krypton	Kr	83.7	2.16†	-169.	-151.8	0	6	Ramsay and Travers	1898
37	Rubidium	Rb	85.48	1.532	38.5	700.	1	2	Bunsen and Kirchhoff	1861
38	Strontium	Sr	87.63	2.50-58	800.	1150.	2	4	Davy	1808
39	Yttrium	Y	88.92	3.80	1490.	2600.	3	1	Gadolín	1794
40	Zirconium	Zr	91.22	6.44	1700.	> 2000.	4	5	Klaproth	1789
41	Niobium††† (Columbium)	Nb	92.91	8.4	1950.	> 3000.	3 or 5	1	Hatchett	1801
42	Molybdenum	Mo	95.95	9.01	2620 ± 10	3700.	2, 3, 4, 5 or 6	7	Hjelm	1781
43	Technetium	Tc	98.	.....	2(100).	.....	2, 3, 4 or 6	8***	Perrier and Segre	1937
44	Ruthenium	Ru	101.7	12.06	2400.	> 2700.	3, 4, 6 or 8	7	Klaus	1844
45	Rhodium	Rh	102.91	12.44	1955.	> 2600.	3	1	Wollaston	1803
46	Palladium	Pd	106.7	12.16 (20°C.)	1555.	2200.	2 or 4	6	Wollaston	1803
47	Silver	Ag	107.880	10.503††	960.5	1900.	1	2	Prehistoric	....
48	Cadmium	Cd	112.41	8.648	320.9	767.	2	8	Stromeyer	1817
49	Indium	In	114.76	7.28	155.	1450.	1 or 3	2	Reich and Richter	1863
50	Tin	Sn	118.70	7.29	231.8 ₅	2260.	2 or 4	10	Prehistoric	....
51	Antimony	Sb	121.76	6.618	630.5	1380.	3 or 5	2	Prehistoric	....
52	Tellurium	Te	127.61	6.25**	452.	1390.	2, 4, or 6	8	von Richenstein	1782
53	Iodine	I	126.92	4.94	113.5	184.3 ₅	1, 3, 5 or 7	1	Courtois	1811

Atomic number	Element	Symbol	Atomic weight	Density gm/cc	Melting point °C.	Boiling point °C.	Valence*	Number of isotopes†	Discoverer	Date discovered
54	Xenon	Xe	131.3	3.52‡	-140.	-109.1	0	9	Ramsay and Travers	1898
55	Cesium	Cs	132.91	1.873	26.	67a.	1	1	Bunsen and Kirchhoff	1860
56	Barium	Ba	137.36	3.78	850.	114a.	2	7	Davy	1808
57	Lanthanum	La	138.92	6.5	82a.	1800.	3	2	Mosander	1839
58	Cerium	Ce	140.13	6.9	640.	1400.	3 or 4	4	Klaproth; Berzelius and Hisinger	1803
59	Praseodymium	Pr	140.92	6.475	940.	.....	3, 4 or 5	1	Auer von Welsbach	1885
60	Neodymium	Nd	144.27	6.96	840.	.....	3	7	Auer von Welsbach	1885
61	Promethium	Pm	147.	.....	.....	.....	3	3***	Marinsky and Glendenin	1945
62	Samarium	Sm	150.43	7.7-8	1300.	.....	2 or 3	7	Boisbaudran	1879
63	Europium	Eu	152.0	.....	.....	.....	2 or 3	2	Demarcay	1901
64	Gadolinium	Gd	156.9	.....	.....	.....	3	7	Marignac	1880
65	Terbium	Tb	159.2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	Mosander	1843
66	Dysprosium	Dy	162.46	.....	.....	.....	3	7	Boisbaudran	1886
67	Holmium	Ho	164.94	.....	.....	.....	3	1	Soret	1878
68	Erbium	Er	167.2	7.77 (¶)	.....	.....	3	6	Mosander	1843
69	Thulium	Tm	169.4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	Cleve	1879
70	Ytterbium	Yb	173.04	.....	.....	.....	3	7	Marignac	1878
71	Lutetium	Lu	174.99	.....	.....	.....	3 or 4	2	Urban	1907
72	Hafnium	Hf	178.6	13.3	1700.	3200.	4	6	Coster and von Hevesy	1923
73	Tantalum	Ta	180.88	16.6	2800.	4100.	3 or 5	1	Ekeberg	1802
74	Wolfram††† (Tungsten)	W	183.92	18.6-19.1	3370.	5900.	2, 4, 5 or 6	5	d'Elhuyar	1783
75	Rhenium	Re	186.31	20.53 (20°C.)	3000.	.....	4	2	Noddack and Berg	1925
76	Osmium	Os	190.2	22.5	2700.	5300.	2, 3, 4 or 8	7	Tennant	1804
77	Iridium	Ir	193.1	22.42	2300.	4800.	3 or 4	2	Tennant	1804
78	Platinum	Pt	195.23	21.37	1755.	4300.	2 or 4	5	De Ulloa	1748
79	Gold	Au	197.2	19.3††	1063.0	2600.	1 or 3	1	Prehistoric	.....
80	Mercury	Hg	200.61	13.596‡	-38.87	356.90	1 or 2	7	Prehistoric	.....
81	Thallium	Tl	104.39	11.86	303.5	1650.	1 or 3	2	Crookes	1861
82	Lead	Pb	207.21	11.347††	327.5	1620.	2 or 4	4	Prehistoric	.....
83	Bismuth	Bi	209.00	9.80	271.	1460.	3 or 5	4	Geoffroy	1753
84	Polonium	Po	210.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Curie	1898
85	Astatine	At	211.	.....	470.	.....	1, 3, 5 or 7	2	Corson et al	1940
86	Radon	Rn	222.	9.739‡	-71.	-61.8	0	3	Dorn	1900
87	Francium	Fa	223.	.....	23.	.....	1	1	Perey	1939
88	Radium	Ra	226.05	(5)	900.	1140.	2	4	Curie	1898
89	Actinium	Ac	231§§	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Debierne	1899
90	Thorium	Th	232.12	11.13	1845.	3000.	4	6	Berzelius	1828
91	Protactinium	Pa	231.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Hahn and Meitner	1917
92	Uranium	U	238.07	18.7	1850.	.....	3, 4 or 6	3	Klaproth	1789
93	Neptunium	Np	239.	.....	.....	.....	3, 4, 5 or 6	5***	McMillan and Abelson	1940
94	Plutonium	Pu	238.	.....	.....	.....	3, 4, 5 or 6	6***	Seaborg et al	1940
95	Americium	Am	241.	.....	.....	.....	3	3***	Seaborg et al	1944
96	Curium	Cm	242.	.....	.....	.....	3	2***	Seaborg et al	1944

* VALENCE is a measure of the extent to which an atom is able to combine directly with others.
† ISOTOPES are one of two or more elements having same atomic number identical in chemical behavior. Because of their differences in mass, isotopes may be distinguished in the mass spectrophotograph and in band spectra. Now becoming increasingly important in chemical observations and discoveries of new elements and properties.
‡ Liquid. § Amorphous. ¶ Graphite. ** Crystalline. †† Compressed. ‡‡ Cast. §§ 1939 atomic weight.
¶ Exact date doubtful—born 1193 and died 1280. *** Have been artificially produced. ††† New names adopted by International Union of Chemistry, replacing old names in parentheses. < is less than. > is greater than.
Figures in parentheses are tentative or theoretical.

Note that the number of isotopes of each element is increasing by discovery or by manufacture.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY: Josiah Willard Gibbs (1839-1903), Professor of Mathematical Physics at Yale, by his formulation of the "Phase Rule" and his "On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances" founded physical chemistry.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY: Although others had experimented in organic chemistry, the origin of this branch may be ascribed to Friedrich Wöhler who synthesized urea, an organic compound, from ammonium cyanate, an inorganic, in 1828.

SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS IN CHEMISTRY

- 1766—CAVENDISH. Discovery of "inflammable air" (hydrogen) as distinct substance and demonstration (1781) that it burned to form water.
- 1774—PRIESTLEY. Discovery of oxygen.
- 1783—LAVOISIER. First quantitative synthesis of water.
- 1803—DALTON. Atomic theory; laws of chemical combination.
- 1809—GAY-LUSSAC. Laws of gases.
- 1811—AVOGADRO. Molecular hypothesis.
- 1828—WÖHLER, LIEBIG. Synthesis of urea; foundation of organic chemistry.
- 1841—FARADAY. Induction of electric current.
- 1860—BUNSEN, KIRCHHOFF. Invention of the spectroscope.
- 1868—LOCKYER. Discovery of helium on the sun by use of spectroscopy.
- 1869—MENDELEEV. Periodic table of elements, established families of elements.
- 1887—ARRHENIUS. Ionic theory of dissociation in solution.
- 1896—BECQUEREL. Radioactivity of uranium.
- 1899—CURIE. Discovery of radium.
- 1908—KAMERLINGH ONNES. Liquefaction of helium.
- 1912—LAUE, BRAGG. X-ray structures of crystals.
- 1913—MOSELEY. Atomic numbers.
- 1919—ASTON. Mass spectroscopy for separation of isotopes.
- 1932—UREY. Discovery of deuterium.
- 1934—JOLIO, CURIE. Artificial radioactivity.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY

- 1650—GLAUBER. Manufacture of hydrochloric acid.
- 1839—GOODYEAR. Process for vulcanizing rubber.
- 1846—SCHÖNBEIN. Invention of gun cotton.
- 1856—BESSEMER. Air blast converter for manufacture of steel.
- 1858—HOFMANN. Discovered aniline in coal tar; aniline dyes.
- 1861—SOLVAY. Manufacture of soda from salt.
- 1862—NOBEL. Invention of dynamite.
- 1873—LINDE. Introduced ammonia refrigeration.
- 1886—HALL. Manufacture of aluminum by electrolytic action.
- 1891—FRASCH. Method for mining sulphur.
- 1908—BAEKELAND. Phenol-formaldehyde resins (Bakelite).
- 1913—HABER. Synthesis of ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen.
- 1915—LANGMUIR. Tungsten filaments.
- 1923—MIDGLEY. Tetraethyl lead gasoline.
- 1930—CAROTHERS. Nylon plastic.
- 1930—IPATIEFF. High-octane gasoline.
- 1930—CAROTHERS and COLLINS. Neoprene, synthetic rubber.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS IN ELECTRICITY

- 1745—VON KLEIST. Leyden jar condenser.
- 1752—FRANKLIN. Lightning rod and the nature of lightning.
- 1791—GALVANI. Theory of animal electricity.
- 1800—VOLTA. Current electricity and electric battery.
- 1826—OHM. Laws of electrical resistance.
- 1828—HENRY. Electromagnetism and induction.
- 1831—FARADAY. Electromagnetic induction.
- 1832—MORSE. Electric telegraph perfected.
- 1832—GAUSS. System of absolute electric measurements.
- 1838—PAGE. Induction coil.
- 1870—GRAMME. First industrial dynamo.
- 1876—BELL. Telephone.
- 1878—CROOKES. Discovery of cathode rays.
- 1878—EDISON. First electric incandescent lamp.
- 1885—STANLEY. Electric transformer.
- 1892—TESLA. Alternating current motor.
- 1892—STEINMETZ. Laws of alternating current.
- 1895—ROENTGEN. Discovery of X-rays.
- 1896—MARCONI. Practical wireless.
- 1897—THOMSON. Isolation of the electron.
- 1904—FLEMING. First diode radio tube.
- 1907—DE FOREST. Triode radio tube.
- 1914—COOLIDGE. Tungsten filament lamp.
- 1925—BAIRD. Televisor, precursor of television.

MECHANICAL INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

- c.1440—GUTENBERG (?). Movable-type printing. (Gutenberg Bible published in 1456.)
 1769—WATT. Steam engine patented.
 1783—MONTGOLFIER. Hot-air balloon.
 1785—CARTWRIGHT. Power loom.
 1787—FITCH. Steamboat.
 1793—WHITNEY. Cotton gin; mass production of interchangeable gun parts, 1798.
 1807—FULTON. First successful steamboat.
 1816—DAVY. Miner's safety lamp.
 1829—STEPHENSON. First successful steam railroad.
 1833—McCORMICK. Reaper.
 1835—COLT. Revolver.
 1837—ERICSSON. Screw propeller.
 1846—HOE. Rotary printing press.
 1846—HOWE. Sewing machine.
 1852—OTIS. Improved power elevator.
 1858—FIELD. Successful Atlantic cable.
 1861—GATLING. Machine gun.
 1868—SHOLES, GLIDDEN. Typewriter.
 1869—WESTINGHOUSE. Air brake for railroads.
 1877—EDISON. Phonograph.
 1888—DUNLOP. Pneumatic tire.
 1893—EDISON. Motion pictures.
 1897—DIESEL. First successful heavy oil engine.
 1903—WRIGHT BROTHERS. Airplane.
 1905—SPERRY. Gyrocompass.
 1909—BRÉGUET. Helicopter.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS IN PHYSICS

- 1687—NEWTON. Law of gravity.
 1785—COULOMB. Fundamental laws of electrical attraction.
 1798—THOMPSON (Baron Rumford). Mechanical theory of heat.
 1815—FRESNEL. Diffraction of light.
 1840—JOULE. Measurements of electric current.
 1847—HELMHOLTZ. Law of conservation of energy.
 1873—MAXWELL. Electromagnetic theory of light.
 1896—BECQUEREL. Discovery of radioactivity.
 1897—WILSON. Development of cloud chamber to detect subatomic particles.
 1897—THOMSON. Discovery of electrons.
 1901—PLANCK. Quantum theory.
 1902—MICHELSON. Velocity of light.
 1905—EINSTEIN. Special theory of relativity.
 1911—RUTHERFORD. Theory of atomic nucleus.
 1913—BOHR. Electron theory.
 1924—DE BROGLIE. Wave nature of the electrons.
 1931—LAWRENCE. Invention of the cyclotron.
 1932—CHADWICK. Discovery of the neutron.
 1932—ANDERSON. Discovery of the positron.
 1934—FERMI. Use of slow neutrons in atom smashing.
 1938—HAHN. Discovery of uranium fission.
 1941—FERMI, *et al.* Atomic pile for generation of power.

DISCOVERIES IN PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

- 1628—HARVEY. Circulation of blood and function of the heart.
 1675—LEEUEWENHOEK. Observation of bacteria by microscope.
 1737—LINNAEUS. System for classifying plants and animals.
 1796—JENNER. Vaccination for smallpox.
 1842—LONG. First to use ether as anesthetic in surgery. (Jackson, Morton, and Long disputed first use of ether.)
 1859—DARWIN. Evolution and theory of natural selection.
 1865—MENDEL. Laws of heredity.
 1867—LISTER. Antiseptic surgery.
 1882—PASTEUR. Rabies preventive.
 1882—KOCH. Tuberculosis bacteria discovered.
 1894—ROUX. Perfection of diphtheria antitoxin.
 1901—TAKAMINE. Isolation of adrenaline, first hormone isolated.
 1905—BINET. Intelligence tests.
 1906—WASSERMANN, *et al.* Test for syphilis.
 1908—FREUD. Doctrine of psychoanalysis.
 1910—PAVLOV. Mechanism of the conditioned reflex.
 1913—SCHICK. Test of susceptibility to diphtheria.
 1913—MCCOLLUM. Isolation of vitamin A.
 1922—BANTIN, MACLEOD. Insulin for treatment of diabetes.
 1932—DOMAGK. Sulfa drugs as bactericides.
 1946—DU VIGNEAUD. Synthetic penicillin.

The Races of Mankind

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Classification of Man into groups called "races" rests upon the basic fact that all peoples belong to the same genus and species, *Homo sapiens*. This is important to keep in mind, for it implies that all peoples are much more alike than different.

Scientists classify Man by using a number of physical traits, most of them based upon observation rather than upon precise measurement. Examples of these are stature and head-form (determined by a breadth/length ratio), skin color, hair color, form and texture, eye color, nose shape, mouth form, shape of face with special reference to cheekbones. Other criteria, such as arm and leg proportions, are more specialized. Two things are noteworthy here: (1) most of the physical traits are external; (2) physical traits are so variable that a single trait has virtually no diagnostic value.

We may define a *race*, simply, as a subgroup of Mankind more or less set apart by a combination of physical traits.

There are three, possibly four, great aggregates of races, usually called *stocks*: Caucasoid, Mongoloid, Negroid, and Archaic Caucasoid (or Australoid). The first three are often referred to as "White," "Yellow," and "Black." This is not really correct; peoples of North-Central India are Caucasoids, yet their skin color is brown to dark brown; certain tribes of Northeast Africa are Negroids, yet their skin color is light brown to brown. Variability also may be seen in stature: the tallest people in the world are found in Denmark and the Scottish Highlands, in East Africa, and in southernmost South America—respectively Caucasoid, Negroid, and Mongoloid. It must be re-emphasized that not one or two traits, but an aggregate of traits, of genetic origin, provides the only valid method of setting up stock or racial classification.

Caucasoids are the peoples of Europe, the adjacent shores of North Africa, and of Asia Minor and the northern half of India. The following races belong to the Caucasoid stock: Nordic, or Northwest European, Alpine or Central European, Mediterranean or Southwest European, Baltic or Northeast European, Dinaric or Southeast European, Armenoid in western Asia Minor, and Indio (often called Hindu) in North-Central India. These races are not, of course, absolutely limited to those geographical areas. For example, the Mediterranean race is found also in North Africa, especially Egypt, and in Asia Minor, where it is represented by the Bedouin Arabs of Arabia. Other Caucasoid peoples are the Magyars, the Finns, and the Lapps, who show traces of Mongoloid mixtures, especially the last.

The Negroids are the peoples of Africa and Oceania, termed respectively the African Negroids and the Oceanic Negroids. The following African Negroid races are commonly recognized: Forest or West African or "True" Negro in West Africa, Sudanic in Central Africa, Nilotic in East Africa, Hamitic in Northeast and North Africa, Bantu (better: Bantu-speaking) in South Africa, and Bushman-Hottentot in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa. The Oceanic Negroids are commonly called Melanesian or Papuan, and are found chiefly in Borneo, New Caledonia, the Solomons, the Hebrides and Fiji.

Of special interest among Negroids are Pygmies, who average about four feet in stature. They are found in Africa in the Congo region, in the Ituri Forest, and in Oceania on the Andaman Islands, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, and Borneo.

The Mongoloids are basically the peoples of Asia, but are also in the Western Hemisphere as the American Indians, and are represented in Malaysia and in Oceania. The Mongoloids are usually divided into the following races: Sinc of China and Japan, Palearctic of Siberia, Turkic and Tungic or Mongolic of Central Asia, and Malayan of Malaysia. In the Western Hemisphere they are found as Eskimos and the Indians of the Americas. In Polynesia, i.e., in Samoa, Tonga, Hawaii and west to Easter Island, the Mongoloid stock is a basic element, with some Caucasoid and some Negroid (Melanesian?) admixture.

The Archaic Caucasoids are found in Australia as the Australian aborigines and in Japan as the Ainu. They may possibly be an element in Melanesia and in Ceylon and South India, e.g., the Toda, the Vedda and other tribes.

This is a brief survey of the "stocks" and "races" of the world. There is much intermixing and some overlapping. This leads to two very important biological observations: (1) *there are no pure races*; (2) *there are no superior or inferior races*. We know from history that all peoples, upon contact, have crossed their genetically based physical traits. We know from human anatomy that in fundamental structure all peoples are identical.

As far as biological Man is concerned, what he is, is related to his cultural environment, rather than to any innate (or inherited) ability or aptitude. There is no "German race," only a German nationality; there is no "Jewish race," only a Jewish socio-religious community; there is no "Aryan race," only an Aryan language; there is no "master race," only a political bombast!

RELIGION



Principal Religions of the World

Source: *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Statistics of the world's religions are only very rough approximations. Aside from Christianity, few religions, if any, attempt to keep statistical records; and even Protestants and Catholics employ different methods of counting members. All persons of whatever age who have received baptism in the Catholic Church are counted as members, while in most Protestant Churches only those who "join" the church are numbered. The compiling of statistics is further complicated by the fact that in China one may be at the same time a Confucian, a Taoist and a Buddhist. In Japan, one may be both a Buddhist and a Shintoist.

Religion	North America	South America	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
Christian—Total.....	122,439,577	93,544,440	308,654,782	30,546,864	38,692,175	25,505,443	619,393,281
Roman Catholic.....	69,941,249	91,301,768	114,450,059	14,113,672	14,062,805	18,356,243	322,225,796
Eastern Orthodox.....	1,208,157	.....	112,447,669	8,106,071	5,868,089	.....	127,629,986
Protestant.....	51,290,171	2,242,672	81,767,054	8,327,121	8,761,281	7,149,200	159,537,499
Jewish.....	5,211,736	544,975	3,920,100	917,500	639,500	35,000	11,268,800
Mohammedan.....	32,600	139,156	3,866,000	251,227,347	60,359,000	75,000	315,699,347
Zoroastrian.....	.....	.....	.....	124,890	.....	.....	124,890
Shinto.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000,000	.....	.....	25,000,000
Taoist.....	15,000	17,000	12,000	50,000,000	1,200	8,000	50,053,200
Confucian.....	85,000	95,000	50,000	300,000,000	7,500	52,000	300,289,500
Buddhist.....	165,000	135,000	.....	150,000,000	.....	.....	150,300,000
Hindu.....	10,000	275,000	.....	255,030,506	300,000	100,000	255,715,506
Primitive.....	50,000	1,000,000	.....	25,000,000	75,000,000	100,000	125,150,000
Others or none.....	77,083,087	1,478,429	230,492,518	14,651,783	5,784,625	6,202,517	435,978,476
Grand total.....	205,092,000	97,229,000	546,226,000	1,227,564,000	170,784,000	32,078,000	2,278,973,000

History of Leading Religious Groups in the United States

Source: *Yearbook of American Churches and Christian Herald*.

(Religious bodies listed have memberships of 50,000 or over—52 Protestant bodies and 8 non-Protestant bodies. Memberships shown are those published in the Sept., 1949, issue of *Christian Herald*, New York.)

Baptist

American Baptist Association.—A group of independent Missionary Baptist churches in the Southwest, organized into an association in 1905. They adhere strictly to the apostolic order of church polity and co-operation. Members: 245,861.

Free Will Baptists.—This is a body of Arminian Baptists centering in North Carolina, where the first church of this group was organized in 1727. Members: 255,127.

General Association of Regular Baptist Churches.—A fellowship of those seeking to maintain fundamental Baptist doctrine; ordinances of baptism and Lord's Supper observed. Members: 85,000.

National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.—The older and parent convention of Negro Baptists. This body is to be distinguished from the National Baptist Convention of America, usually referred to as the "unincorporated" body. The "incorporated" convention is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Members: 4,385,206.

National Baptist Convention of America.

—This is a body usually referred to as the "unincorporated" convention, not to be confused with the "incorporated" National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., from which this body withdrew. Organized in 1895. Members: 2,580,921.

National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of U. S. A.—Organized in 1921 by A. A. Banks, Sr., as a charitable, educational, and evangelical organization. Members: 70,843.

Northern Baptist Convention.—The early historical local independency of Baptist churches in America tended to impede the formation of any general organization until in 1814 a General Missionary Convention was formed to permit Baptists to express themselves in terms of missionary activities. In 1845, the state conventions in the South withdrew to organize the Southern Baptist Convention. In 1907, the Northern Baptist Convention was organized, a delegated body under whose direction the many agencies of the Baptists in the North and West now operate. Members: 1,583,360.

Primitive Baptists.—A large group of Baptists, largely through the South, who

are opposed to all centralization, to modern missionary societies, and to Sunday schools. They are sometimes called "anti-missionary" Baptists. Members: 69,157.

Southern Baptist Convention.—In 1845, Southern Baptists withdrew from the General Missionary Convention over the question of slavery and other matters and formed the Southern Baptist Convention. Members: 6,491,981.

The United American Free Will Baptist Church.—A body which set up its organization in 1901. Though ecclesiastically distinct, they are in close relations with the Free Will Baptists. Members: 75,000.

Catholic and Orthodox

Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic).—Greek-speaking Orthodox Christians have had scattered parishes in the U. S. for the last seventy years. These were first under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan of Athens and later under the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Political changes in Europe have been reflected in this country and have brought difficulties in all branches of the Orthodox Church. In 1931, a general convention held in New York City under the presidency of Archbishop Athenagoras brought a large measure of unity and order. Members: 300,000.

Polish National Catholic Church.—After a long period of dissatisfaction with Roman Catholic Administration in many Polish parishes, this group was organized in 1904. Members: 250,000.

The Roman Catholic Church.—The largest single group of Christians in the U. S., the Roman Catholic Church is under the spiritual leadership of Pope Pius XII. This group dates back to the priests who ac-

U. S. Church Membership, 1947-48

Source: *Christian Herald*.

Religious groups	1947	1948
Protestant bodies (over 50,000)*	44,571,486	46,036,246
Protestant bodies (10,000-50,000*)	1,257,724	1,203,483
Protestant bodies (under 10,000*)	320,466	317,474
Total Protestant bodies.....	46,149,676	47,557,203
Roman Catholic.....	25,268,173	26,075,697
Jewish Congregations.....	4,641,000	4,641,000†
Other non-Protestant bodies.....	1,327,339	1,302,452
Total non-Protestant bodies.....	31,236,512	32,019,149
Total all bodies in U. S.....	77,386,188	79,576,352

* Members per body. † New figures not issued.

companied Columbus on his second voyage to the New World. A settlement, later discontinued, was made at St. Augustine, Fla. The continuous history of this Church in the colonies began at St. Mary's in 1634, in Maryland. Members: 26,075,697.

Russian Orthodox Church.—The Russian Orthodox Church entered Alaska in 1792 before its purchase by the United States.

In 1872, its headquarters were moved to San Francisco and in 1905 to New York. Members: 300,000.

Serbian Orthodox Church.—This body of the Eastern Orthodox Church has its own diocese and is under jurisdiction of the Serbian Patriarchate (Yugoslavia). Members: 75,000.

Lutheran

American Lutheran Church.—This Church is a constituent body of the American Lutheran Conference. It is itself the result of the merger in 1930 of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States (org. 1918), the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States (org. 1854), and the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo (org. 1845). Members: 646,605.

Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This group, whose constituency originally was of Swedish extraction, is a member of the American Lutheran Conference and is also a participating body in the National Lutheran Council. Organized in 1860. Members: 422,646.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In 1917 the United Norwegian Church, the Norwegian Synod and the Hauge Synod united under the name, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. In 1930 this group became a constituent part of the American Lutheran Conference. The new name, The Evangelical Lutheran Church, was adopted at its General Convention in 1946. Members: 757,352.

The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States.—This group, a constituent part of the Synodical Conference, was organized in Wisconsin in 1850. Members: 288,355.

Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.—This group, the largest constituent part of the Synodical Conference, was organized in 1847, holds to an unwavering confessionalism and is the leader in the conservative group among the Lutherans. Members: 1,519,952.

Lutheran Free Church.—This body was organized in 1897 as the result of differences of opinion in the United Norwegian Church over control of the Augsburg Seminary. It became a constituent part of the American Lutheran Conference in 1930. Members: 54,608.

United Lutheran Church in America.—This group dates back to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, organized in 1748, and beyond that to early colonial days. It represents the union of the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod of the South in 1918. Members: 1,814,172.

Methodist

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This group was formed in Philadelphia in 1816 and extended throughout the South after the Civil War. Members: 816,578.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.—This group was organized in 1796, coming out of the John Street Methodist Church, New York. Members: 527,350.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1870, the General Conference of the M.E. Church, South, approved the request of its colored membership for the formation of their conferences into a separate ecclesiastical body. Members: 381,000.

The Methodist Church.—In April, 1939, the Uniting Conference forming The Methodist Church was held by representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Church in the United States originated with the efforts of John and Charles Wesley, leaders of the revival movement in England in the eighteenth century. Methodist emigrants from Ireland planted Methodism in America about 1760. In 1771 Francis Asbury, one of Wesley's preachers, later a Bishop, landed in Philadelphia. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1784-85. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, dated from 1846, the separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church having taken place over the slavery issue. The Methodist Protestant Church dated from 1830, and was organized over the issue of lay representation. Members: 8,651,062.

Presbyterian

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—In 1806, a presbytery (Cumberland) of the Presbyterian Church was dissolved by the Synod of Kentucky on account of its attitude toward revivals. Members of the presbytery organized as an independent body in 1810 and became the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. When this body attempted to reunite with the Presbyterian Church in 1906, a minority preferred to continue as an independent church as above. Members: 78,009.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.—This group is the branch of the Presbyterian Church which separated from the main body at the time of the Civil War. It is often called the "Southern" Presbyterian Church. Members: 638,652.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.—This group, distinguished by its representative form of government and its Calvinistic theology, appeared among the earliest colonists of America. Its first church was established about 1640, its first presbytery in 1706. Members: 2,330,136.

United Presbyterian Church of North America.—This group dates back to the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanters) Church (1643) and the Associate Presbyterian (Seceder) Church (1733), both of Scotland. These two groups appeared in America in 1774 and 1753 respectively. They united and became the Associate Reformed Pres-

byterian Church in 1782. A minority, however, continued as the Associate Presbyterian Church. In 1858 the two groups united and became the United Presbyterian Church. Members: 205,677.

Others

Armenian Apostolic Church.—The American branch of the Ancient Church of Armenia. Established in U. S. in 1889. Diocesan organization under the jurisdiction of the Holy See of Etchmiadzin, Armenia, U.S.S.R. Members: 110,000.

Assemblies of God.—Independent, pentecostal, evangelical, missionary churches associated for co-operative effort in district and general councils. Organized in Arkansas in 1914. Members: 273,147.

Buddhist Churches of America.—Organized in 1914 as the Buddhist Mission of North America, this group was incorporated in 1942 under the present name and represents Buddhism in this country, the faith based on "the anatman doctrine, supplemented by the idea of karma, and nirvana, the holy ease or a blissful mental state of absolute freedom from evil." Members: 70,000.

Christian Reformed Church.—A group of Dutch Calvinists which dissented from the Reformed Church in America in 1857 and which was strengthened by later accessions from the same source and by immigration. Members: 138,321.

Church of Christ, Scientist.—Founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879. As defined by Mrs. Eddy, Christian Science is the scientific system of divine healing and the reinstatement of primitive Christianity. Number of churches and societies: 2,993.*

Church of God.—This body, to be differentiated from the Church of God with headquarters at Anderson, Ind., is a holiness group and pentecostal. It began in 1886 in Tennessee, under the name of Christian Union, reorganized in 1902 as the Holiness Church. In 1907 it adopted the name above. Members: 94,069.

Church of God (Anderson, Ind.).—This group is one of the largest of the groups which have taken the name "Church of God." Its headquarters are at Anderson, Ind. It originated about 1880, now emphasizes Christian unity. Members: 96,736.

Church of God in Christ.—Organized in Arkansas in 1895, by C. P. Jones and C. H. Mason, who believed there was no salvation without holiness; incorporated 1897. Members: 340,530.

Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers).—German pietists from Crefeld, Germany, under the leadership of Peter Becker, entered the colonies in 1719, and settled at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Membership figure not available. The manual of the church forbids "the numbering of people and the reporting of such statistics for publication."

They were called Dunkers (baptizers) and were immersionists. The members are conservative as to attire, oaths or affirmations, resistance to force, temperance, and the like. Members: 185,799.

Church of the Nazarene.—One of the larger holiness bodies, organized in Chicago, Oct., 1907. It is in general accord with the early doctrines of Methodism and emphasizes entire sanctification. Members: 213,188.

Churches of Christ.—This body is made up of a large group of churches, formerly reported with the Disciples of Christ, but since the religious census of 1906, reported separately. They are strictly congregational and have no organization larger than the local congregation. Members: 682,172.

Congregational Christian Churches.*—Congregational churches date back to the Pilgrim Fathers and the early colonists of New England in 1620. The Christian churches date back to the Wesleyan and revival movements at the end of the eighteenth century. These two groups of churches were merged at Seattle, Wash., in 1931. Members: 1,184,661.

Disciples of Christ.—In the revival period of the early nineteenth century, a movement under Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander, resulted in the establishment of a fellowship called Christians or Disciples. Believing that sects are unscriptural, they are biblicalists and immersionists. Members: 1,872,049.

Evangelical and Reformed Church.*—This body was formed on June 26, 1934, at Cleveland, Ohio, by a union of the Evangelical Synod of North America and the Reformed Church in the United States. The union was unique in that it left all details to be adjusted afterwards. The constitution was declared in effect at the General Synod which met at Lancaster, Pa., in June, 1940. The merged boards were organized and on February 1, 1941, took over the work of the two former denominations. Members: 714,583.

The Evangelical United Brethren Church.—This group had its origin in Johnstown, Pa., November 16, 1946, in the consummation of organic union between the Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Both these former communions had their beginning in Pennsylvania in the evangelistic movement of the early 19th century. Jacob Albright was the founder of the Evangelical Church, and Dr. Philip William Otterbein was the founder of the United Brethren Church in 1800. In doctrine this Church is Arminian and in government Methodistic. Members: 707,326.

*A proposal of merger of the Evangelical and Reformed Church and the Congregational Christian Churches was approved by both groups in 1949. When the merger is effected, probably early in 1950, the new group will be known as the United Church of Christ.

Federated Churches.—Actually not a denomination but a group of local churches in various parts of the country, federated under the above name. Members: 88,411.

Friends, Religious Society of (Five Years Meeting).—In 1902, twelve of the fourteen yearly meetings of Friends entered into a loose confederation, forming the Five Years Meeting. Two of the original meetings (Kansas and Oregon) have withdrawn. Ohio and Philadelphia never joined. Together, however, these yearly meetings (aside from Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Race St.) and the Five Years Meeting form what is known as the Orthodox group of Friends. Members: 113,842.

Independent Fundamental Churches of America.—Organized in 1930, at Cicero, Ill., by representatives of various independent churches. Members: 65,000.

International Church of the Four Square Gospel.—An evangelistic missionary body organized by Almee Semple McPherson in 1927. The parent church is Angelus Temple in Los Angeles, organized in 1923, with many branch churches in the U. S. and mission stations in foreign countries. Members: 66,611.

Jewish Congregations.—Jews arrived in the colonies before 1650. The first congregation is recorded in 1656, in New York City, the Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel). Members: 4,641,000.

Latter-Day Saints, Church of Jesus Christ of.—A group in which the Bible, the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price are regarded as the word of God. The primitive church organization is sought and the same gifts of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healings and interpretation of tongues are continued. Members: 947,855.

Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of.—A division among the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) occurred on the death of Joseph Smith in 1844. His son Joseph Smith, became presiding officer of this group, which has headquarters at Independence, Mo. Members: 128,849.

Mennonite Church.—The largest group of the Mennonites who began arriving in the U. S. in 1683, settling in Germantown, Pa. They derive their name from Menno Simons, their outstanding leader, born 1496. Members: 54,729.

Pentecostal Church of God in America.—Organized in 1919 at Chicago. The first national convention was held in Oct., 1940. Members: 68,000.

The Protestant Episcopal Church.—This group entered the colonies with the earliest settlers as the Church of England. It became autonomous and adopted its present name in 1789. Members: 2,228,270.

Reformed Church in America.—This group was established by the earliest

Dutch settlers of New York as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in 1628. It embraces many of the historic early colonial churches of New York and New Jersey and today has many strong churches in the middle and far west. Members: 178,566.

The Salvation Army.—An evangelistic organization, with a military government, first set up by General William Booth (1829-1912) in England and introduced into America in 1880. Members: 215,094.

Seventh Day Adventists.—This body developed out of the Adventist movement (1833-1844), which emphasized the imminent personal return of Jesus Christ. It

emphasized the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath and in 1863 was numerous enough to organize a conference. At present it has twelve world divisions and carries on extensive publishing and medical work. Members: 222,619.

Spiritualists, International General Assembly of.—Organized in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1936 for the purpose of chartering Spiritualist churches. Members: 157,000.

Unitarian Association, American.—The Unitarian movement in Congregationalism, beginning in the eighteenth century, produced the American Unitarian Association in 1825. In 1865 a national conference was organized. Members: 71,419.

History of the Christian Church in England

- 304(?) St. Alban martyred.
 400(?) Ninian founds church in Scotland.
 432(?) St. Patrick begins conversion of Ireland.
 5th century Arrival in England of Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Church isolated from Rome.
 597 Augustine sent to convert Saxons.
 601 Augustine made Archbishop by Pope.
 1170 Murder of Archbishop Becket.
 1172 Becket is canonized.
 1534 Act of Supremacy makes king head of Church of England.
 1554 Church again united with Rome under reign of Mary.
 1558 Church restored to Crown at accession of Elizabeth.
 1611 King James Version published.
 1646 Puritan rebellion. Presbyterianism becomes state religion.

- 1660 Restoration. Power of Church of England restored under Charles II.
 1673 Test Act passed by Parliament. Excludes nonconformists and Roman Catholics from public office.
 1701 Act of Succession. Sovereigns must belong to Church of England.
 1739 John Wesley founds Methodism.
 1828 Repeal of Test Act.
 1829 Catholic emancipation.
 1833-45 Oxford Movement attempts to bring Church of England closer to ideals of ancient Church. Despite conversion of Newman and others to Roman Catholicism, this movement continues as important influence in present-day Church of England.

Archbishops of Canterbury

Sequence	Name	Year created	Sequence	Name	Year created
1	Augustine (consecrated Bishop 597)	601	28	Ælfric	995
2	Laurentius	604	29	Ælfheah	1005
3	Mellitus	619	30	Lyfing	1013
4	Justus	624	31	Æthelnoth	1020
5	Honorius	627	32	Eadsige	1038
6	Deusedit	655	33	Robert (Champart) of Jumièges	1051
7	Theodorus	668	34	Stigand	1052
8	Beorhtweald	693	35	Lanfranc	1070
9	Tatwine	731	36	Anselm	1093
10	Nothelm	735	37	Ralph d'Escures	1114
11	Cuthbeorht	740	38	William de Corbeil	1123
12	Breguwine	761	39	Theobald	1139
13	Jaenbeorht	765	40	Thomas Becket	1162
14	Æthelheard	793	41	Richard (of Dover)	1174
15	Wulfred	805	42	Baldwin	1185
16	Feolgilð	832	43	Hubert Walter	1193
17	Ceolnoth	833	44	Stephen Langton	1207
18	Æthelred	870	45	Richard le Grant (of Wetharshed)	1229
19	Plegmund	890	46	Edmund Rich	1234
20	Æthelhelm	914	47	Boniface of Savoy	1245
21	Wulfhelm	923	48	Robert Kilwardby	1273
22	Oda	942	49	John Pecham (Peckham)	1279
23	Ælfsige	959	50	Robert Winchelsey	1294
24	Beorhthelm	959	51	Walter Reynolds	1313
25	Dunstan	960	52	Simon Mepeham	1328
26	Æthelgar	988			
27	Sigeric Serio	990			

Archbishops of Canterbury—(cont.)

Sequence	Name	Year created	Sequence	Name	Year created
53	John Stratford	1333	77	William Laud	1633
54	Thomas Bradwardine	1349	78	William Juxon	1660
55	Simon Islip	1349	79	Gilbert Sheldon	1663
56	Simon Langham	1366	80	William Sancroft	1678
57	William Whittlesey	1368	81	John Tillotson	1691
58	Simon Sudbury	1375	82	Thomas Tenison	1695
59	William Courtenay	1381	83	William Wake	1716
60	Thomas Arundel	1396	84	John Potter	1737
61	Roger Walden	1398	85	Thomas Herring	1747
62	Thomas Arundel (restored)	1399	86	Matthew Hutton	1757
63	Henry Chichele	1414	87	Thomas Secker	1758
64	John Stafford	1443	88	Frederick Cornwallis	1768
65	John Kemp	1452	89	John Moore	1783
66	Thomas Bouchier	1454	90	Charles Manners-Sutton	1805
67	John Morton	1486	91	William Howley	1828
68	Henry Dean	1501	92	John Bird Sumner	1848
69	William Warham	1503	93	Charles Thomas Longley	1862
70	Thomas Cranmer	1533	94	Archibald Campbell Tait	1868
71	Reginald Pole	1556	95	Edward White Benson	1883
72	Matthew Parker	1559	96	Frederick Temple	1896
73	Edmund Grindal	1576	97	Randall Thomas Davidson	1903
74	John Whitgift	1583	98	Cosmo Gordon Lang	1928
75	Richard Bancroft	1604	99	William Temple	1942
76	George Abbot	1611	100	Geoffrey Francis Fisher	1945

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Source: The House of Bishops, 7301 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

(Note: M—Missionary Bishop; C—Coadjutor; S—Suffragan)

Presiding Bishop: Henry K. Sherrill, New York City. Vice President of National Council: John B. Bentley, New York City. Missionary Bishop in charge of European Churches: J. I. Blair Larned, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alabama: Charles C. J. Carpenter, Randolph R. Claiborne (S), Birmingham.
 Alaska: William J. Gordon (M), Nenana.
 Albany (N. Y.): G. Ashton Oldham, Frederick L. Barry (C).
 Anking: (Vacant.)
 Arizona: Arthur B. Kinsolving, II (M), Phoenix.
 Arkansas: R. Bland Mitchell, Little Rock.
 Atlanta (Ga.): John M. Walker.
 Bethlehem (Pa.): Frank W. Sterrett.
 Brazil, Southern: Louis C. Melcher (M), Athalicio T. Pithan (S), Porto Alegre.
 California: Karl M. Block, San Francisco.
 Chicago: Wallace E. Conkling, Charles L. Street (S).
 Colorado: Harold L. Bowen, Denver.
 Connecticut: Frederick G. Budlong, Walter H. Gray (C), Hartford.
 Cuba: Alexander H. Blankingship (M), Havana.
 Dallas (Tex.): C. Avery Mason.
 Delaware: Arthur R. McKinstry, Wilmington.
 Easton (Md.): Allen J. Miller.
 Eau Claire (Wis.): William W. Horstick.
 Erie (Pa.): Harold E. Sawyer.
 Florida: Frank A. Juhan, Hamilton West (C), Jacksonville.
 Florida, South: John D. Wing, Henry I. Louttit (C), Orlando.
 Fond du Lac (Wis.): Harwood Sturtevant.
 Georgia: Middleton S. Barnwell, Savannah.
 Haiti: C. A. Voegell (M), Port-au-Prince.
 Harrisburg (Pa.): J. Thomas Helstand.
 Honolulu: Harry S. Kennedy (M).
 Idaho: Frank A. Rhea (M), Boise.
 Indiana, Northern: Reginald Mallett South Bend.
 Indianapolis: Richard A. Kirchhoffer.
 Iowa: Elwood L. Haines, Des Moines.
 Kansas: Goodrich R. Fenner, Topeka.
 Kentucky: Charles Clingman, Louisville.
 Lexington (Ky.): William R. Moody.
 Liberia: Bravid W. Harris (M), Monrovia.
 Long Island: James P. DeWolfe, Jonathan G. Sherman (S), Garden City, N. Y.
 Los Angeles: Francis E. I. Bloy, Donald J. Campbell (S).
 Louisiana: Girault M. Jones, New Orleans.
 Maine: Oliver L. Loring, Portland.
 Maryland: Noble C. Powell, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts: Norman B. Nash, Raymond A. Heron (S), Boston.
 Massachusetts, Western: William A. Lawrence, Springfield.
 Mexico: Efrain Salinas y Velasco (M), Mexico City.
 Michigan: Richard S. M. Emrich, Russell S. Hubbard (S), Detroit.
 Michigan, Northern: Herman R. Page, Marquette.
 Michigan, Western: Lewis B. Whittemore, Grand Rapids.
 Milwaukee: Benjamin F. P. Ivins.

Minnesota: Stephen E. Keeler, Minneapolis.
 Mississippi: Duncan M. Gray, Jackson.
 Missouri: William Scarlett, St. Louis.
 Missouri, West: Robert N. Spencer, Kansas City.
 Montana: Henry H. Daniels, Helena.
 Nebraska: Howard R. Brinker, Omaha.
 Nevada: William F. Lewis (M), Reno.
 Newark (N. J.): Benjamin M. Washburn, Theodore R. Ludlow (S).
 New Hampshire: Charles F. Hall, Concord.
 New Jersey: Wallace J. Gardner, Alfred L. Banyard (S), Trenton.
 New Mexico and Southwest Texas: James M. Stoney, Albuquerque, N. M.
 New York: Charles K. Gilbert, New York City; Horace W. B. Donegan (C), Larchmont.
 New York, Central: Malcolm E. Peabody, Walter M. Higley (S), Syracuse.
 New York, Western: Lauriston L. Scaife, Buffalo.
 North Carolina: Edwin A. Penick, Raleigh.
 (North) Carolina, East: Thomas H. Wright, Wilmington.
 North Carolina, Western: M. George Henry, Asheville.
 North Dakota: Douglass H. Atwill (M), Fargo.
 Ohio: Beverly D. Tucker, Nelson M. Burroughs (C), Cleveland.
 Ohio, Southern: Henry W. Hobson, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma: Thomas Casady, Oklahoma City.
 Olympia (Wash.): Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., Seattle.
 Oregon: Benjamin D. Dagwell, Portland.
 Oregon, Eastern: Lane W. Barton (M), Bend.
 Panama Canal Zone: Reginald H. Gooden (M), Ancon.
 Pennsylvania: Oliver J. Hart, William P. Remington (S), Joseph G. Armstrong (S), Philadelphia.

Philippines: Norman S. Binsted (M), Robert F. Wilner (S), Manila.
 Pittsburgh: Austin Pardue.
 Puerto Rico: Charles F. Boynton (M), San Juan.
 Quincy (Ill.): William L. Essex, Peoria.
 Rhode Island: Granville G. Bennett, Providence.
 Rochester (N. Y.): Bart. H. Reinheimer.
 Sacramento (Calif.): A. W. Noel Porter.
 Salina (Kans.): Shirley H. Nichols (M).
 San Joaquin (Calif.): Sumner F. D. Walters (M), Stockton.
 Shanghai: William P. Roberts (M).
 South Carolina: Thomas N. Carruthers, Charleston.
 South Carolina, Upper: John J. Gravatt, Columbia.
 South Dakota: W. Blair Roberts (M), Conrad H. Gesner (C), Sioux Falls.
 Spokane (Wash.): Edward M. Cross (M).
 Springfield (Ill.): Charles A. Clough.
 Tennessee: Edmund P. Dandridge, Nashville; Theodore N. Barth (C), Memphis.
 Texas: Clinton S. Quin, Houston; John E. Hines (C), Austin.
 Texas, North: George H. Quarterman (M), Amarillo.
 Texas, West: Everett H. Jones, San Antonio.
 Utah: Stephen C. Clark (M), Salt Lake City.
 Vermont: Vedder Van Dyck, Burlington.
 Virginia: Frederick D. Goodwin, Richmond; Robert F. Gibson (S), Charlottesville.
 Virginia, Southern: William A. Brown, George P. Gunn (C), Norfolk.
 Virginia, Southwestern: Henry D. Phillips, Roanoke.
 Washington (D. C.): Angus Dun.
 West Virginia: Robert E. L. Strider, Wheeling.
 Wyoming: Winfred H. Ziegler (M), Carmel, Calif.; James W. Hunter (C), Laramie, Wyo.

Bishops of the Methodist Church

Source: Methodist Church Headquarters, New York City.

Theodor Arvidson; Stockholm, Sweden.
 James C. Baker; Los Angeles, Calif.
 Enrique C. Balloch; Santiago, Chile.
 L. Santi Barbieri; Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Newell S. Booth; Elisabethville, Bel. Congo.
 J. W. E. Bowen; Atlanta, Ga.
 Charles W. Brashares; Des Moines, Iowa.
 Robert N. Brooks; New Orleans, La.
 W. Y. Chen; Chungking, China.
 Fred P. Corson; Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ralph S. Cushman; St. Paul, Minn.
 Dana Dawson; Topeka, Kans.
 Charles W. Flint; Washington, D. C.
 Marvin A. Franklin; Jackson, Miss.
 Paul N. Garber; Geneva, Switzerland.
 Costen J. Harrell; Charlotte, N. C.
 Ivan Lee Holt; St. Louis, Mo.
 Z. T. Kaung; Peiping, China.
 Edward W. Kelly; St. Louis, Mo.

Gerald H. Kennedy; Portland, Oreg.
 Paul B. Kern; Nashville, Tenn.
 Willis J. King; Monrovia, Liberia.
 Carleton Lacy; Foochow, China.
 W. E. Ledden; Syracuse, N. Y.
 John Wesley Lord; Boston, Mass.
 J. Ralph Magee; Chicago, Ill.
 Paul E. Martin; Little Rock, Ark.
 W. C. Martin; Dallas, Tex.
 Shot K. Mondol; Hyderabad, India.
 Arthur J. Moore; Atlanta, Ga.
 H. Clifford Northcott; Madison, Wis.
 G. Bromley Oxnam; New York, N. Y.
 W. W. Peele; Richmond, Va.
 Glenn R. Phillips; Denver, Colo.
 J. Waskom Pickett; Delhi, India.
 Clare Purcell; Birmingham, Ala.
 Richard C. Raines; Indianapolis, Ind.
 Marshall R. Reed; Detroit, Mich.

Bishops of the Methodist Church—(cont.)

Clement D. Rockey; Lucknow, India.
 Alexander P. Shaw; Baltimore, Md.
 Roy H. Short; Jacksonville, Fla.
 A. Frank Smith; Houston, Tex.
 W. Angle Smith; Oklahoma City, Okla.
 J. W. E. Sommer; Frankfurt on Main, Germany.

John A. Subhan; Bombay, India.
 Donald H. Tippet; San Francisco, Calif.
 José Valencia; Manila, Philippines.
 Ralph A. Ward; Shanghai, China.
 William T. Watkins; Louisville, Ky.
 Hazen G. Werner; Columbus, Ohio.
 Lloyd C. Wicke; Pittsburg, Pa.

Roman Catholic Pontiffs

Source for Catholic information: The National Catholic Almanac.

St. Peter, of Bethsaida in Galilee, Prince of the Apostles, was the first Pope. He resided first in Antioch and then for twenty-five years in Rome, where he suffered martyrdom in 64 or 67 of the modern era. He was followed by St. Linus.

Name	Birthplace	Accession	End of reign	Name	Birthplace	Accession	End of reign
St. Linus	Tuscia	67	76	John II	Rome	533	535
St. Anacletus (Cletus)	Rome	76	88	St. Agapitus I	Rome	535	536
St. Clement	Rome	88	97	St. Silverius	Campania	536	537
St. Evaristus	Greece	97	105	Vigilius	Rome	537	555
St. Alexander I	Rome	105	115	Pelagius I	Rome	556	561
St. Sixtus I	Rome	115	125	John III	Rome	561	574
St. Telesphorus	Greece	125	136	Benedict I	Rome	575	579
St. Hyginus	Greece	136	140	Pelagius II	Rome	579	590
St. Pius I	Aquileia	140	155	St. Gregory I (the Great)	Rome	590	604
St. Anicetus	Syria	155	166	Sabinianus	Tuscia	604	606
St. Soter	Campania	166	175	Boniface III	Rome	607	607
St. Eleutherius	Epirus	175	189	St. Boniface IV	Marsl	608	615
St. Victor I	Africa	189	199	St. Deusdedit (Adeodatus I)	Rome	615	618
St. Zephyrinus	Rome	199	217	Boniface V	Naples	619	625
St. Callistus I	Rome	217	222	Honorius I	Campania	625	638
St. Urban I	Rome	222	230	Severinus	Rome	640	640
St. Pontian	Rome	230	235	John IV	Dalmatia	640	642
St. Anterus	Greece	235	236	Theodore I	Greece	642	649
St. Fabian	Rome	236	250	St. Martin I	Todi	649	655
St. Cornelius	Rome	251	253	St. Eugenius I	Rome	654	657
St. Lucius I	Rome	253	254	St. Vitallian	Segni	657	672
St. Stephen I	Rome	254	257	Adeodatus II	Rome	672	676
St. Sixtus II	Greece	257	258	Donus	Rome	676	678
St. Dionysius	Unknown	259	268	St. Agatho	Sicily	678	681
St. Felix I	Rome	269	274	St. Leo II	Sicily	682	683
St. Eutychian	Luni	275	283	St. Benedict II	Rome	684	685
St. Calixtus	Dalmatia	283	296	John V	Syria	685	686
St. Marcellinus	Rome	296	304	Conon	Unknown	686	687
St. Marcellus I	Rome	308	309	St. Sergius I	Syria	687	701
St. Eusebius	Greece	309	309	John VI	Greece	701	705
St. Melchisedes	Africa	311	314	John VII	Greece	705	707
St. Sylvester I	Rome	314	335	Sisinnius	Syria	708	708
St. Marcus	Rome	336	336	Constantine	Syria	708	715
St. Julius I	Rome	337	352	St. Gregory II	Rome	715	731
St. Liberius	Rome	352	366	St. Gregory III	Syria	731	741
St. Damasus I	Spain	366	384	St. Zachary	Greece	741	752
St. Siricius	Rome	384	399	Stephen II	Rome	752	752
St. Anastasius I	Rome	399	401	Stephen III	Rome	752	757
St. Innocent I	Albano	401	417	St. Paul I	Rome	757	767
St. Zozimus	Greece	417	418	Stephen IV	Sicily	767	772
St. Boniface I	Rome	418	422	Adrian I	Rome	772	795
St. Celestine I	Campania	422	432	St. Leo III	Rome	795	816
St. Sixtus III	Rome	432	440	Stephen V	Rome	816	817
St. Leo I (the Great)	Tuscia	440	461	St. Paschal I	Rome	817	824
St. Hilary	Sardo	461	468	Eugenius II	Rome	824	827
St. Simplicius	Tivoli	468	483	Valentine	Rome	827	827
St. Felix III (II)	Rome	483	492	Gregory IV	Rome	827	844
St. Gelasius I	Africa	492	496	Sergius II	Rome	844	847
Anastasius II	Rome	496	498	St. Leo IV	Rome	847	855
St. Symmachus	Sardo	498	514	Benedict III	Rome	855	858
St. Hormisdas	Frosinone	514	523	St. Nicholas	Rome	858	867
St. John I	Tuscia	523	526	Adrian II	Rome	867	872
St. Felix IV (III)	Sannio	526	530	John VIII	Rome	872	882
Boniface II	Rome	530	532	Marinus I	Gallese	882	884

Religion

Name	Birthplace	Access.	End of reign	Name	Birthplace	Access.	End of reign
St. Adrian III	Rome	884	885	Celestine III	Rome	1191	1198
Stephen VI	Rome	885	891	Innocent III	Anagni	1198	1216
Formosus	Portus	891	896	Honorius III	Rome	1216	1227
Boniface VI	Rome	896	896	Gregory IX	Anagni	1227	1241
Stephen VII	Rome	896	897	Celestine IV	Milan	1241	1241
Romanus	Gallese	897	897	Innocent IV	Genoa	1243	1254
Theodore II	Rome	897	897	Alexander IV	Anagni	1254	1261
John IX	Tivoli	898	900	Urban IV	Troyes	1261	1264
Benedict IV	Rome	900	903	Clement IV	France	1265	1268
Leo V	Ardea	903	903	Bl. Gregory X	Piacenza	1271	1276
Sergius III	Rome	904	911	Bl. Innocent V	Savoy	1276	1276
Anastasius III	Rome	911	913	Adrian V	Genoa	1276	1276
Landus	Sabina	913	914	John XXI	Portugal	1276	1277
John X	Tossignano	914	928	Nicholas III	Rome	1277	1280
Leo VI	Rome	928	928	Martin IV	France	1281	1285
Stephen VIII	Rome	928	931	Honorius IV	Rome	1285	1287
John XI	Rome	931	935	Nicholas IV	Ascoli	1288	1292
Leo VII	Rome	936	939	St. Celestine V	Isernia	1294	1294
Stephen IX	Rome	939	942	Boniface VIII	Anagni	1294	1303
Marinus II	Rome	942	946	Bl. Benedict XI	Treviso	1303	1304
Agapitus II	Rome	946	955	Clement V	France	1305	1314
John XII	Tusculum	955	964	John XXII	Cahors	1316	1334
Leo VIII	Rome	963	965	Benedict XII	France	1334	1342
Benedict V	Rome	964	966	Clement VI	France	1342	1352
John XIII	Rome	965	972	Innocent VI	France	1352	1362
Benedict VI	Rome	973	974	Bl. Urban V	Grimoard	1362	1370
Benedict VII	Rome	974	983	Gregory XI	France	1370	1378
John XIV	Pavia	983	984	Urban VI	Naples	1378	1389
John XV	Rome	985	986	Boniface IX	Naples	1389	1404
Gregory V	Saxony	986	999	Sulmona	Sulmona	1404	1406
Sylvester II	Alvernia	999	1003	Innocent VII	Venetia	1406	1415
John XVII	Rome	1003	1003	Gregory XII	Venetia	1417	1431
John XVIII	Rome	1004	1009	Martin V	Rome	1431	1447
Sergius IV	Rome	1009	1012	Eugene IV	Venetia	1447	1455
Benedict VIII	Tusculum	1012	1024	Nicholas V	Sarzana	1455	1458
John XIX	Tusculum	1024	1032	Callistus III	Valencia	1458	1464
Benedict IX*	Tusculum	1032	1044	Pius II	Siena	1464	1471
Sylvester III	Rome	1045	1045	Paul II	Venetia	1471	1484
Benedict IX	....	1045	1045	Sixtus IV	Savona	1484	1492
(2nd time)				Innocent VIII	Genoa	1492	1503
Gregory VI	Rome	1045	1046	Alexander VI	Valencia	1503	1503
Clement II	Saxony	1046	1047	Pius III	Siena	1503	1513
Benedict IX	....	1047	1048	Julius II	Savona	1513	1521
(3rd time)				Leo X	Florence	1521	1523
Damasus II	Bavaria	1048	1048	Adrian VI	Utrecht	1523	1534
St. Leo IX	Egisheim-Dagsburg	1049	1054	Clement VII	Florence	1534	1549
Victor II	Dollnstein-Hirschberg	1055	1057	Paul III	Rome	1550	1555
Stephen X	Lorraine	1057	1058	Julius III	Rome	1555	1555
Nicholas II	Burgundy	1059	1061	Marcellus II	Montepulciano	1555	1559
Alexander II	Milan	1061	1073	Paul IV	Naples	1559	1565
St. Gregory VII	Tuscia	1073	1085	Pius IV	Milan	1566	1572
Bl. Victor III	Benevento	1086	1087	St. Pius V	Bosco	1572	1585
Bl. Urban II	France	1088	1099	Gregory XIII	Bologna	1585	1590
Paschal II	Ravenna	1099	1118	Sixtus V	Grottammare	1590	1590
Gelasius II	Gaeta	1118	1119	Urban VII	Rome	1590	1591
Callistus II	Burgundy	1119	1124	Gregory XIV	Cremona	1591	1591
Honorius II	Fiagnano	1124	1130	Innocent IX	Bologna	1592	1605
Innocent II	Rome	1130	1143	Clement VIII	Florence	1605	1605
Celestine II	Citta di Castello	1143	1144	Leo XI	Florence	1605	1621
Lucius II	Bologna	1144	1145	Paul V	Rome	1621	1623
Bl. Eugene III	Pisa	1145	1153	Gregory XV	Bologna	1623	1644
Anastasius IV	Rome	1153	1154	Urban VIII	Florence	1644	1655
Adrian IV	England	1154	1159	Innocent X	Rome	1655	1667
Alexander III	Siena	1159	1181	Alexander VII	Siena	1667	1669
Lucius III	Lucca	1181	1185	Clement IX	Pistoia	1670	1676
Urban III	Milan	1185	1187	Clement X	Rome	1676	1689
Gregory VIII	Benevento	1187	1187	Innocent XI	Como	1689	1691
Clement III	Rome	1187	1191	Alexander VIII	Venetia	1691	1700
				Innocent XII	Naples	1700	1721
				Clement XI	Urbino	1721	1724
				Innocent XIII	Rome	1721	1724

* If the triple removal of Benedict IX was not valid, Sylvester III, Gregory VI and Clement II were antipopes.

Roman Catholic Pontiffs—(cont.)

Name	Birthplace	Access.	End of Reign	Name	Birthplace	Access.	End of Reign
Benedict XIII	Rome	1724	1730	Plus VIII	Cingoli	1829	1830
Clement XII	Florence	1730	1740	Gregory XVI	Belluno	1831	1846
Benedict XIV	Bologna	1740	1758	Pius IX	Senigallia	1846	1878
Clement XIII	Venetia	1758	1769	Leo XIII	Carpineto	1878	1903
Clement XIV	Rimini	1769	1774	Pius X	Riese	1903	1914
Pius VI	Cesena	1775	1799	Benedict XV	Genoa	1914	1922
Pius VII	Cesena	1800	1823	Pius XI	Desio	1922	1939
Leo XII	Fabriano	1823	1829	Pius XII	Rome	1939	

NOTE: This list of Popes, adapted from the *Annuario Pontificio*, is in accordance with the recent revisions made by Monsignor Mercati, Prefect of the Vatican's archives. All Popes before Sylvester I are listed as martyrs; other martyrs were: St. John I, St. Silverius and St. Martin I. The accession year is that during which the Pope was elected

Antipopes

Antipopes were those who falsely claimed Papal Sovereignty. The dates and, in some cases, Roman numerals after the names account for occasional discrepancies in the succession of the Popes.

Name	Birthplace	Access.	End of reign	Name	Birthplace	Access.	End of Reign
St. Hippolytus	Rome	217	235	Clement III	Parma	1080	1100
Novatian	Rome	251	...	Theodoric	.....	....	1100
Felix II	Rome	355	365	Albert	.....	....	1102
Ursinus	.....	366	367	Sylvester IV	Rome	1105	1111
Eulalius	.....	418	419	Gregory VIII	France	1118	1121
Lawrence	.....	498	501	Celestine II	Rome	....	1124
Dioscorus	Alexandria	530	530	Anacletus II	Rome	1130	1138
Theodore	.....	...	687	Victor IV	.....	1138	1138
Paschal	.....	...	687	Victor IV*	Montecello	1159	1164
Constantine	Nepi	767	769	Paschal III	.....	1164	1168
Philip	.....	768	768	Callistus III	Arezzo	1168	1178
John	.....	...	844	Innocent III	Sezze	1179	1180
Anastasius	.....	855	855	Nicholas V	Corvaro	1328	1330
Christopher	Rome	903	904	Clement VII	.....	1378	1394
Boniface VII	Rome	974	974	Benedict XIII	Aragon	1394	1423
Boniface VII (2nd time)	.....	984	985	Alexander V	Crete	1409	1410
John XVI	Rossano	997	998	John XXIII	Naples	1410	1415
Gregory	.....	...	1012	Felix V	.....	1439	1449
Benedict X	Rome	1058	1059	* Did not recognize his predecessor of 1138, who, only two months after claiming the Papacy, submitted to the rightful Pope, Innocent II.			
Honorius II	Verona	1061	1072				

The College of Cardinals

(NOTE: When complete, the College of Cardinals has 70 members, of whom 6 are cardinal bishops, 50 are cardinal priests and 14 are cardinal deacons. At present, there are 54 cardinals, of whom 6 are cardinal bishops, 46 are cardinal priests and 3 are cardinal deacons.)

Cardinal Bishops

Year of creation	Name	Office or dignity	Nationality
1930	Francesco Marchetti-Selvaggiani	Bishop of Frascati and Ostia; Vicar General of His Holiness; Dean of the College of Cardinals; Archpriest of the Patriarchal Basilica of the Lateran; Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office	Italian
1936	Eugene Tisserant	Bishop of Porto and San Rufino; Secretary of the Congregation for the Oriental Church	French
1937	Giuseppe Pizzardo	Bishop of Albano; Prefect of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities	Italian
1946	Clemente Micara	Bishop of Velletri; Prefect of the Congregation of Rites	Italian
1946	Benedetto Aloisi Masella	Bishop of Palestrina; Pro-Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Sacraments	Italian

Cardinal Priests

Year of creation	Name	Office or dignity	Nationality
1916	Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Naples	Italian
1921	Michael von Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich and Freising	German
1921	Dennis J. Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American
1923	Giovanni B. Nasalli-Rocca di Corneliano	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian
1925	Alessandro Verde	Archpriest of Liberian Patriarchal Basilica of St. Mary Major	Italian
1927	Joseph Ernest Van Roey	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian
1927	Pedro Segura y Saenz	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish
1929	Idefonso Schuster, O. S. B.	Archbishop of Milan	Italian
1929	Manuel Goncalves Cerejeira	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese
1929	Luigi Lavitrano	Prefect of the Congregation of Religious	Italian
1930	Achilles Lienart	Bishop of Lille	French
1933	Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi	Prefect of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith	Italian
1933	Federico Tedeschini	Archpriest of Vatican Basilica; Prefect of the Congregation of the Basilica of St. Peter; Apostolic Datary	Italian
1933	Maurilio Fossati	Archbishop of Turin	Italian
1933	Elia dalla Costa	Archbishop of Florence	Italian
1933	Theodore Innitzer	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian
1935	Ignatius Tappouni	Syrian Patriarch of Antioch	Iraqi
1935	Santiago Copello	Archbishop of Buenos Aires	Argentine
1935	Domenico Jorio	Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacraments; Camerlengo of the College of Cardinals	Italian
1935	Massimo Massimi	Prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature; President of the Commission on the Authentic Interpretation of the Code of Canon Law	Italian
1937	Adeodato Giovanni Piazza, O. C. D.	Patriarch of Venice; Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation	Italian
1937	Pierre Marie Gerlier	Archbishop of Lyons	French
1946	Gregory Peter XV Agagianian	Patriarch of Cilicia in Armenia	Trans-caucasian
1946	Adam Stephen Sapieha	Archbishop of Cracow	Polish
1946	Edward Mooney	Archbishop of Detroit	American
1946	Jules Saliege	Archbishop of Toulouse	French
1946	James McGuigan	Archbishop of Toronto	Canadian
1946	Samuel A. Stritch	Archbishop of Chicago	American
1946	Emile Roques	Archbishop of Rennes	French
1946	Jon De Jong	Archbishop of Utrecht	Dutch
1946	Carlo Carmelo de Vasconcellos Motta	Archbishop of São Paulo	Brazilian
1946	Norman Gilroy	Archbishop of Sydney	Australian
1946	Francis J. Spellman	Archbishop of New York	American
1946	Jose Maria Caro Rodriguez	Archbishop of Santiago	Chilean
1946	Teodosio Clemente de Gouveia	Archbishop of Lourenço Marques, Mozambique	Portuguese
1946	Jaime de Barros Camara	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian
1946	Enrique Pla y Deniel	Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain	Spanish
1946	Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt	Archbishop of Havana	Cuban
1946	Joseph Frings	Archbishop of Cologne	German
1946	Juan Gualberto Guevara	Archbishop of Lima	Peruvian
1946	Bernard Griffin	Archbishop of Westminster	English
1946	Josef Mindszenty	Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary	Hungarian
1946	Ernesto Ruffini	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian
1946	Konrad von Preysing	Bishop of Berlin	German

The College of Cardinals—(cont.)

Year of creation	Name	Office or dignity	Nationality
1946	Antonio Caggiano	Bishop of Rosario	Argentine
1946	Thomas Tien, S. V. D.	Archbishop of Peiping	Chinese

Cardinal Deacons

1935	Nicola Canali	Grand Penitentiary; President of the Commission charged with the Administration of Vatican City	Italian
1936	Giovanni Mercati	Librarian and Archivist of the Holy Roman Church	Italian
1946	Giuseppe Bruno	Secretary of the Commission on the Authentic Interpretation of the Code of Canon Law	Italian

Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the U. S.

Source: National Catholic Almanac.

(Note: A—Auxiliary; C—Coadjutor)

Archbishops

Baltimore, Md.: Francis P. Keough; Lawrence J. Shehan (A).	Newark, N. J.: Thomas J. Walsh; James A. McNulty (A).
Boston, Mass.: Richard J. Cushing; John J. Wright (A).	New Orleans, La.: Joseph F. Rummel; L. Abel Caillouet (A).
Chicago, Ill.: Samuel Cardinal Stritch; Bernard J. Shell (A); William D. O'Brien (A); William E. Cousins (A).	New York, N. Y.: Francis Cardinal Spellman; Stephen J. Donahue (A); Joseph P. Donahue (A); Joseph F. Flannely (A); Thomas J. McDonnell (A).
Cincinnati, Ohio: John T. McNicholas, O. P.; George J. Rehring (A).	Omaha, Nebr.: Gerald T. Bergan.
Denver, Colo.: Urban J. Vehr.	Philadelphia, Pa.: Dennis Cardinal Dougherty; Hugh L. Lamb (A); Joseph C. McCormick (A).
Detroit, Mich.: Edward Cardinal Mooney; Stephen S. Woznicki (A); Allen J. Babcock (A).	Portland, Oreg.: Edward D. Howard.
Dubuque, Iowa: Henry P. Rohlman; Edward A. Fitzgerald (A).	St. Louis, Mo.: Joseph E. Ritter; John P. Cody (A).
Indianapolis, Ind.: Paul C. Schulte.	St. Paul, Minn.: John G. Murray; James J. Byrne (A).
Los Angeles, Calif.: J. Francis A. McIntyre; Joseph T. McGucken (A); Timothy Manning (A).	San Antonio, Tex.: Robert E. Lucey.
Louisville, Ky.: John A. Floersch.	San Francisco, Calif.: John J. Mitty; Hugh A. Donohoe (A); James T. O'Dowd (A).
Milwaukee, Wis.: Moses E. Kiley; Roman R. Atkielski (A).	Santa Fe, N. Mex.: Edwin V. Byrne.
	Washington, D. C.: Patrick A. O'Boyle; John M. McNamara (A).

Bishops

Albany, N. Y.: Edmund F. Gibbons; William A. Scully (C).	Columbus, Ohio: Michael J. Ready; Edward G. Hettinger (A).
Alexandria, La.: Charles P. Greco.	Corpus Christi, Tex.: Emmanuel B. Ledvina; Mariano Garriga (C).
Altoona, Pa.: Richard T. Guilfoyle.	Covington, Ky.: William T. Mulloy.
Amarillo, Tex.: Lawrence J. FitzSimon.	Crookston, Minn.: Francis J. Schenk.
Austin, Tex.: Louis J. Reicher.	Dallas, Tex.: Joseph P. Lynch; Augustine Dangelmayr (A).
Baker City, Oreg.: Joseph F. McGrath; Leo F. Fahey (C).	Davenport, Iowa: Ralph L. Hayes.
Belleville, Ill.: Albert R. Zuroweste.	Des Moines, Iowa: Edward C. Daly, O.P.
Bismarck, N. Dak.: Vincent J. Ryan.	Duluth, Minn.: Thomas A. Welch.
Boise, Idaho: Edward J. Kelly.	El Paso, Tex.: Sidney M. Metzger.
Brooklyn, N. Y.: Thomas E. Molloy; Raymond A. Kearney (A).	Erie, Pa.: John M. Gannon; Edward P. McManaman (A).
Buffalo, N. Y.: John F. O'Hara, C.S.C.; Joseph A. Burke (A).	Evansville, Ind.: Henry J. Grimmelsman.
Burlington, Vt.: Edward F. Ryan.	Fall River, Mass.: James E. Cassidy; James L. Connolly (C).
Camden, N. J.: Bartholomew J. Eustace.	Fargo, N. Dak.: Aloysius J. Muench; Leo F. Dworschak (A).
Charleston, S. C.: Emmet M. Walsh.	Fort Wayne, Ind.: John F. Noll.
Cheyenne, Wyo.: Patrick A. McGovern; Hubert M. Newell (C).	Gallup, N. M.: Bernard T. Espelage, O.F.M.
Cleveland, Ohio: Edward F. Hoban; Floyd L. Begin (A).	

- Galveston, Tex.: Christopher E. Byrne; Wendelin J. Nold (C).
- Grand Island, Nebr.: Edward J. Hunkeler.
- Grand Rapids, Mich.: Francis J. Haas.
- Great Falls, Mont.: William J. Condon.
- Green Bay, Wis.: Stanislaus V. Bona.
- Harrisburg, Pa.: George L. Leech.
- Hartford, Conn.: Henry J. O'Brien.
- Helena, Mont.: Joseph M. Gilmore.
- Joliet, Ill.: Martin D. McNamara.
- Kansas City, Kans.: George J. Donnelly.
- Kansas City, Mo.: Edwin V. O'Hara; Joseph Marling, C.Pp.S. (A).
- La Crosse, Wis.: John P. Treacy.
- Lafayette, Ind.: John G. Bennett.
- Lafayette, La.: Jules B. Jeanmard.
- Lansing, Mich.: Joseph H. Albers.
- Lincoln, Nebr.: Louis B. Kucera.
- Little Rock, Ark.: Albert L. Fletcher.
- Madison, Wis.: William P. O'Connor.
- Manchester, N. H.: Matthew F. Brady.
- Marquette, Mich.: Thomas L. Noa.
- Mobile, Ala.: Thomas J. Toolen.
- Monterey-Fresno, Calif.: Philip G. Scher; Aloysius J. Willinger, C.Ss.R. (C).
- Nashville, Tenn.: William L. Adrian.
- Natchez, Miss.: Richard O. Gerow.
- Ogdensburg, N. Y.: Bryan J. McEntegart.
- Oklahoma City-Tulsa, Okla.: Eugene J. McGuinness.
- Owensboro, Ky.: Francis R. Cotton.
- Paterson, N. J.: Thomas A. Boland.
- Peoria, Ill.: Joseph H. Schlarman.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.: Hugh C. Boyle; John F. Dearden (C).
- Portland, Maine: Joseph E. McCarthy; Daniel J. Feeney (A).
- Providence, R. I.: Russell J. McVlnney.
- Pueblo, Colo.: Joseph C. Willging.
- Raleigh, N. C.: Vincent S. Waters.
- Rapid City, S. Dak.: William T. McCarty, C.Ss.R.
- Reno, Nev.: Thomas K. Gorman.
- Richmond, Va.: Peter L. Ireton.
- Rochester, N. Y.: James E. Kearney.
- Rockford, Ill.: John J. Boylan.
- Sacramento, Calif.: Robert J. Armstrong.
- Saginaw, Mich.: William F. Murphy.
- St. Augustine, Fla.: Joseph P. Hurley; Thomas J. McDonough (A).
- St. Cloud, Minn.: Joseph F. Busch; Peter W. Bartholome (C).
- St. Joseph, Mo.: Charles H. Le Blond.
- Salina, Kans.: Francis A. Thill.
- Salt Lake City, Utah: Duane G. Hunt; Leo J. Steck (A).
- San Diego, Calif.: Charles F. Buddy.
- Savannah-Atlanta, Ga.: Gerald P. O'Hara.
- Scranton, Pa.: William J. Hafey; Henry T. Klonowski (A).
- Seattle, Wash.: Gerald Shaughnessy, S.M.; Thomas A. Connolly (C).
- Sioux City, Iowa: Joseph M. Mueller.
- Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: William O. Brady.
- Spokane, Wash.: Charles D. White.
- Springfield, Ill.: William A. O'Connor.
- Springfield, Mass.: Thomas M. O'Leary.
- Steubenville, Ohio: John K. Mussio.
- Superior, Wis.: Albert G. Meyer.
- Syracuse, N. Y.: Walter A. Foery.
- Toledo, Ohio: Karl J. Alter.
- Trenton, N. J.: William A. Griffin.
- Tucson, Ariz.: Daniel J. Gercke.
- Wheeling, W. Va.: John J. Swint.
- Wichita, Kans.: Mark K. Carroll.
- Wilmington, Del.: Edmond J. Fitzmaurice.
- Winona, Minn.: Francis M. Kelly; Leo Binz (C).
- Youngstown, Ohio: James A. McFadden.
- Army and Navy: Francis Cardinal Spellman, Military Vicar; William R. Arnold, Military Delegate.
- Belmont, N. C. (Abbay Nullius): Vincent G. Taylor, O.S.B.
- Philadelphia, Pa. (Ukrainian Greek Catholic Diocese): Constantine Bohachevsky; Ambrose A. Senyshyn, O.S.B.M. (A).
- Pittsburgh, Pa. (Greek Rite): Daniel Ivancho.

Jewish Congregational and Rabbinical Organizations

Source: Questionnaires to the organizations.

Central Conference of American Rabbis: 222 Buford Pl., Macon, Ga. Founded: 1889. Members: 600. Pres.: Jacob R. Marcus.

Rabbinical Assembly of America: 3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Founded: 1901. Members: 422. Pres.: David Aronson.

Rabbinical Council of America: 331 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Founded: 1923. Members: 420. Pres. Dr. Israel Tabak.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations: 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Founded: 1873. Members: 394 Liberal Jewish congregations. Pres.: Maurice N. Eisen-drath.

Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada: 132 Nassau St., New

York 7, N. Y. Founded: 1902. Members: 530. Chmn. of Presidium: Israel Rosenberg.

United Synagogue of America: 3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Founded: 1913. Members: 400. Ch. Exec.: Dr. Albert I. Gordon.

Synagogue Council of America: 3785 Broadway, New York 32, N. Y. Founded: 1926. Members: 14 delegates from each of 6 constituent bodies listed above. Pres.: Dr. Robert Gordis.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: 305 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. Founded: 1898. Members: 500 congregations. Pres.: William B. Herlands.

Religious and Secular Holidays, 1950

NEW YEAR'S DAY—Sunday, Jan. 1—A legal holiday in all states and the District of Columbia, New Year's Day has its origin in Roman times, when sacrifices were offered to Janus, the two-faced Roman deity who looked back on the past and forward to the future.

EPIPHANY—Friday, Jan. 6—Falls the twelfth day after Christmas and commemorates the manifestation of Jesus as the Son of God, as represented by the adoration of the Magi, the baptism of Jesus, and the miracle of the wine at the marriage feast at Cana. Epiphany originally marked the beginning of the carnival season preceding Lent, and the evening (sometimes the eve) is known as Twelfth Night.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY—Sunday, Feb. 12—A legal holiday in many states, this day was first formally observed in Washington, D. C., in 1866, when both houses of Congress gathered for a memorial address in honor of the dead President.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY—Tuesday, Feb. 14—This day is the festival of two 3rd-century martyrs, both named St. Valentine. It is not known why this day is associated with lovers. It may derive from an old pagan festival about this time of year, or it may have been inspired by the belief that birds mate on this day.

SHROVE TUESDAY—Feb. 21—Falls the day before Ash Wednesday and marks the end of the carnival season, which once began on Epiphany but is now usually celebrated the last three days before Lent. In France, the day is known as *Mardi Gras* (Fat Tuesday), and *Mardi Gras* celebrations are also held in several American cities, particularly in New Orleans. The day is sometimes called *Pancake Tuesday* by the English because of the need of using up fats which were prohibited during Lent.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—Wednesday, Feb. 22—The birthday of George Washington is celebrated as a legal holiday in every state of the Union, the District of Columbia and all territories. The observance began in 1796, three years before his death.

ASH WEDNESDAY—Feb. 22—The first day of the Lenten season, which lasts forty days. Having its origin sometime before A.D. 1000, it is a day of public penance and is marked in the Roman Catholic Church by the burning of the palms blessed on the previous Palm Sunday. With his thumb, the priest then marks a cross upon the forehead of each worshipper. The Anglican Church and a few Protestant groups in the United States also celebrate the day, but generally without the use of ashes.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—Friday, March 17—St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland,

has been honored in America since the first days of the nation. There are many dinners and meetings and perhaps the most notable part of the observance is the annual St. Patrick's Day parade on Fifth Avenue in New York City.

PALM SUNDAY—April 2—Is observed the Sunday before Easter to commemorate the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem. The procession and the ceremonies introducing the benediction of palms probably had their origin in Jerusalem. It seems certain that the bearing of the palms during services was the earlier practice, then came the procession, and later the benediction of the palms.

FIRST DAY OF PASSOVER (Pesach)—Sunday, April 2 (Nisan 15)—The Feast of the Passover, also called the Feast of Unleavened Bread, commemorates the escape of the first-born of the Jews from the Angel of Death, who took from the Egyptians their first-born, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Moses. As the Jews fled Egypt, they ate unleavened bread, and from that time the Jews have allowed no leavening in the houses during Passover, bread being replaced by matzoth.

GOOD FRIDAY—April 7—This day commemorates the Crucifixion, which is retold during services from the Gospel according to St. John. A feature in Roman Catholic churches is the Mass of the Presanctified: there is no Consecration, the Host having been consecrated the previous day. The eating of hot cross buns on this day is said to have started in England.

EASTER SUNDAY—April 9—Observed in all Christian churches, Easter is the principal feast of the ecclesiastical year, and commemorates the Resurrection of Jesus. It is celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which occurs on or next after March 21 and is therefore celebrated between March 22 and April 25 inclusive. This date was fixed by the Council of Nicaea in 325. The Venerable Bede, the English monk and ecclesiastical historian, claimed the word to have originated from the Anglo-Saxon *Eōstre*, old Teutonic goddess of spring.

ASCENSION DAY—Thursday, May 18—Took place in the presence of His apostles 40 days after the Resurrection of Jesus. It is traditionally held to have occurred on Mount Olivet in Bethany.

FIRST DAY OF SHABUOTH (Hebrew Pentecost)—Monday, May 22 (Sivan 6)—This festival, sometimes called the Feast of Weeks, or of Harvest, or of the First Fruits, falls fifty days after Passover and originally celebrated the end of the seven-week grain harvesting season. In later tradition, it also celebrated the giving of the Law to Moses on Mt. Sinai, and both aspects have come down to the present.

PENTECOST (Whitsunday)—May 28—This day commemorates the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles fifty days after the resurrection. The sermon by the Apostle Peter, which led to the baptism of 3000 who professed belief, originated the ceremonies that have since been followed. "Whitsunday" is believed to have come from "white Sunday" when, among the English, white robes were worn by those baptized on the day.

MEMORIAL DAY—Tuesday, May 30—Also known as Decoration Day, Memorial Day is a legal holiday in all the northern states and in the territories, and is also observed by the armed forces. In 1863, General John A. Logan, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order designating the day as one in which the graves of soldiers would be decorated. The holiday was originally devoted to honoring the memory of those who fell in the Civil War, but is now also dedicated to the memory of the dead of all wars.

FLAG DAY—Wednesday, June 14—This day commemorates the adoption by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, of the Stars and Stripes as the U. S. flag. Although it is a legal holiday only in Pennsylvania, President Truman, on Aug. 3, 1949, signed a bill requesting the President to call for its observance each year by proclamation.

INDEPENDENCE DAY—Tuesday, July 4—The day of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, celebrated in all states and territories. The observance began in the next year in Philadelphia.

LABOR DAY—Monday, Sept. 4—Observed the first Monday in September in all states and territories, Labor Day was first celebrated in New York in 1882 under the sponsorship of the Central Labor Union, following the suggestion of Peter J. McGuire, of the Knights of Labor, that the day be set aside in honor of labor.

FIRST DAY OF ROSH HASHANA (Jewish New Year)—Tuesday, Sept. 12 (Tishri 1)—This day marks the beginning of the Jewish year 5711 and opens the Ten Days of Penitence, which close with Yom Kippur.

YOM KIPPUR (Day of Atonement)—Thursday, Sept. 21 (Tishri 10)—This day marks the end of the Ten Days of Penitence that began with Rosh Hashana and is the holiest day of the Jewish year. It is described in *Leviticus* as the "Sabbath of Sabbaths," and synagogue services begin the preceding sundown, resume the following morning, and continue through the day to sundown. Daily pursuits are refrained from, and the day is spent in prayers, fasting, and penitence.

FIRST DAY OF SUKKOTH (Feast of Tabernacles)—Tuesday, Sept. 26 (Tishri

15)—This festival, also known as the Feast of the Ingathering, originally celebrated the fruit harvest, and the name comes from the booths or tabernacles in which the Jews lived during the harvest, although one tradition traces it to the shelters used by the Jews in their wandering through the wilderness. During the festival, many Jews build small huts in their back yards or on the roofs of houses.

COLUMBUS DAY—Thursday, Oct. 12—A legal holiday in many states, commemorating the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. Quite likely the first celebration of Columbus Day was that organized in 1792 by the Society of St. Tammany, or Columbian Order, more widely known as Tammany Hall.

ELECTION DAY (in certain states)—Tuesday, Nov. 7—Since 1845, by Act of Congress, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November is the date for choosing Presidential electors. State elections are also generally held on this day.

ARMISTICE DAY—Saturday, Nov. 11—Commemorates the signing of the Armistice ending World War I in 1918. A Congressional resolution in 1926 directed the President to issue a proclamation annually for observance of the day. It is a legal holiday in many states and in others observance is asked by proclamation of the governors. As part of the day's observance, two minutes of silence are included in the ceremonies honoring the memories of the war dead. The most notable observance is at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, in Arlington, Va.

THANKSGIVING—Thursday, Nov. 23—Observed nationally on the fourth Thursday in November by Act of Congress (1941), the first such national proclamation having been issued by President Lincoln in 1863, on the urging of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*. Most Americans believe that the holiday dates back to the day of thanks ordered by Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony in New England in 1621 but scholars point out that days of thanks stem from ancient times.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT—Dec. 3—Advent is the season in which the faithful must prepare themselves for the advent of the Saviour on Christmas. The four Sundays before Christmas are marked by special church services.

FIRST DAY OF HANUKKAH (Festival of Lights)—Monday, Dec. 4 (Kislev 25)—This festival was instituted by Judas Maccabaeus in 165 B.C. to celebrate the purification of the Temple of Jerusalem, which had been desecrated three years earlier by Antiochus Epiphanes, who set up a pagan altar and offered sacrifices to Zeus Olympius. In Jewish homes, a light is lighted the first night, and on each succeeding

night of the eight-day festival, another is lighted.

CHRISTMAS (Feast of the Nativity)—Monday, Dec. 25—The most important and the most widely celebrated holiday of the Christian year, it is observed as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus. Christmas customs are centuries old. The mistletoe, for example, comes from the Druids, who, in hanging the mistletoe, hoped for peace and good fortune. Use of such plants

as holly comes from the ancient belief that such plants blossomed at Christmas. Comparatively recent is the Christmas tree, first set up in Germany in the 17th century, and the use of candles on trees developed from the belief that candles appeared by miracle on the trees at Christmas. Colonial Manhattan Islanders introduced the name Santa Claus, a corruption of the Dutch name for the 4th Century Asia-Minor St. Nicholas.

Movable Holidays, 1950 to 1959

CHRISTIAN AND SECULAR

Year	Ash Wed.	Easter	Pentecost	Labor Day	Election Day	Thanks-giving	1st Sun. Advent
1950	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	May 28	Sept. 4	Nov. 7	Nov. 23	Dec. 3
1951	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	May 13	Sept. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 22	Dec. 2
1952	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	June 1	Sept. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 27	Nov. 30
1953	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	May 24	Sept. 7	Nov. 3	Nov. 26	Nov. 29
1954	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	June 6	Sept. 6	Nov. 2	Nov. 25	Nov. 28
1955	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	May 29	Sept. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 24	Nov. 27
1956	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	May 20	Sept. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 22	Dec. 2
1957	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	June 9	Sept. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 28	Dec. 1
1958	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	May 25	Sept. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 27	Nov. 30
1959	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	May 17	Sept. 7	Nov. 3	Nov. 26	Nov. 29

Shrove Tuesday: 1 day before Ash Wednesday.

Palm Sunday: 7 days before Easter.

Maunder Thursday: 3 days before Easter.

Good Friday: 2 days before Easter.

Holy Saturday: 1 day before Easter.

Ascension Day: 10 days before Pentecost.

Trinity Sunday: 7 days after Pentecost.

Corpus Christi: 11 days after Pentecost.

JEWISH

Year	Purim	1st day Passover	1st day Shabuoth	1st day Rosh Hashana	Yom Kippur	1st Day Sukkoth	Simhath Torah	1st Day Hanukkah
1950	Mar. 3	Apr. 2	May 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 21	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	Dec. 4
1951	Mar. 22	Apr. 21	June 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 10	Oct. 15	Oct. 23	Dec. 24
1952	Mar. 11	Apr. 10	May 30	Sept. 20	Sept. 29	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	Dec. 13
1953	Mar. 1	Mar. 31	May 20	Sept. 10	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	Dec. 2
1954	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	June 7	Sept. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 12	Oct. 20	Dec. 20
1955	Mar. 8	Apr. 7	May 27	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 1	Oct. 9	Dec. 10
1956	Feb. 26	Mar. 27	May 16	Sept. 6	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 28	Nov. 29
1957	Mar. 17	Apr. 16	June 5	Sept. 26	Oct. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 18	Dec. 18
1958	Mar. 6	Apr. 5	May 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 24	Sept. 29	Oct. 7	Dec. 7
1959	Mar. 24	Apr. 23	June 12	Oct. 3	Oct. 12	Oct. 17	Oct. 25	Dec. 26

Length of Jewish holidays (O = Orthodox, C = Conservative, R = Reform):

Passover: O & C, 8 days (holy days: first 2 and last 2); R, 7 days (holy days: first and last).

Shabuoth: O & C, 2 days; R, 1 day.

Rosh Hashana: O & C, 2 days; R, 1 day.

Yom Kippur: All groups, 1 day.

Sukkoth: All groups, 7 days (holy days: O & C, first 2; R, first only). O & C observe two additional days: Shemini

Atsereth (Eighth Day of the Feast) and Simhath Torah (Rejoicing of the Law). R observes Shemini Atsereth but not Simhath Torah.

Hanukkah: All groups, 8 days.

NOTE: All holidays begin at sundown on the evening before the date given.

CHRONOLOGY



GREAT HISTORICAL EVENTS

Compiled by

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

Before the Christian Era—(B.C.)

- 5000—4000—Advanced stage of civilization in Egypt and Mesopotamia.
- 2000 (?)—Indo-Europeans invade northern Greece.
- 1700—1300—Rivalry between Assyria and Babylonia for control of western Asia.
- 1300 (?)—Moses leads Jews out of Egypt.
- 1194—1184 (?)—Trojan War: Greeks emerge supreme after legendary siege of Troy.
- 753—Legendary founding of Rome by Romulus.
- 500—400—Rise of Maya civilization in Mexico.
- 499—479—Persian Wars: Persians, in expeditions against Greece, fall in efforts at subjugation.
- 431—404—Peloponnesian War: Spartans, under Lysander, take Athens to become supreme in Greece.
- 390—Barbarian Gauls sack Rome.
- 340—Rome assumes ascendancy over towns of Italy.
- 334—330—Alexander the Great conquers Greece, Persia, Egypt, and part of India.
- 264—146—Punic Wars: Romans, in campaigns against Carthaginians, seize Sicily and Spain and destroy Carthage (later rebuilt by Romans, destroyed by Arabs in 698 A.D.)
- 58—51—Caesar defeats Gauls and Germans.
- 45—Caesar becomes dictator for life.
- 44—Caesar assassinated; Mark Antony seizes Rome.
- 31—Octavius defeats Antony, conquers Egypt.
- 30—Suicides of Antony and Cleopatra.
- 27—Octavius becomes Emperor Augustus; Roman Empire established.
- 4 (?)—Birth of Christ (according to many historians).

The Christian Era—(A.D.)

- 29 (?)—Crucifixion of Christ.
- 78—Agricola conquers Britain.
- 247—Goths begin invasion of Europe.
- 306—Constantine the Great, first Christian Emperor, defeats the Franks.
- 330—Constantine makes Constantinople the seat of the Roman Empire.
- 400—Goths under Alaric invade Italy.
- 410—Sack of Rome by Alaric.
- 451—Battle of Châlons: Huns under Attila defeated by Romans.
- 476—Fall of Rome; traditional date dividing ancient and medieval history.
- 622—Hegira (flight of Mohammed from Mecca). After Mohammed's death in 632, Moslems sweep over much of western Asia and northern Africa.
- 711—Moslems cross into Spain.
- 732—Charles Martel defeats Moslems in Battle of Tours (or Poitiers).
- 800—Charlemagne crowned first emperor of Holy Roman Empire; Christianity established over much of Europe.
- 1066—Battle of Hastings: William the Conqueror successfully invades England.
- 1096—1291—The Crusades: European Christians, in seven periods of conflict, oppose the Moslems and Turks, developing commerce and extending Christianity.
- 1206—Mongolian Empire established by Genghis Khan.
- 1215—Magna Carta proclaimed.
- 1260—92—Kublai Khan establishes sovereignty in China.
- 1338—1453—Hundred Years' War: England loses lands in France.
- 1431—Joan of Arc burned at the stake.
- 1453—Turks capture Constantinople.
- 1455—85—Wars of the Roses: House of York against House of Lancaster; Richard III slain at Battle of Bosworth Field (1485); Tudor line started by Henry VII.

- 1492—Moors driven out of Spain. †Christopher Columbus discovers America (West Indies).
- 1517—Beginning of Reformation in Germany.
- 1558-1603—Elizabeth is queen of England.
- 1571—Battle of Lepanto: Don John of Austria routs Turkish fleet.
- 1588—Spanish Armada destroyed by British.
- 1607—Jamestown, Va., settled by English under Capt. John Smith.
- 1618-48—Thirty Years' War: England, Holland, France, Sweden and German Protestants against Spain, Italy and German Catholics; Peace of Westphalia ends conflict, Alsace going to France, Swiss independence being recognized, and German secularized states being given religious freedom.
- 1619—First representative assembly in America at Jamestown, Va. †First Negro slaves land at Jamestown from Dutch ship.
- 1620—Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock.
- 1642-52—Great Rebellion: civil wars in England lasting from 1642 to 1646 and from 1648 to 1652; Charles I executed; Oliver Cromwell establishes commonwealth.
- 1644—Manchu Dynasty established in China, lasting until 1912.
- 1660—Monarchy restored in England under Charles II.
- 1665—The Great Plague in London.
- 1704—British capture Gibraltar from Spain.
- 1707—Scotland and England united.
- 1709—Battle of Poltava: Russians under Peter the Great defeat Swedes under Charles XII.
- 1756-63—Seven Years' War: France, Austria, Sweden, and Russia against England and Prussia; Clive defeats French at Battle of Plassey (1757), marking beginning of British supremacy in India; England wins Canada; Prussia retains Silesia. (American phase known as French and Indian War—1754-60).
- 1765—Stamp Act passed by British Parliament; Stamp Act Congress in New York threatens boycott unless repealed.
- 1770—The Boston Massacre (March 5).
- 1773—Boston Tea Party (Dec. 16).
- 1774—First Continental Congress, Philadelphia (Sept. 5).
- 1775-83—American Revolution. Outstanding events: 1775—Battle of Lexington-Concord (April 19). Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17). 1776—Declaration of American Independence (July 4). Battle of Long Island (Aug. 27). 1777—Congress adopts Stars and Stripes (June 14). Battle of Brandywine (Sept. 11). Battle of Germantown (Oct. 4). Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga (Oct. 17). 1778—Battle of Monmouth (June 28). Capture of Kaskaskia (July 4). 1779—Battle of Savannah (Oct. 8-9). 1780—Major André hanged as spy (Oct. 2). Battle of Kings Mountain (Oct. 7). 1781—Battle of Cowpens (Jan. 17). Battle of Yorktown (Sept. 28-Oct. 19) and British surrender by Lord Cornwallis. 1783—Peace treaty signed by U. S. and Great Britain (Sept. 3).
- 1787—U. S. Constitution drawn up at Philadelphia (May 14).
- 1789—First U. S. Congress meets in New York City (Mar. 4); first session begins (April 6). Washington elected first President (April 6) and is inaugurated (April 30).
- 1789-99—French Revolution. Outstanding events: 1789—Bastille destroyed (July 14). 1792—War with Prussia. France declared republic (Sept. 21). 1793—Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette beheaded. Beginning of Reign of Terror. 1795—Napoleon Bonaparte heads army. Peace with Prussia. Directory established (Oct. 27). (Revolution merges into Napoleonic Wars.)
- 1792—Trial of Warren Hastings, British administrator in India.
- 1796-1815—Napoleonic Wars. Outstanding events: 1796—War in Italy. 1798—Campaign in Egypt. 1799—Napoleon made first Consul of French republic. 1804—Napoleon crowned emperor (Dec. 2). 1805—Nelson defeats French in Battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21). French defeat Russians and Austrians in Battle of Austerlitz (Dec. 2). 1812—French defeat Russians in Battle of Borodino (Sept. 7). 1813—French defeated in Battle of Leipzig (Oct. 16-19). 1814—Napoleon abdicates (April 11), sent to Elba. Louis XVIII becomes King of France. First Treaty of Paris (May 30). 1815—Napoleon flees Elba (Feb. 26). Conclusion of Congress of Vienna (June 9). Napoleon defeated in Battle of Waterloo (June 18). Second Treaty of Paris (Nov. 20).
- 1800—Britain and Ireland united.
- 1803—Louisiana Purchase.
- 1804-06—Journey of Lewis and Clark overland to U. S. Northwest.
- 1812-14—War of 1812. Outstanding events: 1812—Declaration of War by U. S.

- (June 18). Fort Dearborn (Chicago) Massacre by Indian allies of British (Aug. 15). Detroit surrenders to British (Aug. 15). 1814—British burn White House at Washington. Battle of Plattsburgh won by Americans (Sept. 11). U. S. signs treaty with Britain at Ghent, Belgium (Dec. 24). 1815—Battle of New Orleans (Jan. 8). (Slowness of communications was responsible for continuation of hostilities after treaty.)
- 1815—Holy Alliance formed (Sept. 26) by Russia, Austria and Prussia; intended to regulate government according to Christianity but was used for repressing political liberty.
- 1819—Florida purchased from Spain.
- 1820—Missouri Compromise permits slavery in that state.
- 1823—Monroe Doctrine proclaims that no European power may seize territory or set up a government on American continents.
- 1830—Revolt in France; Charles X flees; Louis Philippe becomes king.
- 1832—South Carolina nullifies U. S. protective tariff law.
- 1836—Battle of the Alamo (March 6): Texas declares its independence from Mexico.
- 1846-48—Mexican War: boundary dispute between U. S. and Mexico; by Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), Mexico cedes Calif., Nev., and Utah to U. S.; Texas boundary set at Rio Grande.
- 1848—French depose Louis Philippe, set up Second Republic under Louis Napoleon. ¶ *Communist Manifesto* issued by Marx and Engels.
- 1852—Louis Napoleon sets up second empire and takes title of Napoleon III.
- 1853-56—Crimean War: Russia loses claim to Greek Christians under Turkish flag.
- 1857—Dred Scott decision of U. S. Supreme Court (March 6) holds that a Negro slave is not a citizen.
- 1858—Lincoln-Douglas debates in Illinois.
- 1859—John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry (Oct. 16).
- 1860—South Carolina secedes (Dec. 20).
- 1861—Seceding states proclaim Confederacy; Jefferson Davis named president (Feb. 9). ¶ First Italian parliament (Feb. 18); Victor Emmanuel II made king. ¶ Serfdom abolished in Russia.
- 1861-65—American Civil War. Outstanding events: 1861—Battle of Bull Run (July 21). 1862—Battle of Monitor and Merrimac (March 9). Battle of Shiloh (April 6-7). Seven Days battle (June 26-July 2). Battle of Antietam Creek (Sept. 16-17). 1863—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1). Battle of Chancellorsville (May 2-4). Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3). Grant captures Vicksburg (July 4). Battle of Chickamauga (Sept. 19-20). Battle of Lookout Mountain (Nov. 24-25). 1864—Battle of Wilderness (May 5-6). Battle of Spotsylvania (May). Sherman's march through Georgia (ended Dec. 20). 1865—Lee surrenders at Appomattox (April 9).
- 1864—International Working Men's Association (First International) founded in London.
- 1865—Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth (April 14, dies April 15).
- 1867—Alaska bought from Russia by U. S.
- 1869—Central Pacific and Union Pacific rail lines joined near Ogden, Utah (May 10), completing first transcontinental railroad.
- 1870-71—Franco-Prussian War: ends with Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871).
- 1873—Financial panic in New York.
- 1876—Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana: massacre of General Custer's forces by the Sioux (June 25).
- 1877-78—Russo-Turkish War: power of Turkey in Europe broken; redivision of southeastern Europe at Congress of Berlin (June 13-July 13, 1878).
- 1881—Alexander II of Russia assassinated by nihilists (March 13). ¶ President Garfield fatally shot (July 2, dies Sept. 19).
- 1883—Pendleton Act establishes Civil Service Commission and merit system.
- 1889—Second International formed in Paris.
- 1894-95—Chinese-Japanese War: Japan wins Formosa.
- 1898—Spanish-American War. Outstanding events: U. S. battleship *Maine* blown up in Havana harbor (Feb. 15). Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at Manila (May 1). Charge of San Juan Hill (July 1). Cervera's fleet destroyed off Santiago, Cuba, by U. S. ships (July 3). Treaty of Paris signed (Dec. 10) with Spain ceding the Philippines and Puerto Rico.
- 1899-1902—Boer (South African) War: resistance of Dutch to British government in Transvaal; Boers defeated and sign peace treaty at Pretoria (May 31, 1902).
- 1899—Filipinos revolt (Feb. 4); U. S. forces capture rebel leader, Aguinaldo (March 23, 1901).
- 1900—Boxer uprising in China against foreigners and Chinese Christians; foreign legations at Peking besieged.

- 1901—President McKinley fatally shot (Sept. 6, dies Sept. 14).
- 1904-05—Russo-Japanese War: result of conflicts in Manchuria; Port Arthur surrenders to Japanese (Jan. 2, 1905); after Treaty of Portsmouth (Sept. 5, 1905), Japan emerges as major power.
- 1912—Republic established in China (Feb. 12).
- 1912-13—Balkan Wars: Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro allied successfully against Turkey; later Bulgaria attacks Serbia and Greece and is defeated.
- 1914—U. S. troops land at Veracruz, Mexico, and occupy city for several months. ¶Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria assassinated (June 28) at Sarajevo by Serbs, precipitating World War I.
- 1914-18—World War I: Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey) against the Allies (United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Rumania, Montenegro, Portugal, Italy and Japan). Outstanding events: 1914—Austria declares war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declares war on Russia (Aug. 1) and France (Aug. 3). Germans invade Belgium (Aug. 4). Britain declares war on Germany (Aug. 4). Germans defeat Russians at Tannenberg, East Prussia (Aug. 31). First Battle of the Marne (Sept. 6-9). 1915—German U-boat blockade of Great Britain begins. Dardanelles campaign against Turkey fails. 1916—Battle of Jutland (May 31). Battles of the Somme (July-Nov.). Germans turned back at Verdun (Sept. 3). Rumania overrun by Central Powers; fall of Bucharest (Dec. 6). 1917—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare. U. S. declares war (April 6). First U. S. troops in France (June 26). British capture Jerusalem (Dec. 9). Battle of Caporetto ends (Dec. 19). 1918—President Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace speech (Jan. 8). Battle of the Somme (March 21-April 6). Battle of the Aisne (May 27-June 5). Second Battle of the Marne (July 15-Aug. 4). U. S. troops take St. Mihiel (Sept. 13). Battle of the Meuse-Argonne (Sept. 20-Nov. 11). Allies break Hindenburg line (Oct. 5). Armistice signed (Nov. 11).
- 1917—First phase of Russian Revolution (Mar.): Tsar abdicates (Mar. 15) and is imprisoned; second phase of Revolution (Nov. 7): provisional government of Kerensky is overthrown. ¶Balfour declaration (Nov. 2) on Jewish homeland in Palestine.
- 1918—Tsar Nicholas II and his family shot by Bolsheviks (July 16).
- 1919—The Third International (organization of Communist parties of all nations) founded at Moscow (March). ¶Treaty of Versailles signed (June 28); U. S. Senate refuses to ratify treaty (Nov. 19).
- 1920—League of Nations comes into existence (Jan. 10). ¶National Prohibition begins (Jan. 20). ¶Woman suffrage amendment ratified (Aug. 26).
- 1921—Resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria signed by Harding (July 2). ¶Conference for limitation of armaments meets in Washington, D. C. (Nov. 12).
- 1922—Irish Free State established (Jan. 15). ¶Treaty for limitation of naval armaments concluded at Washington by U. S., Britain, France, Italy and Japan (Feb. 6). ¶First session of World Court (June 15). ¶Fascist coup in Italy; Mussolini forms cabinet (Oct. 31).
- 1923—French begin occupation of Ruhr (to 1925). ¶World Court Protocol rejected by U. S. Senate (Mar. 3). ¶Munich beer hall putsch led by Hitler put down (Nov. 8-9).
- 1924—Teapot Dome oil scandals. ¶Death of Lenin (Jan. 21). ¶Dawes Plan presented (April 9) to stabilize German currency and regulate annual payments of reparations.
- 1925—Bryan and Darrow in Scopes evolution trial in Tennessee (July). ¶Locarno Conference held (Oct.) to insure peace, preserve boundaries.
- 1926—World Court membership approved by U. S. (Jan. 27) with reservations; reservations rejected by Court. ¶General strike in Britain (Apr.-Dec.).
- 1927—Record floods in Mississippi, tributary valleys (Apr.-May). ¶Lindbergh flies solo across Atlantic (May 20-21). ¶Sacco, Vanzetti executed (Aug. 23).
- 1928—Kellogg Peace Pact signed (Aug. 27); 15 nations outlaw war. ¶First Five-Year Plan inaugurated in U.S.S.R. (Oct. 1).
- 1929—Lateran Treaty signed (Feb. 11), establishing Vatican City State. ¶Young Plan completed (June 7) for payment of German reparations. ¶New York stock market collapses (Oct. 29); depression begins.
- 1930—Navy pact signed by U. S., Britain, Japan, France and Italy (April 22). ¶Hawley-Smoot Tariff signed by Hoover (June 17).
- 1931—Alfonso XIII of Spain abdicates (Apr. 14). ¶Hoover proposes 1-year war-debt moratorium (June 6). ¶Japan seizes Mukden, Manchuria (Sept. 19).

HEADLINES OF THE YEARS

1932-1948

Compiled by

THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

- 1932** People were dissatisfied with Prohibition. The Wickersham Committee survey disclosed the monumental traffic in alcohol, the organized and amply financed gangsterism that everyone knew about. Hoover and Congress vacillated. The Depression still plagued industry, merchandising, real estate. The nation's business seemed stalled on dead center. That gloomy, listless December, the nation's ear was tuned to shuffling cards, and public interest focused on a bridge table where Sidney Lenz and the Culbertsons played an epic contract bridge match to determine the merits of their systems of bidding.
- Jan. 9** Bruening notifies world Germany is unable to pay reparations.
- 24** Samuel Seabury, after 6 months of investigation, indicts Tammany for New York misrule.
- 29** Japanese invade Shanghai; U. S. warns Tokyo to respect American rights.
- Feb. 15** Hoover names Benjamin N. Cardozo to U. S. Supreme Court, succeeding Oliver Wendell Holmes (retiring).
- Mar. 1** Lindbergh baby kidnaped at Hopewell, N. J.
- 7** 4 killed as 3,000 riot for jobs at River Rouge Ford plant near Detroit.
- 13** Hindenburg beats Adolf Hitler in German presidential elections, but fails to get majority over all candidates.
- April 7** Roosevelt makes "Forgotten Man" speech on radio, setting keynote of his campaign for President.
- 9** Lindbergh paid \$50,000 ransom over Bronx cemetery wall (Apr. 2), New Jersey police announce.
- 10** Hindenburg beats Hitler in runoff by nearly 6 million votes; bans SS troops 3 days later.
- May 1** World's biggest electric power plant to be at Dnieprostroy, U.S.S.R.
- 6** French President Doumer shot by Russian fanatic, dies next day.
- 12** Lindbergh baby found slain in brush-pile.
- 15** Japanese Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai assassinated by Jap Fascists.
- 20** Amelia Earhart Putnam starts solo flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. Lands at Culmore, N. Ireland 15½ hr. later; first woman to fly Atlantic alone.
- June 2** Bonus Army of 3,500 reported marching on Washington from North, Central, Middle West States.
- 16** Hoover and Charles Curtis renominated; Republicans reject Repeal, advocate state option.
- July 1** Democrats nominate F. D. Roosevelt on 4th ballot.
- 7** House passes 2-billion-dollar Garner-Wagner relief bill.
- 11** Hoover vetoes relief bill.
- 20** Franz von Papen seizes German government, puts army in charge after Nazi-Communist rioting.
- 28** U. S. Army under Gen. Douglas MacArthur drives Bonus Army out of Washington with tanks, tear gas; 1 killed by police bullet.
- Aug. 30** Hermann W. Goering elected Reichstag President; Von Papen continued as Chancellor.
- Sept. 1** Mayor Walker of New York resigns during ouster proceedings before Roosevelt.
- 30** London: mass demonstrations of hunger marches stopped by police in Whitehall.
- Nov. 7** Supreme Court orders retrial of Scottsboro Case.
- 8** Roosevelt wins in Democratic landslide: Congress wet, overwhelmingly Democratic.
- Dec. 5** Repeal loses by six votes in House.
- 21** House votes 3.2 beer.
- DIED:** Lytton Strachey, 51, Jan. 21; Edgar Wallace, 56, Feb. 10; Minnie Maddern Fiske, 67, Feb. 15; Aristide Briand, 69, Mar. 6; John Philip Sousa, 77, Mar. 6; Ivar Kreuger, 52, Mar. 12; George Eastman, 77, Mar. 14; Flo Ziegfeld, 62, July 22.

1933 Roosevelt was in, Hoover out. Roosevelt was fitting Cabinet pieces together, making plans. Hoover was packing his papers. In the long pause from November to March, the rolls of jobless mounted and the nation grew more jittery. From Germany, increasingly turbulent and truculent, the name Adolf Hitler came more and more into the news. It was the year of the NRA and the Blue Eagle and the year Prohibition ended. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," said Roosevelt in his inaugural speech.

Jan. 4 Iowa farmers threaten to lynch insurance company representative for farm foreclosure.

5 Ex-President Calvin Coolidge, 60, dies of heart attack at Northampton, Mass.

19 Soviet reported to have exiled 45,000 Cossacks to Siberia as grain slackers.

30 Hitler made Chancellor of Germany by Hindenburg.

Feb. 1 Hitler ends Reichstag; calls for referendum; pledges fight on Marxism; promises jobs for all.

9 League of Nations demands Japan surrender conquests in China.

13 Hoover urges world to stabilize currencies, return to gold.

14 Gov. Comstock of Michigan proclaims bank holiday; \$50,000,000 rushed to Detroit.

15 F.D.R. escapes death as assassin's bullet fells Mayor Cermak, 59, of Chicago at Miami (dies Mar. 6). Police seize Giuseppe Zangara, fanatic.

20 House sends repeal proposal to state conventions.

27 Reichstag building set afire; Nazis blame Communists.

Mar. 4 Capital of Jehol in north China falls to Japanese. Roosevelt inaugurated; promises wartime action to defeat Depression.

5 Roosevelt proclaims bank holiday; bans hoarding; embargoes gold. Nazis capture Reichstag control with record vote.

8 Roosevelt plans new money to open banks at once; gold called in.

10 118 die, 5,000 injured in Southern California earthquake.

12 President Roosevelt broadcasts first "Fireside Chat."

14 Congress votes 3.2 beer.

15 Exchanges reopen; stocks up.

21 Roosevelt offers plan for 250,000 Civilian Conservation Corps jobs. C. E. Mitchell, former National City Bank of N. Y. Chairman, arrested for income-tax evasion; acquitted in subsequent trial.

23 Reichstag confers blanket powers on Hitler for 4 years.

27 Federal employees' pay cut 15 per cent on basis of drop of 21.7 per cent in living cost since 1928.

28 Nazis boycott Jews; order labels on all Jewish stores.

April 3 Michigan first state to vote Repeal.

4 Airship *Akron* falls in sea off Jersey; Rear Adm. Wm. A. Moffett and 72 lost.

7 Beer barrels roll as 3.2 brew becomes legal.

19 U. S. goes off gold standard.

21 Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald meet for recovery talks.

24 5,000 school teachers storm Chicago banks for 30 millions back pay.

May 1 Hitler orders compulsory toll for every able-bodied German youth.

12 Farm and relief bills signed by President.

15 U. S. refuses to join Britain and France for three-power action against Hitler.

16 Roosevelt calls on world for non-aggression pact.

17 Hitler accepts Roosevelt plan, demands equality for Reich.

18 Hugh A. Johnson named administrator of industry.

23 New York votes 20 to 1 for Repeal. J. P. Morgan & Co. assets dropped \$255,673,843 since 1929, Senate committee told.

27 Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago opens.

June 7 Italy, Britain, France, and Germany sign 4-power pact at Rome for ten-year peace.

12 London Monetary and Economic Conference opens.

16 Roosevelt signs NRA bill, opens recovery drive; 5,000,000 jobs his goal.

22 Nazis ban Socialist party in Germany, charge treason.

29 London Monetary and Economic Conference begs Roosevelt for stabilization agreement; warns of collapse, currency war.

30 Roosevelt rejects gold block stabilization plan.

- July** 9 Hitler wants Germany 100 per cent Nazi, forbids rival parties "forever."
- 11 "Super-Cabinet" formed to direct U. S. recovery.
- 12 Blanket industrial code sets wages at minimum of 40 cents an hour.
- 19 Italo Balbo leads 24-plane armada to N. Y. after transatlantic journey to Chicago Fair.
- 20 Stocks break 5 to 20 points; worst break in 3 years.
- 22 Wiley Post completes solo globe circuit in 7 days, 18 hours, 45 minutes.
- 27 World Monetary and Economic Conference adjourns indefinitely.
- Aug.** 3 Fusion nominates F. H. LaGuardia for Mayor of New York City.
- 5 U. S. strike truce signed by industry and labor; Sen. Robert F. Wagner heads Mediation Board.
- 7 Reich scorns Anglo-French notice to stay out of Austria.
26 killed in riots in Havana.
- 12 President Gerardo Machado flees as mob sacks presidential palace in Cuba.
- 13 Roosevelt sends 3 warships to Cuba.
- 14 Guglielmo Marconi proves micro-waves carry farther than range of vision.
- 27 Raymond Moley resigns from Roosevelt "Brain Trust."
- Sept.** 1 Hitler insists Jewry be uprooted in Germany.
- 5 Radicals seize power in Cuba.
- 8 King Faisal I of Iraq dies in Bern, Switzerland; Ghazi I succeeds to throne.
- 10 Jews organize drive to boycott Nazi products, shipping, services. Ramón Grau San Martín chosen President of Cuba by revolutionary junta; sworn in at Havana.
- 13 200,000 New Yorkers participate in 10-hour parade up Fifth Avenue for NRA.
- 14 Seething Cuba under dictator rule by Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín.
- Oct.** 3 Engelbert Dollfuss, of Austria, wounded by Nazi fanatic.
- 14 Hitler bolts League of Nations and arms parley at Geneva.
- 16 U. S. remaining aloof in Europe, Norman H. Davis tells Geneva Conference.
- 17 Dr. Albert Einstein, refugee from Germany, arrives in United States, settles in Princeton, N. J.
- 22 Roosevelt begins dollar control, authorizes RFC to buy newly mined gold.
- 25 Newly mined gold price set at \$31.36 per oz., 27 cents above world market price.
- Nov.** 7 F. H. LaGuardia elected New York Mayor.
- 8 Cuba in state of war again.
- 12 Hitler wins 93.4 per cent vote in referendum on Nazi foreign policy.
- 15 Morgenthau replaces Acheson as Undersecretary of Treasury, becomes acting Secretary during leave granted Woodin.
- 16 British ready to conciliate Germany with new arms concessions.
- 17 U. S. and Russia resume full relations (as of 11:50 P.M., Nov. 16); Soviet gives list of guarantees including pledge "to refrain from propaganda against the policies or social order of the U. S."
- 26 California mob storms jail, lynches two kidnap slayers at San Jose; Gov. Rolfe defends action of lynch mob.
- 28 Lynching wave spreads as Missouri mob hangs, burns Negro at St. Joseph, and Maryland mob fights posse in attempt to free four lynch suspects.
- Dec.** 3 Seventh International Conference of American States opens in Montevideo, Uruguay; all nations but Costa Rica are represented.
- 5 Prohibition ends in U. S. as Utah, 36th state, ratifies Repeal at 5:32 P.M.
- 21 Roosevelt orders silver purchased and coined in new inflation move.
- 23 Crown Prince born to Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan.
Over 200 dead in French railroad wreck 17 miles east of Paris.
- 24 Assassins stab to death Armenian Archbishop marching to altar in New York church.
- 30 Premier Ion Duca of Rumania is assassinated in Bucharest.
- DIED:** Sara Teasdale, 48, Jan. 29; John Galsworthy, 66, Jan. 31; James J. Corbett, 66, Feb. 18; Earl Derr Biggers, 48, Apr. 5; Fatty Arbuckle, 46, June 29; Ring Lardner, 48, Sept. 25; E. H. Sothern, 73, Oct. 28; Texas Guinan, 49, Nov. 5; Knud Rasmussen, 54, Dec. 21.

1934

The New Deal delved into the alphabet and came up with multi-lettered agencies. Mr. Roosevelt's resonant voice roused and reassured the nation in fireside chats. The Blue Eagle flapped. People talked about Section 7-A, codes, NRA, CCC, farm relief, cracking down on chiselers, and boondoggling. The little guy (it seemed) was coming into his own at last. Prohibition was finished. The nation enjoyed its first legal alcoholic holiday in fifteen years. New York had double cause to celebrate: Tammany was out in the cold for the first time since 1918.

- Jan.** 4 Roosevelt notifies Congress recovery program will cost \$10,000,-000,000 by June 30, 1935.
10 Van der Lubbe, Dutch communist, beheaded for Reichstag fire.
11 6 Navy planes reach Hawaii from California in 24¾ hours.
31 Dollar cut to 59.06 cents (gold value).
- Feb.** 6 20 dead in Paris riots; Daladier's government resigns next day.
12 France paralyzed by general strike. Civil war in Austria, over 500 dead.
17 Britain, France, Italy send note to Hitler backing Dollfuss government in Austria.
19 Nazis send ultimatum to Dollfuss.
- Mar.** 1 Henry Pu-yi becomes Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo. (Manchukuo was Japan's new name for Manchuria.)
10 Roosevelt orders curtailment of Army air mail after ten Army casualties in 20 days.
15 Samuel Insull, reportedly disguised as woman, flees Athens to evade extradition to U. S.
24 Roosevelt signs Philippine Independence Bill.
28 Roosevelt gets first setback in Congress as his veto of independent offices appropriation bill is overridden.
- April** 13 4,700,000 U. S. families on relief, Hopkins reports.
30 U. S. rejects Japanese claim of hegemony in China.
- May** 10 Severe drought in Midwest is followed by dust storms.
23 Quintuplets born to Mrs. Oliva Dionne, at Corbeil, Ont.
- June** 14 Germany declares six-months moratorium on all foreign debts.
29 Gov. William Langer, North Dakota, sentenced to eighteen months in prison for conspiracy to defraud U. S. government.
- 30 Hitler "purge" kills Ernst Roehm and score of other Nazi leaders.
- July** 15 Famine threatens San Francisco in general strike; all unions go out in sympathy with longshoremen and marine workers.
19 San Francisco strike settled.
24 Heat, drought blanket Midwest "dustbowl"; at least 700 dead.
25 Engelbert Dollfuss, 42, Austrian Chancellor, assassinated.
- Aug.** 2 Hindenburg, 86, dies; Hitler becomes absolute dictator of Germany.
9 U. S. nationalizes silver, to pay 50.01 cents an ounce.
26 Hitler asks return of Saar, peace with France.
31 Huey Long enters New Orleans with troops; plans to investigate political enemies.
- Sept.** 5 337,000 out in nationwide textile strikes.
8 About 130 die, many missing as liner *Morro Castle* burns off N. J.
20 Bruno Richard Hauptmann arrested for Lindbergh kidnap-slaying.
25 Gen. Hugh Johnson resigns as NRA administrator.
- Oct.** 6 Catalonia secedes in Spain; Reds riot, civil war threatens.
9 Alexander I of Yugoslavia, 45, and French Foreign Minister Barthou assassinated at Marseilles by Croatians.
- Nov.** 4 Charles Kingsford-Smith flies first eastward Pacific flight from Honolulu to California in 14 hours, 59 minutes.
6 Democrats gain Congress strength in New Deal election victories.
21 Japan asks naval parity; warns of intention to terminate 1922 Washington agreement.
- Dec.** 3 France and Germany sign Saar Treaty at Rome.
5 Russia "purges" [executes] 66 for plotting against Stalin regime.
19 Japanese Privy Council votes to abrogate Washington Naval Treaty of 1922.
26 Ethiopia protests to League of Nations against Italian oil seizures.
29 Japan formally denounces 1922 naval treaty.
- DIED:** Albert I of Belgium, 58, Feb. 17; Sir Edward Elgar, 76, Feb. 23; John J. McGraw, 60, Feb. 25; Frederick Delius, 71, June 10; Mme. Marie Curie, 66, July 4; Marie Dressler, 64, July 28.

1935 In Europe the dictators grew more arrogant. Mussolini cried aloud his dreams of Roman grandeur from the Quirinal balcony. In far-off Ethiopia dark warriors primed muskets and sharpened spears. Hitler eyed Austria and the Ruhr.

But why worry? America was climbing out of the Depression, we hoped; business was stirring and money was channeled through relief rolls to the distressed and the hungry. Except for outraged cries from the Liberty League, the New Deal forged ahead.

Jan. 2 Bruno Richard Hauptmann goes on trial at Flemington, N. J., for kidnap-slaying of the Lindbergh baby.

4 Roosevelt asks 3,500,000 jobs (PWA) to end dole.

7 Oil control provision of NIRA unconstitutional, Supreme Court decides in first New Deal test.

13 Saar plebiscite 90 per cent for reunion with Germany.

24 Liner *Mohawk* sinks after collision off N. J. coast.

29 Senate rejects World Court.

Feb. 10 Rome reports 12-day clash between Italian and Ethiopian troops.

13 Hauptmann guilty.

Mar. 1 Saar is returned to Germany.

6 22,000,000 on U. S. relief rolls.

16 Hitler scraps Versailles Treaty by re-establishing universal military training in Germany.

27 Hitler demands union with Austria, part of Czechoslovakia; wants air force and navy.

April 1 Scottsboro boys win new trial.

14 Britain, France, Italy criticize Reich for treaty violation.

May 12 Marshal Pilsudski, 67, Polish dictator, dies.

18 Largest land plane crashes after collision over Moscow; 49 killed.

24 9-year-old George Weyerhauser of wealthy lumber family kidnaped at Tacoma, Wash.

27 Supreme Court unanimously voids NRA.

June 1 Weyerhauser returned after payment of \$200,000 ransom.

3 SS *Normandie* on maiden voyage, crosses Atlantic in 4 days, 11 hr., 42 min.; new record.

7 Pierre Laval again becomes Premier of France.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour Prime Minister, resigns; **Stanley Baldwin** heads new Conservative government in Britain.

10 China yields to Japan in north, surrenders rule over Peiping, Tientsin.

14 Roosevelt signs stop-gap NRA.

19 Anglo-German naval pact gives U-boat parity.

Senate passes Wagner Labor Relations Act, Social Security Act.

July 5 Roosevelt signs Wagner Act.

17 More than 80,000 Jews have quit Germany.

Aug. 15 Will Rogers, 55, and Wiley Post, 36, killed in plane crash in Alaska.

21 Senate votes for neutrality, ban on arms sale to belligerents in Ethiopia crisis.

29 Queen Astrid, 30, of Belgium is killed in auto crash.

Haile Selassie cedes oil rights in half of Ethiopia to American and British interests in an effort to stop Italy.

Sept. 2 Hurricane strikes Florida Keys, reaches mainland next day; several hundred dead.

3 U. S. State Department forces oil promoters to cancel Ethiopia concession.

8 Huey Long, 42, shot at Louisiana capitol; his assailant killed by guards. Long dies September 10.

15 Jews deprived of citizenship by Nazis; ghettos revived; swastika becomes national flag.

17 Manuel Quezon elected first president of Philippines.

21 Mussolini rejects League's peace plan for Ethiopia.

Oct. 2 Ethiopia invaded.

3 Italians bomb Adowa; 1,700 reported dead.

23 Dutch Schultz shot by gangsters in Newark, N. J., cafe; dies next day.

Nov. 3 King George II recalled to Greek throne in plebiscite.

11 Army pilots climb 74,000 ft. (14 mi.) in stratosphere flight.

22 First air mail flight across Pacific to Manila.

27 Japanese strike at Peiping.

Dec. 9 Supreme Court denies Hauptmann appeal; he must die Jan. 13.

14 Thomas G. Masaryk resigns as President of Czechoslovakia.

22 Anthony Eden becomes England's Foreign Secretary; urges sanctions against Italy.

DIED: Edwin Arlington Robinson, 65, Apr. 6; Adolph S. Ochs, 77, Apr. 8; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 93, Mar. 6; T. E. Lawrence (of Arabia), 46, May 19; Jane Addams, 74, May 21; Alfred Dreyfus, 75, July 12; Billy Sunday, 71, Nov. 6.

1936

The fuse was lit in Ethiopia and North China. As war rumbled along those far-off horizons, the U. S. sidled behind a "Neutrality Act" and fought shy of foreign entanglements. This time, we said, we will have no truck with foreign wars. As for domestic conflict, John L. Lewis had just punched Bill Hutcheson in the nose and the boys were choosing up sides for Labor's great civil war between the AFL and CIO. It was, in fact, an exciting time for Labor, what with the generous new Wagner Act and the introduction of the sit-down strike. The New Deal was in the saddle, F.D.R. had signed the Social Security Act and another national election was coming up.

- Jan.** 3 President Roosevelt backs drastic neutrality law, hits "autocrats" of world.
6 AAA crop control program declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
15 Japanese withdraw from naval conference at London.
20 King George V, of England, dies at 70; Prince of Wales, 41, succeeds to the throne as Edward VIII.
- Feb.** 17 TVA wins first test of constitutionality as Supreme Court rules Wilson Dam can sell power.
26 Army seizes power in Japan; Tokyo under martial law.
- Mar.** 1 10,000 Ethiopians slain, two armies routed.
7 Hitler sends German troops into the Rhineland, defying Treaty of Versailles; scraps Locarno Pact.
8 Italians halt war in Ethiopia pending peace talks recommended by League.
10 France and Belgium insist on military sanctions against Germany.
29 Hitler receives 98.79 per cent vote in German elections.
31 Japanese troops invade Mongolia; Russians angry.
- April** 3 Bruno Richard Hauptmann electrocuted in Trenton, New Jersey.
7 Great Britain gives League evidence Italy is using poison gas in Ethiopia.
- May** 5 Italian army occupies Addis Ababa; war is over.
9 Dirigible *Hindenburg* docks in Lakehurst, N. J., 61½ hr. after take-off from Friedrichshafen, Ger.
18 Guffey Coal Act found constitutional by Supreme Court.
- June** 4 500,000 strikers are out as Léon Blum's Socialist government, France's first, takes office.
11 Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, nominated for President by Republican Convention at Cleveland.
27 Franklin D. Roosevelt is renominated for President.
- July** 1 Britain, France refuse to recognize Italian conquest of Ethiopia but will not go to war.
19 Gen. Franco and rebel force land in Spain from North Africa.
- Aug.** 5 Premier General John Metaxas declares dictatorship in Greece under King George II.
12 Germany agrees to non-intervention in Spain.
- Sept.** 25 France announces franc will be devalued in accord with the United States and Great Britain.
- Oct.** 3 France slashes its tariffs from 15 to 20 per cent in bid for world trade.
14 Belgium renounces French alliance, will look to own resources for national safety.
24 Germany, Italy agree to Fascist front against Europe.
- Nov.** 3 President Roosevelt, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, win election in sweeping Democratic victories.
18 Italy and Germany recognize Franco's regime in Spain.
25 Japan signs anti-Comintern treaty with Germany.
- Dec.** 11 Edward VIII abdicates.
12 George VI proclaimed King; Edward, as Duke of Windsor, leaves England.
15 Twenty-one American republics sign neutrality pact.
25 Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of China, is released thirteen days after being kidnaped by forces of Marshal Chang, former war lord, in mutiny.
- DIED:** John Gilbert, 38, Jan. 9; Rudyard Kipling, 70, Jan. 18; Charles Curtis, 76, Feb. 8; Antonio Scotti, 70, Feb. 26; Ivan P. Pavlov, 86, Feb. 27; Marilyn Miller, 37, Apr. 7; Ottorino Respighi, 56, Apr. 18; Oswald Spengler, 51, May 8; G. K. Chesterton, 62, June 14; Maxim Gorki, 68, June 18; Lincoln Steffens, 70, Aug. 9; Ernestine Schumann-Heink, 75, Nov. 17; Luigi Pirandello, 69, Dec. 10; Arthur Brisbane, 72, Dec. 25.

- 1937 Now Spain was a battleground of weapons and clashing ideas. The Dictators had become a clustering team and there was no one to call their bluff. In Moscow the Kremlin produced a fantastic purge of traitors and weaklings and confused Bolsheviks.
- In the U. S. Franklin Roosevelt was about to begin his second term after rushing off the Landon challenge. The republican party's representation in Congress had dwindled to a handful. A confident F.D.R. was about to launch his scheme against the "Nine Old Men" on the U. S. Supreme Court.
- Jan. 2 Britain signs Mediterranean Accord with Italy in effort to split Duce from Hitler.
- 4 10,000 Italian troops land in Spain.
- 19 Howard Hughes crosses U. S. in 7 hr., 28 min., 25 sec.
- 20 Roosevelt takes oath for 2nd term; pledges end to poverty.
- 23 17 Moscow defendants confess they helped Trotsky plan to undermine Soviet.
- 30 Hitler scraps Versailles war guilt clause.
- Feb. 2 Sit-down strikers at Flint, Mich., defy Court order to evacuate.
- 5 Roosevelt asks power to enlarge Supreme Court to 15 Justices; new appointments would offset elderly members who refuse to retire.
- 23 1,400 Ethiopians executed for attack on Gen. Rodolfo Graziani.
- Mar. 1 Steel plants raise wages to \$5 per day; grant 40-hour week.
- 18 413 pupils, 14 teachers die in New London, Tex., school explosion.
- 22 Hughes, Brandeis, Van Devanter oppose extra Justices as impairing Court's efficiency.
- 29 Supreme Court backs Washington State Minimum Pay Act for Women.
- April 12 Supreme Court upholds Wagner Act.
- 30 Franco battleship sunk by Loyalist plane, about 700 drown.
- May 3-5 Italy and Germany agree to help Franco fight on, and attack Madrid anew.
- 6 *Hindenburg* explodes at Lakehurst; 36 die as world's largest dirigible falls in flames.
- 12 George VI crowned in London.
- 18 Senate committee rejects Roosevelt Court plan, 10-8; Van Devanter, 78, resigns.
- 24 Social Security upheld by Supreme Court.
- 25 AFL declares war on CIO.
- 26 Steelworkers strike; 75,000 out.
- 28 Neville Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister of Britain, succeeding Baldwin.
- June 3 Duke of Windsor, former Edward VIII, weds Wallis Warfield Simpson.
- 22 Joe Louis wins heavyweight title, knocking out James J. Braddock.
- July 2 Amelia Earhart Putnam, 38, missing in Pacific in round-the-world flight; Navy ships and planes in search.
- 22 Senate defeats Court plan, burying it in committee by 70 to 20; overrides Farm Loan Act veto.
- 24 Alabama frees 5 of 9 Scottsboro defendants.
- 29 Tientsin set afire by Jap planes.
- Aug. 1 Japs thrust south toward Nanking, after quelling North, to widen "incident war"; Central China in panic.
- 12 Senator Hugo Black named to Supreme Court.
- 15 863 die as Chinese planes accidentally bomb Shanghai.
- 17 Black confirmed; Senate rejects rumors of Senator's Klan affiliations.
- 23 Japs land at Shanghai; 173 killed as shell explodes in international quarter.
- Nov. 29 Britain and France agree to give Hitler colonies in exchange for peace.
- Dec. 10 Japanese attack, sack Nanking.
- 11 Italy quits League over Ethiopia.
- 12 U. S. gunboat *Panay* sunk by Jap planes.
- 14 Tokyo apologizes for *Panay*, ousts air chief two days later.
- 19 Russia executes 8 more officials for treason.
- 20 Erich von Ludendorff, last German war lord, dies.
- 21 Roosevelt bars "isolation"; doesn't want "peace at any price."
- 25 U. S. accepts Tokyo apology on *Panay*.
- DIED: Elihu Root, 91, Feb. 7; John D. Rockefeller, 97, May 23; Jean Harlow, 26, June 7; George Gershwin, 38, July 11; Guglielmo Marconi, 63, July 20; Andrew W. Mellon, 82, Aug. 26; Thomas G. Masaryk, 87, Sept. 14; James Ramsay MacDonald, 71, Nov. 9; Maurice Ravel, 62, Dec. 28.

1938 The stock market sagged and slumped, industry was again in the doldrums. Roosevelt blamed a business recession. "Pump priming" was the word in Washington, where they talked of fresh billions to get things moving again.

The President was working on a plan for an enlarged Navy. The program sounded logical, for in Europe the machinery of war gathered momentum ominously, while the democratic nations fumed and hesitated. Hitler's troops were poised for Austria; the stage was set for Munich.

Jan. 19 Franco air raids kill 700 in Barcelona and Valencia.

28 Roosevelt asks billion dollars for "two-ocean Navy."

Feb. 4 Hitler announces seizure of army control; Ribbentrop becomes Foreign Minister.

16 Austria, yielding to Hitler's threat, puts Nazis in cabinet.

20 Hitler defies foes, says Nazis will protect Germans everywhere. Anthony Eden resigns as British Foreign Minister, charging Chamberlain seeks to "buy peace."

22 Commons approves Chamberlain policy.

Mar. 4 Rev. Martin Niemöller imprisoned by Nazis.

12 Hitler strikes in Austria; Nazis seize government as army moves in; Schuschnigg ousted.

18 Mexico expropriates foreign oil interests.

29 U. S. protests Mexican oil seizures.

April 4 Loyalist Spain severed as Rebels cut sea road.

10 Austrians vote 99.75 per cent for *Anschluss*.

16 Britain and Italy sign pact to maintain peace.

May 3 Hitler in Rome, pledges amity with Duce.

9 League yields, allowing France and Britain to recognize Italy's conquest in Ethiopia, which is proclaimed 3 days later.

June 15 Wage-Hour Bill enacted.

20 France closes frontier at behest of Britain, halting aid to Spanish Loyalists.

23 Germany puts entire nation under temporary forced-labor system.

July 4 50,000 jailed in Austria during 3½ months of Nazi terror.

9 14 Jews, 44 Arabs dead in 5-day Palestine riots.

14 Howard Hughes completes flight around world: 3 days, 19 hr., 14 min., 10 sec. (record).

18 Douglas Corrigan lands in Dublin in "wrong-way" flight.

31 Japanese and Russians in border skirmish.

Aug. 3 Mexico rejects U. S. protest, cites U. S. New Deal to justify oil seizures.

11 Russian-Japanese truce effected.

Sept. 1 Hitler demands autonomy for Sudeten Germans.

5 Prague yields to Nazi pressure on nearly all German demands.

10 Hitler, Goering defiantly promise protection to Sudeten Germans.

19 Britain and France, after parley, urge Czechs to surrender Sudetenland.

25 Roosevelt appeals to Hitler and Czechs for peaceful settlement of problems.

30 Britain, France, Italy, Germany in parley at Munich agree to dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. Chamberlain returns to London with "peace in our time."

Oct. 1 Nazi troops cross Czech border; Czechs yield to Polish demand for Teschen.

3 Hitler makes triumphant entry in Sudetenland, and—

5 forces Britain and France to yield more Czech territory in Bohemia.

30 "Attack from Mars" in radio sketch by Orson Welles causes widespread panic.

Nov. 2 Hungary gets slice of Czechoslovakia, too.

10 Assassination of German envoy in Paris by Herschel Grynszpan looses Nazi wrath at Jews over all Reich; Jews herded into camps; fined \$400,000,000 three days later. Mexico agrees to pay for oil and land seizures.

13 Mother Cabrini first American to be beatified in Vatican.

18 Hitler recalls German Ambassador from U. S. in protest against American anti-Nazi attitude.

23 Jews in Germany fined 20 per cent of all property.

Dec. 6 French, German peace pact signed.

DIED: Clarence Darrow, 80, Mar. 13; Fyodor Chalapin, 65, Apr. 12; Benjamin Cardozo, 68, July 9; Samuel Insull, 78, July 16; Queen Marie of Rumania, 62, July 18; Warne Oland, 57, Aug. 6; Patrick Cardinal Hayes, 70, Sept. 4; Thomas Wolfe, 37, Sept. 15; Alma Gluck, 54, Oct. 27; Kemal Ataturk, 57, Nov. 10.

1939 After Munich (Sept. 30, 1938) a murky twilight settled over the world—a time of uneasiness and fear. Britain armed feverishly, the U. S. stepped up plane production. The use of the Spanish Loyalists disintegrated. Bundists, American Firsters and communists grew hoarse denouncing war-mongers. Congress stood firm for neutrality.

New York was excited about a World's Fair—the World of Tomorrow. While the sort of glamour and gadgets of this night glimpse of the future were assembling on Flushing Meadow, a very different world was being shaped by forces unleashed in Europe. It was not the World of Tomorrow we expected. In its vast changes, economic and political upheavals, waste and tumult and pain, it was to surpass the most extravagant forecasts.

- Jan. 4 President Roosevelt calls for extensive defense program.
- 5 Felix Frankfurter named to Supreme Court.
- 7 Tom Mooney pardoned.
- 20 Hitler removes Hjalmar H. G. Schacht; appoints Walther Funk to head Reichsbank.
- 24 30,000 dead in Chilean earthquake; cities wrecked, destruction in 6 provinces.
- 25 Barcelona yields; Loyalists flee to North.
- 30 Hitler pledges aid to Italy in war, calls for colonies, foreign trade, and denounces "defamation in U. S."
- Feb. 10 Pope Pius XI dies at 81 after seventeen years' reign.
- 13 Justice Louis D. Brandeis retires at 82.
- 18 Golden Gate International Exposition opens in San Francisco.
- 27 Franco officially recognized by France and England. Sit-down strikes outlawed by Supreme Court.
- Mar. 2 Cardinal Pacelli elected Pope, becomes Pius XII.
- 7 UAW secedes from CIO.
- 12 Pius XII crowned Pope.
- 14 Slovakia, Ruthenia declare independence; Germany enters Bohemia-Moravia; Hungary enters Ruthenia.
- 15 Hitler and troops enter Prague.
- 16 Bohemia-Moravia becomes German protectorate; Hitler assumes protection of Slovakia; Hungary annexes Ruthenia.
- 20 William O. Douglas named to Supreme Court.

- 22 Lithuania cedes Memel to Germany.
- 28 Madrid surrenders to Franco.
- 29 Spanish civil war ends as last of 52 provincial capitals surrender.
- 31 Britain, France pledge aid if Poland resists a Nazi attack.
- April 1 U. S. accords Franco full recognition.
- 7 Thomas J. Pendergast indicted by U. S. on income tax evasion. Italian troops invade Albania.
- 14 President Roosevelt vows to defend the United States' neighbors with arms and finances.
- 27 House of Commons approves conscription in Great Britain.
- 28 Hitler scraps war renunciation treaty with Poland and naval limitations pact with England. Demands Danzig, and rebuffs Roosevelt's peace plea.
- 30 Over half million attend New York World's Fair on opening day.
- May 3 Litvinov retires as commissar of foreign affairs, Molotov succeeds him.
- 5 Poland refuses to yield Danzig to Hitler; offers to negotiate.
- 7 Military and political alliance between Germany and Italy announced.
- 17 Quebec welcomes King and Queen of England.
- 22 Germany and Italy sign ten-year military pact.
- 23 *Squalus*, United States submarine, sinks in 240 feet of water off Hampton Beach, N. H.
- June 1 Townsend old-age pension plan defeated in House.
- 5 Supreme Court voids Frank Hague's ban on CIO mass meetings.
- 8 President Roosevelt and King George pledge friendship at state dinner in Washington.
- 13 Heinrich Himmler sent to crush Czech unrest.
- 21 Lou Gehrig has rare form of infantile paralysis; can never play baseball again.
- July 16 Fritz Kuhn, U. S. No. 1 Nazi, arrested, called drunk, profane.
- 26 U. S. abrogates 1911 trade treaty with Japan.
- Aug. 19 German-Russian 7-yr. trade agreement signed.
- 21 German-Russian 10-yr. nonaggression pact announced (signed Aug. 24).

- 23 F.D.R. asks Victor Emmanuel to make peace proposal.
- 24 F.D.R. asks Germany and Poland to avoid war.
Pope Pius appeals for peace.
- 25 Britain votes war powers to government.
Poland accepts U. S. peace plea; F.D.R. sends 2nd appeal to Hitler. Polish-British 5-yr. military alliance signed.
- 26 Daladier asks Hitler for peaceful settlement with Poland.
- 27 Hitler rejects Daladier appeal, demands Danzig and Corridor.
- 29 Hitler agrees to negotiations with Poland, asks for Polish delegate by Aug. 30.
- 31 Germany considers negotiation plan rejected when no Polish delegate appears.
Hitler publishes 16-point peace plan; Poland rejects it.
- Sept. 1 Germany invades Poland, annexes Danzig.
Britain, France give Hitler ultimatum to stop hostilities.
- 3 Britain, France declare war on Germany.
British liner *Athenia* torpedoed off Scotland, sinks next day.
- 5 U. S. proclaims neutrality.
- 8 F.D.R. proclaims limited national emergency.
- 10 Canada declares war on Germany.
- 17 Russia invades Poland.
- 18 Nazi, Russian armies meet at Brest-Litovsk, Pol.
- 19 Hitler offers peace if Britain, France accept his territorial gains.
- 20 Britain, France reject Hitler offer.
- 21 F.D.R. asks Congress to repeal arms embargo.
- 23 Germany says conquest of Poland is complete.
- 27 Warsaw surrenders.
- 28 Nazi-Soviet pact signed; partitions Poland.
- Oct. 2 300-mi. safety belt around America voted at Panamá hemisphere conference.
- 6 Hitler offers peace on his terms or war of destruction.
- 9 Germans capture U. S. ship *City of Flint*, take it to Russia.
- 10 Daladier rejects Hitler peace offer.
- 12 Chamberlain also rejects Hitler offer.
- 14 British battleship *Royal Oak* sunk; 800 lost.
- 17 Treaty negotiations broken between Turkey, Russia.
- 18 U. S. closes waters to belligerent submarines.
- 19 Turkey signs 15-yr. mutual assistance pact with Britain, France. Turkey not obliged to fight Russia.
- 26 Russia releases *City of Flint*.
- Nov. 2 Embargo repeal passed by House.
- 4 Roosevelt forbids U. S. ships to enter western European, Baltic or North Sea waters.
- 5 CIO in Canada separates from parent organization in U. S.
- 8 *Life With Father* opens at Empire Theatre, N. Y. C.
Hitler escapes time bomb in Munich beer hall; six killed.
- 20 Chiang Kai-shek elected President of Executive Yüan; H. H. Kung becomes Vice President.
- 23 Nazis use planes to mine British waters.
- 30 Russia attacks Finland from land, sea and air; bombs Helsinki.
- Dec. 1 Roosevelt denounces invasion of Finland as "wanton flouting of law."
- 5 Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader in U. S. gets 2½ to 5 years for forgery, grand larceny.
- 10 U. S. lends Finland \$10,000,000 as Finns call on world to help beat off Red invader.
- 11 League of Nations calls on Russia to halt Finnish war in 24 hours.
- 12 Russia rejects League's demand declaring she is not at war with Finland.
- 17 *Graf Spee* scuttled off Montevideo by Hitler order after fleeing British warships.
- 19 Nazi liner *Columbus* scuttled in Atlantic to escape capture.
- 23 Roosevelt names Myron C. Taylor as peace envoy to Pope Pius XII.
- 28 Pope Pius XII returns King Victor Emmanuel's visit to the Vatican; first papal visit to Quirina in more than seventy years.
- 29 Harry Bridges, west coast labor leader, ruled not a Communist.
- DIED: Richard Halliburton, 39, Mar. 23; S. S. Van Dine, 51, Apr. 11; Ralph Pulitzer, 60, June 14; Havelock Ellis, 80, July 8; Sigmund Freud, 83, Sept. 23; Floyd Gibbons, 58, Sept. 24; George Cardinal Mundelein, 67, Oct. 2; Zane Grey, 68, Oct. 23; Douglas Fairbanks, 58, Dec. 12; Heywood Brown, 51, Dec. 18.

1940 After the blitz in Poland—stalemate, boredom. It seemed a phony war. The French army moped behind the Maginot Line; German work gangs poured concrete along the Westwall. In London the war correspondents in their new uniforms talked it over like critics at a play, found it dull.

In the U. S. they were playing the "Star-Spangled Banner" in the theaters (*Life With Father* had just opened) and people grew misty-eyed when Kate Smith sang "God Bless America!" Wendell L. Willkie was about to write a short piece on national affairs called *We the People*. A new force was rising to challenge U. S. complacency, disturb the apathy of the American people.

Jan. 3 F.D.R. asks wartime powers, urges higher taxes for defense.

11 Navy's 5-year program calls for 150 ships costing \$2,500,000,000.

14 FBI seizes eighteen persons in fantastic plot to seize the government.

22 Earl Browder gets 4 years for passport fraud.

Feb. 15 J. P. Morgan & Co. abandons private banking; becomes public corporation April 1.

Mar. 2 Russians, fighting Finland, crack Mannerheim Line, take Viipuri.

7 *Queen Elizabeth*, world's largest ship, comes to New York for safety from Nazi raids.

13 Soviet-Finnish peace terms end war at noon and give Karelian Isthmus, Viipuri to Russia.

17 Murder, Inc., ring of commercialized killers, uncovered in Brooklyn.

20 Édouard Daladier resigns, Paul Reynaud forms new French cabinet next day to prosecute war to the limit.

28 Sumner Welles returns from European "Peace Mission"—his report to White House is secret.

April 7 Eclipse of the sun.

9 Nazis invade Denmark and Norway; Copenhagen occupied.

15 British land in Norway to combat invader; capture Narvik.

May 2 Allies withdraw from central Norway.

10 Nazis invade Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg.

Chamberlain resigns, Churchill takes over as Prime Minister.

11 New York World's Fair reopens at Flushing Meadow.

13 Churchill in historic address tells Britain the war means blood, sweat, tears.

14 German bombers raze Rotterdam as Dutch surrender.

16 Roosevelt asks billion for defense, 50,000 airplanes.

Germans rush into France.

22 F.D.R. confers with Landon on "coalition"; Landon refuses unless F.D.R. gives up third term.

28 Belgium surrenders as cabinet disowns Leopold.

Dunkerque evacuation of British begins.

31 Three-fourths of British army rescued from Dunkerque beaches; tanks, matériel lost.

June 9 Norway surrenders.

10 Italy declares war, invades France.

15 Germans enter Paris (city undefended).

Russia seizes Lithuania; Latvia, Estonia seized 2 days later.

17 F.D.R. asks two-ocean Navy.

18 *PM*, new style newspaper, without advertisements, launched in New York by Marshall Field.

20 Stimson and Knox, Republicans, named to War and Navy posts.

22 France and Germany sign surrender at Compiègne.

28 Wendell Willkie, Charles L. McNary nominated by Republicans at Philadelphia.

Russia seizes Bessarabia from Rumania.

July 1 M. L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher, gets 3 years for \$1,200,000 tax evasion.

U. S. orders 45 new warships.

4 Time bomb planted at British Pavilion at New York World's Fair, kills two policemen.

12 Britain and Russia sign 20-year mutual-aid pact.

18 F.D.R. nominated for third term at Chicago; Henry Wallace nominated for Vice President next day.

Aug. 1 Gerhard A. Westrick, Nazi super-agent, discovered carrying on activities in Westchester, N. Y.

6 Mayor Houde of Montreal interned for urging resistance to registration act.

Italians begin drive into Egypt, threatening Suez, Alexandria, British life line.

8 Luftwaffe launches all-out attack on England.

16 Nelson Rockefeller appointed coordinator of Latin-American affairs.

17 Willkie, accepting Republican nomination at Elwood, Ind., challenges Roosevelt to debate; upholds draft.

18 U. S. and Canada announce joint defense plan.

20 Britain offers to lend sea-air bases to U. S.; asks naval aid.

21 Leon Trotsky, 61, dies in Mexico City of wounds inflicted by political agent "Frank Jackson."

English children arrive in the United States, seeking safety from the Nazi air attacks on England.

24 Harry Hopkins, Ill, resigns as Secretary of Commerce; Jesse Jones succeeds him.

31 Rumania demobilizes, prepares for Nazi occupation.

Senator Ernest Lundeen and 24 others die in airplane crash near Lovettsville, Va.

Sept. 6 Carol II of Rumania abdicates.

7 House passes Selective Service Bill, 263-149.

Vichy government arrests Gen. Maurice Gamelin, Paul Reynaud, Édouard Daladier.

12 Kenvil, N. J., powder plant explosion kills 49, injures 200.

13 Willkie opens campaign; his voice gives out after 2-day blast against F.D.R. and New Deal.

14 Italians invade Egypt.

16 Roosevelt signs draft law.

23-25 Dakar beats off British-French sea attack; thwarts De Gaulle's invasion attempt.

27 Germany, Italy, Japan sign 10-year military pact.

Oct. 3 H. G. Wells says U. S. should keep out of the war; our party politics would mess up the peace.

4 Hitler, Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass, lay plans for long war.

6 Pope Pius calls on women of the world to reject immodest fashions.

7 Reichswehr occupies Rumania.

16 U. S. registers 17,000,000 for selective service.

23 Hitler and Franco meet at Hendaye.

24 Hitler and Pétain meet, pledge collaboration.

27 New York World's Fair closes; 45 million paid admissions in 2 years.

28 Italy invades Greece.

Nov. 5 Roosevelt re-elected, wins 39 states to Willkie's 10; Democrats keep Congress.

7 Third largest suspension bridge collapses in high wind at Tacoma, Wash.

8 Hitler says U. S. aid cannot save Britain.

9 Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister at start of war, dies at 71.

11 British air attack smashes Italian fleet at Taranto.

12-13 Viacheslav Molotov at Berlin (first time he ever left Russia); holds two-day talk on Soviet's place in "New Order."

14 Nazis bomb Coventry, leave historic city in ruins.

15 Strike at Downey, Calif., Vultee plant ties up \$50,000,000 plane production (12 days).

17 Italians driven off Greek soil.

18 John L. Lewis quits as CIO head, following pledge to resign if Roosevelt was re-elected.

20 Hungary joins Axis.

Dec. 1 Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho sworn in as President of Mexico.

5 British House of Commons rejects proposal for negotiated peace.

9 Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell launches counterattack in Egypt

11 British recapture Sidi Barrani in Egypt from Italians.

14 The Sixth Avenue branch of New York's Independent Subway system opens.

23 Viscount Halifax becomes British Ambassador to U. S.; Anthony Eden named Foreign Secretary.

29 F.D.R. announces aid to Britain; calls for full war aid to Britain; U. S. "Arsenal of Democracy."

DIED: William E. Borah, 74, Jan. 19; Luisa Tetrazzini, 68, Apr. 28; Emma Goldman, 70, May 14; Ben Turpin, 71, July 1; William B. Bankhead, 66, Sept. 15; Tom Mix, 60, Oct. 12; F. Scott Fitzgerald, 44, Dec. 21.

1941 This was the winter of the long blitz. The Luftwaffe rained bombs methodically on England. The Nazi war machine had rolled through the Balkans and was pushing across the rim of North Africa toward Suez, threatening the British life line. Lend-Lease was about to begin, over the bitter protests of isolationists. Already plants were expanding. The cry was for machine tools, aluminum, mechanics. While selective service took the youngsters, the able-bodied, the unmarried, industry's demands started a feverish migration from farms and towns to San Diego, Hartford, Paterson, Seattle, Kansas City, Detroit, Bridgeport. The "Arsenal of Democracy" was beginning its gigantic task. The training of the first raw conscripts had started. In newly staked-out Army camps thousands of wooden barracks and mess halls rose to the clatter of hammer and saw.

- Jan. 1 Ban by ASCAP bars most U. S. music from air.
 5 British take over 25,000 Italian prisoners in North Africa.
 7 William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman named U. S. defense production heads with equal powers.
 8 Admiral Husband E. Kimmel named to command U. S. Fleet.
 20 Hitler and Mussolini meet in Germany, agree to greater Nazi participation in Mediterranean area.
 22 British take Tobruk.
 24 Four-day revolt of Iron Guard quelled after about 6,000 are killed in Rumania.
 27 Willkie and Churchill confer in London.

- Feb. 10 Britain breaks with Rumania.
 11 Nazis reported flying troops into Balkans.
 26 Britain wins all Somaliland in East Africa.

- Mar. 1 Bulgaria joins Axis; Nazis troops move in.
 11 F.D.R. signs Lend-Lease Bill.
 15 British rush army to Greece as Nazis move into Balkans.
 25 Yugoslavs sign with Axis, touching off riots and revolt; government flees.
 30 U. S. seizes 30 Axis and 35 Danish ships in harbors here.

- April 1 CIO calls Ford strike. Soft coal strike begins.
 6 Germany marches on Yugoslavia and Greece.

8 Yugoslav line breaks before mechanized invasion.

- 13 Belgrade falls; demoralized Yugoslavs take to the hills. Russia, Japan sign 5-yr. neutrality pact in Moscow.

17 Yugoslavs surrender: Gen. Draja Mihailović continues guerrilla warfare.

27 Nazi tanks roll into Athens as remnants of British army quit Greece.

28 Lindbergh, called "Copperhead" by F.D.R., gives up Army Reserve commission.

May 6 Stalin takes Soviet premiership from Molotov.

10 Rudolf Hess, Nazi Deputy Fuehrer, lands in Scotland by plane. Strike ties up \$500,000,000 ship contracts in West Coast yards.

11 Worst air raid on London takes 1,436 lives.

15 U. S. seizes *Normandie*, 10 more Vichy ships.

19 Italian forces in Ethiopia surrender to British.

20 LaGuardia named director of Office of Civilian Defense. Nazis launch airborne invasion of Crete.

24 HMS *Hood*, biggest British warship, sunk by Nazi battleship *Bismarck*.

27 *Bismarck* sunk by British naval air attack. Roosevelt proclaims unlimited emergency.

June 1 Crete overrun by Nazis.

2 Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass.

4 Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany dies at 82.

12 Harlan Fiske Stone to succeed Charles E. Hughes as Chief Justice; Jackson, Byrnes named to Supreme Court.

18 Turkey signs amity pact with Germany.

20 Ford signs with CIO.

21 British and Free French capture Damascus.

22 Hitler launches attack on Russia.

July 5 Nazis reach the Dnieper.

7 U. S. occupies Iceland bases to supplement British troops.

12 Nazis break "Stalin Line," fan out toward Kiev, Moscow, Leningrad. Britain and Russia sign war pact, bar separate peace.

- 20 British broadcast calls for "V for Victory" campaign—launching famous symbol.
- 25 U. S. freezes Japanese assets, cuts off oil, bars silk.
- Aug. 12 Pétain summons France to full support of Hitler, backs war against Russia.
House extends military service for a year and a half by a single vote, 203 to 202.
- 14 F.D.R. and Churchill announce agreement on war aims, future hopes in historic Atlantic Charter.
- 20 Russians blow up Dnieper dam as Nazis sweep across Ukraine.
- 22 Nazis reach outskirts of Leningrad.
- 27 Laval wounded at review of French troops raised to fight Russia.
- 28 Iran yields to British-Soviet troops; agrees to protective occupation.
- 31 F.D.R. warns peril to nation greater than in 1939.
- Sept. 4 U. S. destroyer *Greer*, attacked by Nazi sub, fights back.
- 8 Leningrad encircled by Nazis; siege begins.
- 11 F.D.R. orders Navy "shoot first" if Axis raiders enter U. S. zone.
- 12 Germans threaten countermeasures to U. S. "shoot first" policy.
- 13 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt named assistant director of Office of Civilian Defense by LaGuardia.
- 19 Nazis take Kiev and Poltava.
- Oct. 3 Hitler announces Russia is defeated and "will never rise again."
- 8 Nazis take Orel in drive toward Moscow.
- 16 Jap cabinet falls in crisis; Tojo, army firebrand, new Premier.
House votes to arm American merchant ships.
- 17 U. S. destroyer *Kearny* torpedoed off Iceland; 11 lost.
- 30 U-Boat sinks U. S. destroyer *Reuben James* with loss of 100 off Iceland.
- Nov. 3 Nazis overrun Crimea, head for Sevastopol.
- 6 Maxim M. Litvinov named Russian Ambassador to U. S.
- 12 Russians halt Nazis at gates of Moscow.
- 13 House accepts neutrality act revision for arming U. S. ships.
- 15 Saburo Kurusu, Jap peace envoy, arrives at Washington.
- 18 British open powerful offensive in Libya as aid to Russians.
- 22 Nazis take Rostov.
- 26 Hull presents final terms to Jap envoys.
- Dec. 1 U. S.-Japanese tension rises as F.D.R. sees Navy chief. Japan moving troops in Indo-China; British fleet reaches Singapore.
- 6 F.D.R. sends appeal to Hirohito, urging peace.
England declares war on Finland, Rumania and Hungary.
- 7 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Philippines, Guam, forcing U. S. into war; Pacific Fleet crippled.
- 8 Congress votes war, 470-1; Britain declares war on Japan.
Berlin announces drive on Moscow is off for the winter.
- 9 Japs invade Malaya.
- 10 Japs land on northern Luzon in the Philippines.
Jap planes sink British battleships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* off Malaya.
- 11 German, Italian declarations of war on U. S. bring quick response from Congress.
- 12 Japs seize Guam, attack Midway, Wake.
- 14 Japs attack Hong Kong.
- 16 Justice Owen Roberts heads Pearl Harbor inquiry.
- 17 Chester Nimitz succeeds Kimmel as head of Pacific Fleet.
- 20 MacArthur made full general; Admiral King given top command of U. S. Naval forces.
- 21 Hitler ousts Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, takes supreme army command with rank of Field Marshal.
- 22 Churchill at White House for war parleys.
- 25 Hong Kong falls.
- 27 Japs bomb Manila (open city).
- 28 Japs invade Sumatra.
- DIED: Joe Penner, 36, Jan. 10; James Joyce, 58, Jan. 13; Willis VanDevanter, 89, Feb. 8; King Alfonso XIII of Spain, 54, Feb. 28; Sherwood Anderson, 64, Mar. 8; Virginia Woolf, 59, Mar. 28?; Lou Gehrig, 37, June 2; Ignace Jan Paderewski, 80, June 29; Sir Rabindranath Tagore, 80, Aug. 7; Louis Brandeis, 84, Oct. 5; Helen Morgan, 41, Oct. 8; Simon Gugenheim, 73, Nov. 2.

942 Those little Japanese, they must be crazy! So we mumbled and fumed that Sunday afternoon. They were crazy, but they had sunk half our fleet (except the carriers), crippled a great naval base, reduced our Pacific sea power dangerously. They had driven us to panic, then into rage and confusion. We shook that off. We were in it now, up to our ears. The confusion cleared. The carping clamor of the isolationists faded out—to be followed almost immediately by a shrill Communist clamor for a second front.

Russia was in desperate straits that winter. The war tempo came to America. Lackouts, air-raid wardens, civilian defense, censorship, draft boards, ration books, Knudsen-Hillman. No more automobiles. Already our planes were streaming into English airfields; shiploads of trucks and tanks were unloading on the Persian Gulf for transit to Russia. We were in Iceland, Bermuda, on the shoulder of South America. We were in it—for keeps.

- Jan. 2 MacArthur gives up Manila; fights on for Bataan, Corregidor.
- 13 Donald Nelson made chairman of War Production Board.
- 26 U. S. troops land in Northern Ireland.
- 31 First U. S. Navy task force attack on Marshall and Gilbert Islands.
- Feb. 10 *Normandie* capsizes after fire at N. Y. pier; sabotage theory rejected by Naval officers.
- 15 British surrender Singapore.
- 23 Axis submarine shells California coast (little damage).
- 28 Japs invade Java.
- Mar. 8 They land on New Guinea at Salamaua and Lae.
- 17 MacArthur arrives in Australia from Philippines; promises to reorganize Pacific forces.
- 29 Britain offers India dominion status after war with right to quit Empire. Indian leaders reject it.
- April 9 U. S. forces on Bataan surrender.
- 14 Laval becomes Premier of France.
- 18 Tokyo and Yokohama bombed by U. S. planes from carrier *Hornet*.
- May 4-9 Jap fleet defeated with heavy loss in Battle of Coral Sea, carrier plane action.
- 6 General Wainwright surrenders Corregidor.
- 15 Gas rationing starts in 17 eastern states and D. C.
- 30 Over 1,000 RAF planes smash Cologne in war's mightiest raid.

- June 4-6 U. S. Pacific Fleet stops Jap seapower in crucial Battle of Midway.
- 10 Lidice, Czech., razed, all males put to death in Nazi terror following Heydrich assassination, Berlin announces.
- 12 Japs land on Attu in Aleutians; Jap ships reported in harbor of Kiska.
- July 2 Rommel's Afrika Korps flanked by British at El Alamein.
- 21 Leahy named F.D.R.'s chief of staff.
- Aug. 7 U. S. Marines land in Solomons, seize Tulagi and Guadalcanal, first step on road to Tokyo.
- Sept. 12 Russians temporarily halt Nazis at Stalingrad; more than 1 million engaged in crucial siege.
- Oct. 3 F.D.R. orders price, wage, rent stabilization; names Byrnes director of Office of Economic Stabilization.
- 24 Montgomery attacks Rommel's El Alamein line in Egypt.
- Nov. 3 Dewey elected N. Y. Governor by 650,000, defeating John J. Bennett, Jr.
- 8 U. S. and England land great army in French North Africa; largest invasion operation in history.
- 11 Nazis begin occupation of all France.
- 14 Eddie Rickenbacker and companions rescued after 24 days adrift in Pacific after plane crash.
- 13-15 U. S. smashes Jap armada in Solomons.
- 18 Pétain makes Laval dictator of France.
- 27 French scuttle main part of fleet at Toulon to save it from Nazis.
- 28 About 500 dead in Boston night club fire at Coccoanut Grove.
- Dec. 1 Beveridge submits cradle-to-grave security plan to end want and worry in Britain.
- 7 Pearl Harbor anniversary observed throughout U. S. with solemn pledges for victory.
- 15 MacArthur takes Buna, N. G.
- 19 British attack on Burma announced.
- 24 Darlan, 61, French turncoat and civilian administrator in Africa, assassinated.
- DIED: Carole Lombard, 33, Jan. 16; Grant Wood, 49, Feb. 12; Albert Payson Terhune, 69, Feb. 18; Graham McNamee, 53, May 9; Thomas J. Mooney, 60, Mar. 6; John Barrymore, 60, May 29; May Robson, 84, Oct. 20; George M. Cohan, 64, Nov. 5; Edna May Oliver, 59, Nov. 9.

1943 The war maps showed a U. S. Army pushing the Nazis back in Tunis; Rommel's Afrika Korps streaming through Tripoli in retreat. American men, tanks and planes were in action at last.

MacArthur had stopped the Japs on New Guinea, was building a base in Australia. Our Navy had rallied in the Pacific and was getting ready to take the offensive. At home the shrill outcry for a second front mingled with the drive to sell war bonds, scrap metal drives. Beneath these surface excitations was the steady roar of machinery, the surge and thunder of blast furnaces and rolling mills. The blueprint stage was past. We were making the stuff.

Eighteen miles northwest of Knoxville that winter, woodsmen were clearing a Tennessee hillside. A building operation was about to begin, Manhattan Project, at Oak Ridge, something connected with science, and the war.

Jan. 11 F.D.R. calls for \$100 billion for war.

14-24 Casablanca Conference: Roosevelt and Churchill agree on unconditional surrender goal.

18 Russians announce breaking of 17-month Leningrad siege.

27 First all-U. S. air raids over Reich.

31 German 6th Army reported virtually destroyed at Stalingrad; turning point of war in Russia.

Feb. 9 Japanese evacuate Guadalcanal.

11 Dwight D. Eisenhower made full general; will command Allied armies in North Africa.

16 Russians take Kharkov.

Mar. 2-3 Japs lose 10 warships, 12 transports as Allied planes smash convoy in Battle of Bismarck Sea.

28 British crash Mareth Line in Tunisia.

April 7 Advance forces of U. S. 2nd Army and British 8th Army meet in Tunisia.

8 President curbs prices, pay, job changing.

19 Reports tell of Nazi annihilation of 2,000,000 European Jews by gas chamber, mass execution.

May 7 Americans take Bizerte; British seize Tunis.

11 Americans land on Attu in Aleutians.

12 Remnants of Nazis trapped on Cape Bon, ending war in Africa.

15 Third International (Comintern) dissolved in Moscow.

June 1 Leslie Howard, 50, lost in plane believed shot down by Nazis.

4 House votes drastic antistrike bill.

22 Army enters Detroit to quell race riots.

30 MacArthur makes landings at New Guinea, Trobriand, Rendova.

July 9 Allies invade Sicily.

25 Mussolini deposed. King and Pietro Badoglio rule Italy.

Aug. 17 Sicily conquest complete as Messina is captured.

21 Russians replace Litvinov as U. S. Ambassador with Andrei Gromyko.

Sept. 3 British Eighth Army lands in Italy, crossing Strait of Messina.

4 MacArthur lands near Lae, N. G.

8 Italy's unconditional surrender announced.

9 Mark Clark's Fifth invades at Salerno.

10 Nazis seize Rome.

25 Edward Stettinius, Jr., named to replace Sumner Welles as Undersecretary of State.

Oct. 13 Italy declares war on Germany.

19-Nov. 1 Moscow Conference: Hull, Eden, Molotov pledge unity to win war and establish world organization; promise democratic Italy and free Austria.

Nov. 6 Russians retake Kiev.

20 Marines land at Tarawa and other Gilbert islets.

22-26 Cairo Conference: Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang pledge defeat of Japan, free Korea.

26 Russians retake Gomel.

28-Dec. 1 Teheran Conference: Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin agree on invasion plans.

Dec. 24 Eisenhower named to command invasion of Europe.

26 Nazi pocket battleship *Scharnhorst* sunk by British off northern Norway.

Marines land on Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

27 U. S. seizes railroads to bar strike.

DIED: George Washington Carver, 79, Jan. 5; Alexander Woolcott, 56, Jan. 23; Stephen Vincent Benét, 44, Mar. 13; J. P. Morgan, 75, Mar. 13; Conrad Veidt, 50, Apr. 3; Edsel Ford, 49, May 26; Sergei Rachmaninoff, 69, May 28; William Lyon Phelps, 78, Aug. 21; Ben Bernie, 52, Oct. 20; Max Reinhardt, 70, Oct. 31; Fats Waller, 39, Dec. 15.

1944 Through the big staging depots behind the seaport cities endless streams of men moved toward the docks. Trainloads, busloads; unburned, hardened soldiers loaded with war, men of college age, weaned from family and home; tough, casual young Americans on their way to war.

Railway stations and bus terminals crowded with hurrying, uniformed figures. Broadway and Main Street were overrun. War had reached concert pitch. England aligned with uniformed men, fighter and bomber pilots, tanks, trucks, matériel. Ships in great sprawling convoys were moving across the Atlantic; tankers, troopships, supply ships, ammunition ships, LST's, LCI's, assembling around the rim of the British Isles for D-Day.

In the Pacific, Task Force 58 with its new fast Essex class carriers was ranging from the Solomons to the Gilberts and Marshalls. The Navy was about to begin its swift relentless conquest of the Pacific stepping stones to Japan.

Jan. 4 Russian army over Polish line.
11 F.D.R. calls for a national service law to prevent strikes.
22 Allied troops land behind German lines at Anzio near Rome.
31 Marines and Army troops land on Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls.
Feb. 15 The Abbey of Monte Cassino bombed by Allied planes.
29 American troops land on Admiralty Islands in the Pacific.
Mar. 4 U. S. planes attack Berlin for the first time.
19 Russians reach Rumanian border.
April 5 Wendell L. Willkie withdraws from Presidential race.
10 Russians retake Odessa.
26 U. S. Army seizes Montgomery Ward and Company in Chicago as a result of a strike.
May 9 Russians retake Sevastopol.
18 Germans evacuate Cassino.
June 4 Rome falls to the Allies.
6 American, British and Canadian forces land in France, D-Day.
11 Russians open drive against Finland.
15 New B-29 Superfortresses bomb Japan for the first time.
Germans begin robot bomb attacks on England.
26 Cherbourg falls to the Allies.
28 Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York is nominated for President.
July 3 Minsk, last great Russian city held by Nazis, taken by Russians.

6 152 die, 250 are hurt in Hartford, Conn., circus fire.
8 Saipan conquest is complete.
20 Hitler wounded in bomb plot. F.D.R. nominated for President. American forces land on Guam.
21 Harry Truman nominated for Vice President.
Aug. 2 Turkey breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.
15 Allies land in south France.
23 Marseilles, Grenoble fall.
25 Paris freed by U. S. and French troops.
Sept. 4 Antwerp, Brussels fall to Allies. Finns quit war with Russia, ask Germans to leave the country.
11 Americans enter Germany.
14 Marine 1st Division lands in Palau.
17 Allied air-borne army lands in Holland.
24 Czechoslovakia and Hungary are invaded by Red army.
Oct. 4 American forces break through the German Westwall.
6 Moscow announces Second Ukrainian Army invaded Hungary.
13 U.S.S.R. captures Riga, Latvia.
20 U. S. troops invade the Philippines. Aachen falls to the Americans after nineteen days.
28 Bulgaria signs Soviet armistice terms.
Nov. 7 President Roosevelt re-elected for a fourth term.
16 Allies launch general offensive on 300-mile front.
27 Cordell Hull resigns as Secretary of State. Edward Stettinius, Jr., named Secretary of State.
Dec. 15 Americans land on Mindoro, 150 miles from Manila.
16 German counteroffensive launched in Belgium.
24 Americans temporarily halt the Nazis on the ninth day with help of 7,000-plane raid.
29 Russians penetrate into Budapest, Hungary.
DIED: William Allen White, 75, Jan. 29; Irvin S. Cobb, 67, Mar. 10; Hendrik Van Loon, 62, Mar. 11; Frank Knox, 70, Apr. 28; Aimee Semple McPherson, 53, Sept. 27; Al Smith, 70, Oct. 4; Wendell Willkie, 52, Oct. 8; Boake Carter, 46, Nov. 16; Glenn Miller, 35, Dec. 15; Harry Langdon, 60, Dec. 22; Charles Dana Gibson, 77, Dec. 23; Román Rolland, 78, Dec. 30.

1945 It was mostly downhill now. The great American war potential had delivered the goods. America's industrial strength, translated into tanks, trucks, planes, jeeps, was closing in on Germany. The Battle of the Bulge was the Nazis's last desperate stroke and it didn't quite come off. Along the Pacific seaboard, Navy convoys were loading for Iwo and Okinawa. From newly captured Saipan and Tinian, B-29's were pounding Japan's industrial centers to rubble. The war had come to its last decisive phase. Here at home the nation churned with ultimate activity. Everyone had a job, everyone had money. Hotels, night clubs, theaters, roadhouses, juke joints reflected the tension and hysteria. Victory was in the air.

- Jan.** 9 General Douglas MacArthur lands invasion force in Lingayen Gulf, Luzon; wins 15-mile beachhead.
- 12 German line crumbles; Allies regain 100 square miles in "Bulge."
- 17 Russians take Warsaw by encirclement.
- 21 Jesse Jones out of Cabinet to make way for Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce.
- 24 Russians cross the Oder.
- 26 Yankees sold to McPhail-Topping syndicate for \$3,000,000.
- 30 U. S. Rangers rescue 513 from Jap prison camp in daring Luzon raid.
- Feb.** 3 U. S. Army breaches Westwall; drives last Nazis from Belgium. U. S. troops enter Manila.
- 5 Trapped Japs fire Manila, business area in flaming ruins. Third Army smashes through Siegfried Line.
- 7 Russians reach outer defenses of Berlin.
- 12 Big Three at Yalta agree to disarm Germany forever.
- 13 Russians take Budapest after 50-day siege.
- 19 U. S. Marines land on Iwo Jima.
- 23 Marines raise flag on Mt. Suribachi.
- 24 Egyptian Premier assassinated as Egypt declares war on Axis.
- Mar.** 2 U. S. Ninth Army reaches Rhine at Düsseldorf.
- 7 Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army crosses Rhine south of Cologne.
- 10 B-29's begin incendiary raids on Japan, set great fires in Tokyo.
- 16 Iwo Jima, toughest Pacific Island, falls to U. S. after 25-day assault.

22 Field Marshal Albert Kesselring takes Nazi command in West, replacing Field Marshal Karl R. G. von Rundstedt.

Patton's Third Army crosses the Rhine.

30 Russians take Danzig.

April 1 U. S. Tenth Army invades Okinawa.

5 Second Japanese Cabinet falls.

11 Ninth Army reaches the Elbe in 50-mile surge; Russians drive past Vienna.

12 F. D. Roosevelt, 63, dies of cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Ga., at 3:35 P.M. Harry S. Truman sworn in to succeed him.

13 Russians take Vienna, seize 120,000 Nazis.

16 Truman, taking office, pledges unconditional surrender, international organization for peace and his goals.

18 Ernie Pyle, 44, killed on Ie Shima.

20 Seventh Army takes Nuremberg.

21 Russians edge into Berlin.

23 Nicholas Murray Butler retires after 44 years as president of Columbia University.

25 United Nations parley opens at San Francisco. Americans and Russians meet on the Elbe.

26 Bremen falls to British; Henri Philippe Pétain captured at French border.

28 Benito Mussolini, 61, and mistress Clara Petacci killed at Lake Como. Bodies exhibited in streets of Milan next day.

30 Russian flag raised over Reichstag.

May 1 Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz takes command in Germany, announcing death of Hitler, 56.

2 Berlin falls.

4 Nazis give up Denmark, Netherlands, North Germany.

7 Germany surrenders unconditionally at 2:41 A.M. (French time).

11 Kamikaze attacks on U. S. Carrier *Bunker Hill* kills 373 off Okinawa.

23 Truman in postwar cabinet shifts replaces Attorney Gen. Francis Biddle with Tom C. Clark, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard with Clinton P. Anderson, Frances Perkins, Secretary Labor, with Lewis B. Schweiker, and

Churchill dissolves British war cabinet; calls election.

- Admiral Doenitz and aides seized. Heinrich Himmler, 44, commits suicide by poison.
- 26 Vast Tokyo area—18.6 square miles—burned out by double raid of B-29's.
- June 6 Gov. Thomas E. Dewey names anti-discrimination board to combat racial and religious discrimination in employment.
- 14 Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi foreign minister, seized in Hamburg.
- 21 Okinawa won by U. S. Tenth Army.
- 26 United Nations Charter signed at San Francisco.
- 27 Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., resigns as Secretary of State to become U. S. delegate to United Nations.
- July 2 James F. Byrnes named Secretary of State.
- 13 U. S. surface fleet begins bombardment of Japan.
- 15 Lights in Britain shine at night for first time since Sept. 3, 1939.
- 17 Truman, Churchill, Stalin meet at Potsdam for final war conference.
- 21 U. S. serves Japan with unconditional surrender ultimatum on Potsdam terms.
- 26 Churchill out, Attlee in as British election returns show overwhelming sweep for Labour party. Attlee replaces Churchill at Potsdam conference.
- 28 Army bomber crashes into Empire State Building in fog; 13 killed, 26 hurt.
- Aug. 2 Potsdam parley agrees on future of Germany; reparations, peace preliminaries.
- 6 Hiroshima blasted by atomic bomb dropped by U. S. Army Air Force. (Trial bomb tested in New Mexico, July 16.)
- 8 Russia declares war on Japan.
- 9 Nagasaki hit by second atomic bomb.
- 10 Japan submits surrender offer; asks Emperor retain sovereignty.
- 14 Japan accepts surrender terms; war ends. MacArthur to direct occupation.
- 16 Pétain guilty of treason; death sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Provisional President Charles de Gaulle.
- 27 U. S. Third Fleet enters Japanese waters.
- 30 MacArthur lands in Japan.
- Sept. 2 Japanese sign surrender aboard battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. V-J Day.
- Stalin in victory broadcast claims Kuriles and Sakhalin for Russia.
- 11 Gen. Hideki Tojo, wartime premier, shoots himself in futile suicide attempt.
- 14 Ford production halts; 50,000 made idle by wave of suppliers' strikes.
- 18 Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary, succeeds Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War.
- Oct. 3 Truman suggests world ban atom bomb in war; asks federal control on atomic development in U. S.
- 9 Pierre Laval, 62, sentenced to die as traitor (dies Oct. 15).
- 18 Twenty-four Nazi ringleaders indicted as war criminals.
- 23 President Truman calls for universal military training for U. S. youth in peacetime.
- 29 Getulio Vargas resigns as President of Brazil after 15-year regime.
- Nov. 6 O'Dwyer elected Mayor of N. Y.; Tammany back after 12 years.
- 15 Truman, Attlee, King decide in Washington conference that atom bomb secrets will not be shared until United Nations devise firm control plan.
- 20 General Motors strike called; 200,000 out next day.
- Dec. 12 Truman names fact-finding board in General Motors strike.
- 15 Prince Fumimaro Konoye, three times premier of Japan, commits suicide rather than face trial.
- 16 Truman names Secretary Byrnes, Stettinius, Senator Tom Connally, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt delegates to the United Nations.
- 21 Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., 60, dies of injuries in motor accident. Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, three others in U. S. among 32 named Cardinals by Pope.
- 27 Big Three agree on Atomic Energy Commission for United Nations.
- DIED: Thomas J. Pendergast, 72, Jan. 26; David Lloyd George, 82, Mar. 26; Joseph Goebbels, 47, May 3?; Alla Nazimova, 66, July 13; Franz Werfel, 54, Aug. 26; John McCormack, 61, Sept. 16; Jerome Kern, 60, Nov. 11; Robert Benchley, 56, Nov. 21; Theodore Dreiser, 74, Dec. 28.

1946

The first full year of peace. Peace? Labor fought capital in the U. S. as never before—four and a half million men were involved in strikes. Congress and President Truman fought over price controls. Results: prices zoomed. You could pay \$2.75 for one hamburger at a restaurant, or \$17.50 for one shirt. Peace? You should have heard what the Republicans called the Democrats. The Republicans won Congress. Peace? Interminable wrangling among the Big Four victors. Finally they grudgingly agreed on compromise peace treaties, but only for the small-fry enemies, not for Germany or Japan. And the shaky walls of the young United Nations edifice were almost knocked down by the quarrels between Russia and the Western nations. A total of 11,000 divorces was granted in Reno—an all-time record. The U. S. nonfiction best seller was *Peace of Mind*.

Jan. 3 William Joyce ("Lord Haw Haw" on German radio) is hanged in London as traitor.

7 American occupation troops hold mass demonstrations saying they "wanna go home"; demonstrations spread to India, Korea, Japan, Philippines, France, Germany.

10 U. S. Army hits the moon with radar impulses.

General Assembly of the United Nations meets first time in London.

15 200,000 CIO electrical workers strike.

17 United Nations Security Council meets for the first time in London.

20 General Charles de Gaulle resigns as President of France.

21 750,000 steel workers strike.

Truman warns of inflation and subsequent depression.

24 U. N. General Assembly creates Atomic Energy Commission.

25 John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers rejoin American Federation of Labor, which they had bolted in 1936.

Feb. 12 State Department accuses Argentina of helping Nazis plot conquest in South America.

13 Ickes, Secretary of the Interior for thirteen years, resigns.

24 Argentina elects Perón President.

Mar. 4 England, France and U. S. publish documents showing Franco's collaboration with Axis, and call on the Spanish people for "peaceful withdrawal" of Franco.

6 Japan publishes draft of new constitution abolishing army, navy, air forces forever, making war unconstitutional.

April 1 400,000 UMW soft-coal miners begin nationwide strike.

3 Firing squad executes Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, who ordered Bataan Death March.

8 League of Nations meets for last time in Geneva; puts itself out of existence (Apr. 18).

25 Council of Foreign Ministers (Byrnes, Bevin, Molotov and Bldault) meets in Paris to draw up peace treaties for Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland.

29 U. S. proposes treaty with England, Russia and France to keep Germany disarmed twenty-five years.

May 9 King Victor Emmanuel III abdicates, hoping Italy's monarchy can be saved by his son, Humbert, who takes throne.

17 Truman seizes railroads in face of strike threat.

June 2 Italy votes to abolish monarchy.

3 Twenty-eight Japanese war leaders go on trial in Tokyo.

6 John Wesley Snyder named Secretary of Treasury; Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice.

11 Truman vetoes Case Bill restricting strikes.

29 Truman vetoes price control bill, letting OPA expire; but he hopes Congress will extend the present law. Congress does not; OPA expires. British arrest 2,718 Jews in Palestine, trying to round up terrorists.

July 1 Army superfortress drops atom bomb in first test at Bikini Atoll; 5 ships sunk, 9 heavily damaged.

4 U. S. grants Philippines independence. Mobs kill 36 Jews in pogrom in Kielce, Pol.

13 Congress approves \$3,750,000,000 loan to England.

15 Yugoslavia condemns General Mikhailović to be shot.

17 Isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler beaten for Democratic renomination in Montana after twenty-four years in Senate.

- 25 Second atom bomb is tested at Bikini, exploded under water; battleship, aircraft carrier and eight other craft sent to bottom. OPA is revived after lapse of twenty-five days as Truman signs new bill.
- 26 Congress puts U. S. atom control in hands of civilian board.
- 29 Twenty-one nations assemble in Paris to discuss peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Finland. Treaties had been prepared by Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, with some points still in dispute. England accepts American proposal for economic co-operation between their German occupation zones.
- Aug. 13 Russia reveals it has demanded from Turkey a share in the military control of the Dardanelles.
- 14 La Follette dynasty in Wisconsin is overthrown when Republicans fail to renominate Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr.
- 21 U. S. gives Yugoslavia 48 hours to free occupants of U. S. planes forced down over Yugoslavia.
- 22 Yugoslavia frees 7 Americans held since Aug. 9.
- Sept. 1 Greece votes to bring back King George II.
- 2 First all-Indian government inaugurated; Jawaharlal Nehru heads cabinet.
- 3 Nine-year-old King Simeon II of Bulgaria loses his throne as nation votes to abolish monarchy.
- 20 Truman fires Henry Wallace from the Cabinet.
- 24 Stalin says he sees no real danger of war with U. S. and Britain.
- Oct. 1 Twelve top Nazis sentenced to die by Nuremberg tribunal; seven sent to prison; three acquitted. *Truculent Turtle*, Navy plane, sets nonstop distance record, flying 11,236 miles from Perth, Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, in 55 hours, 15 minutes.
- 12 Henry Wallace becomes editor of *New Republic*.
- 13 France adopts a new constitution, by narrow margin of 1,000,000 votes, despite De Gaulle's opposition.
- 15 Paris Peace Conference adjourns; disputed points will go back to Council of Foreign Ministers for final decision. Goering, 53, kills himself with cyanide of potassium a few hours before ten other Nazis are executed at Nuremberg.
- 22 German Social Democratic party protests deportation of German workers to Soviet Union.
- Nov. 4 British disclose that Hindu-Muslim riots in India have cost 5,018 lives in the last four months.
- 5 Republican landslide overturns Democratic control of Senate and House.
- 6 U. S. proposes to put Japanese Pacific islands under United Nations trusteeship.
- 9 Truman ends all price and wage controls, except on rents, sugar and rice.
- 15 Dutch end 15-month strife in Java by tentatively recognizing Indonesian Republic.
- 21 National strike of UMW soft-coal miners begins.
- Dec. 1 Miguel Alemán sworn in as President of Mexico.
- 2 James C. Petrillo, charged with violation of Lea Act, is acquitted by Federal judge in Chicago.
- 3 O. Max Gardner named Ambassador to Great Britain.
- 4 Judge Goldsborough fines John L. Lewis \$10,000 and UMW \$3,500, 000 for not calling off coal strike (UMW fine reduced to \$700,000 by Supreme Court, Mar. 6, 1947).
- 6 Dr. Julian Huxley elected director-general of UNESCO.
- 7 Worst disaster of the year in U. S. —pre-dawn fire sweeps Winecoff Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., killing 119.
- 14 U. N. accepts Rockefeller gift of permanent headquarters site in midtown New York City.
- 19 U. N. Assembly unanimously votes resolution for general disarmament.
- 30 U. N. Atomic Energy Commission accepts U. S. atom control plan, 10 to 0, Russia and Poland abstaining.
- DIED: Slim Summerville, 51, Jan. 5; Harry Hopkins, 55, Jan. 29; E. Phillips Oppenheim, 80, Feb. 3; George Arliss, 77, Feb. 5; Booth Tarkington, 76, May 19; Jack Johnson, 68, June 10; William S. Hart, 73, June 23; Gertrude Stein, 72, July 27; Tony Lazzeri, 42, Aug. 7; H. G. Wells, 79, Aug. 13; Joachim von Ribbentrop, 53, Oct. 16; James J. Walker, 65, Nov. 18; Damon Runyon, 62, Dec. 10; Walter Johnson, 59, Dec. 10; Eugene Talmadge, 62, Dec. 21; W. G. Fields, 66, Dec. 25.

1947

The United States grew tired of seeing small nations sucked into the Soviet orbit, so the Truman Doctrine was born to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communism. But this wasn't enough. By summer the Marshall Plan was born—a vast, four-year project by which the United States would pour out billions to put sixteen democracies of Western Europe back on their feet economically. Here at home we were harassed by the high cost of living. Eggs: \$1 a dozen; butter and steak: \$1 a pound. Income tax: still at war peak, and Truman vetoed cuts passed by Republican Congress. To top it all, Paris fashion designers told women to throw away their dresses and get the long-skirt New Look; meekly, they did.

Jan. 1 England nationalizes all coal mines.

U. S. transfers control of domestic atomic energy development from Army to civilian commission.

6 Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay appointed commander of U. S. forces in European theater; Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes named chief of U. S. occupation forces in Austria.

7 Secretary of State Byrnes resigns; Gen. George Marshall succeeds him.

16 Vincent Auriol elected first President of Fourth French Republic.

17 Paul Ramadier, Socialist, named first Premier of new French constitutional government.

26 Grace Moore, 45, American opera star, and Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden killed with 20 others in crash of Dutch plane at Copenhagen.

Feb. 5 Boleslaw Bierut elected President of Poland.

10 Peace treaties for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland are signed in Paris.

13 Security Council votes 10-0, U.S.S.R. abstaining, to set up new Commission on Conventional Armaments.

17 British capture 22nd shipload of Jewish refugees trying to smuggle themselves into Palestine; deport them to Cyprus.

20 Britain announces she will withdraw from India by June, 1948, regardless of whether India has established government by then.

26 Lewis W. Douglas named U. S. Ambassador to Britain.

28 France and England announce 50-year treaty of alliance; to be signed Mar. 4.

Mar. 2 Chinese Executive Yuan announces resignation of Premier T. V. Soong.

4 Russia rejects U. S. plan for control of atomic energy by U. N.

6 Supreme Court finds John L. Lewis guilty of contempt for failing to call off coal strike in November.

10 Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers begins Moscow meeting to draw up peace treaties for Italy and Germany.

12 Truman asks Congress for \$400 million to save Greece and Turkey from Communist expansionism.

31 Draft law expires; many war-time controls go off. Sugar rationing stays.

April 1 King George II of Greece dies of heart attack; his brother takes throne as Paul I.

2 Security Council approves U. S. trusteeship of former Japanese-mandated Pacific islands.

9 Senate confirms, 50-31, nomination of David E. Lilienthal and 4 other members of U. S. Atomic Energy Commission after 10-week fight.

14 General Motors settles wage dispute with United Electrical Workers (CIO) with 15-cent-an-hour wage increase setting pattern for industries.

16-18 Nitrate ship *Grandcamp* blows up at Texas City, Tex.; more than 500 killed; \$50 million damage.

May 4 Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier ejects Communists from French Cabinet.

15 U. N. General Assembly ends first special session after voting, 46-7, for 11-nation inquiry committee on Palestine.

21 All 28 defendants in South Carolina mass lynching trial acquitted, despite statements confessing participation.

23 U. N. Balkan Inquiry Commission finds Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania blameworthy for aiding Greek guerrilla forces waging civil war.

26 Revolution in Nicaragua; Gen. Anastasio Somoza seizes power.

June 5 Marshall says U. S. may have to spend billions to put Europe on its feet economically (Marshall Plan).

11 U. S. ends sugar rationing, last of wartime controls.

- 16 Truman vetoes income tax reduction bill; House upholds veto next day.
 - 23 Senate enacts Taft-Hartley Bill curbing labor unions over Truman veto.
 - 27 Foreign Ministers of Britain, U.S.S.R. and France meet in Paris to discuss Marshall Plan.
- July 6 Generalissimo Franco holds plebiscite in Spain to ratify his dictatorship; wins by large margin.
- 8 Coal strike averted as United Mine Workers win biggest pay boost in history—44½ cents an hour.
 - 12 Paris conference on Marshall Plan to reconstruct Europe opens with 16 nations attending and 8 nations boycotting (at behest of Russia).
 - 20 Dutch troops launch offensive in Java against native Indonesian Republic.
 - 25 Congress passes bill to merge U. S. armed forces under single Secretary of Defense; Truman signs next day.
- Aug. 1 U. N. Security Council orders Dutch and Indonesians to cease hostilities in Java.
- 10 William P. Odom flies alone around world in fastest time ever—19,645 mi. in 73 hr., 5 min., 11 sec.
 - 11 Construction of first peacetime atomic-energy pile begins at Brookhaven, L. I., nuclear research center.
 - 15 Freedom comes to India, split into two states—India (mostly Hindu) and Pakistan (mostly Moslem).
 - 19 Two Soviet vetoes kill Security Council effort to resolve Balkan crisis involving Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.
 - 27 England cuts meat ration to 20 cents a person a week to keep from bankruptcy; bans all pleasure motoring after Oct. 1.
- Sept. 2 19 American nations sign treaty of Rio de Janeiro, promising to help each other put down aggression.
- 11 Food prices in U. S. reach new record high levels.
 - 15 Peace treaties for Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland go into effect at midnight.
 - 16 Second annual session of U. N. General Assembly opens at Flushing Meadow Park, New York City.
- 18 Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky of Russia accuses U. S. of instigating propaganda for third world war; asks U. N. to stop us.
- 22 16 European nations complete in Paris their report on Marshall Plan; say Europe will need \$15.81 billion in credits from U. S. in next 4 years.
- 27 Sen. J. Howard McGrath becomes chairman of Democratic National Committee, replacing Robert E. Hannegan.
- Oct. 5 Moscow announces formation of new Communist international organization, "Cominform," aimed at U. S. "Imperialism."
- Truman calls for meatless Tuesdays, eggless and poultryless Thursdays to save grain for Europe.
- 9 U. S. reveals pilotless rocket plane attained speed of 1,500 mi. an hour.
 - 28 Congressional inquiry into Communism in Hollywood cites 10 screen writers for contempt for failing to say whether they are or ever were Communists.
- Nov. 2 Howard Hughes files world's biggest plane, built for 500 passengers.
- 3 Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of Poland's Peasant party, which opposed Communist domination, arrives in England by plane to avoid being "killed like a sheep."
 - 5 U. N. Assembly approves sending commission to Korea to set up free government; Russia boycotts it.
 - 17 Truman asks for power to revive price controls and rationing if necessary.
 - 20 Princess Elizabeth of England is married to Lt. Philip Mountbatten.
 - 29 U. N. Assembly approves partitioning of Palestine.
- DIED: Al Capone, 48, Jan. 25; Grace Moore, 45, Jan. 26; Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, 60, Feb. 3; Johnny Evers, 65, Mar. 28; Henry Ford, 83, Apr. 7; Benny Leonard, 51, Apr. 18; Christian X of Denmark, 76, Apr. 20; Lewis E. Lawes, 63, Apr. 23; Louise Homer, 76, May 6; Hal Chase, 64, May 18; Jimmie Lunceford, 45, July 13; Theodore G. Bilbo, 69, Aug. 21; Fiorello H. LaGuardia, 64, Sept. 20; Harry Carey, 69, Sept. 21; Dudley Digges, 68, Oct. 24; Ernst Lubitsch, 55, Nov. 30.

1948 A year of the jitters. The world shuddered when Soviet Russia gobbled up Czechoslovakia. The world was on tenterhooks when Russia blockaded the sectors of Berlin occupied by the U. S., Great Britain and France. What day would World War III break out? Whittaker Chambers opened a pumpkin, and out popped State Department secrets allegedly stolen for the Communists. The U. S. began rearming, drafting its youths into the Army. But we took time out on November 3 to give a great roar of laughter. Poor Harry Truman, shunned by many of his own Democrats, consigned to oblivion by all the pollsters and political pundits—poor Harry was just about the only man who thought he could be re-elected President—and *he was right!* Best-selling books of the year were: *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, which indicated that American males don't behave too well, and *How to Stop Worrying and Start Living*, the profits from which certainly must have eased any worries Dale Carnegie may have had.

- Jan.** 1 Britain nationalizes railways.
 2 India appeals to U. N. to stop "aggression" by Moslem Pakistan.
 5 U. N. Little Assembly meets for first time; boycotted by Russia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.
 6 France enacts forced loan to combat inflation.
 12 Truman budget submitted: \$39,-668,993,983 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1949—\$2 billion increase over 1948 budget.
 U. S. Supreme Court orders Oklahoma to provide legal education for Negro girl.
 14 Truman economic report warns of recession unless inflation is halted.
 17 Dutch sign truce with Indonesian Republic in Java, retaining rich oil and rubber areas.
 28 Longest U. S. cold wave in 12 winters shuts schools and factories for lack of fuel oil.
 30 Gandhi is assassinated by Hindu fanatic who wanted war against Moslem Pakistan.

- Feb.** 4 Britain freezes wages to curb inflation.
 18 Éamon de Valera ousted as Prime Minister of Ireland after 16 years; John A. Costello elected.
 23 5 Southern governors, angry at Truman civil-rights program to aid Negroes, say "South is no longer 'in the bag' for Democratic party."
 Communists seize power in Czechoslovakia; President Eduard Beneš yields.

29 Navy FJ1, jet fighter plane, sets new speed record, flying 950 mi. from Seattle to Los Angeles in 1 hr., 58 min., 7 sec.

- Mar.** 2 Snowfall in New York City reaches total of 58.4 in., setting record since winter of 1892-93.
 6 Western Allies agree on international control of Germany's Ruhr.
 10 Jan Masaryk, 61, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, plunges to death; Czech Communists say it was suicide.
 17 Truman asks Congress to revive draft to forestall Russian aggression.
 5 nations (Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg) sign 50-year treaty of alliance.
 24 Congress passes bill to cut income taxes by \$4.8 billion.
 30 Ninth International Conference of American States opens in Bogotá, Colombia.
 31 Russia imposes rigid controls on British, French and American traffic between Berlin and western zones; Western Allies halt their trains rather than submit.
- Apr.** 2 Congress passes global aid bill of \$6,098 billion, including European Recovery Program.
 13 Stassen wins Nebraska primary over Dewey and other Republicans.
 18-19 Communists beaten in Italian elections, winning only 31 per cent of vote. Christian Democratic party wins 49 per cent.
 19 Federal District Court convicts John Howard Lawson, film writer, of contempt of Congress for failing to say whether or not he was a Communist.
 20 Federal court fines John L. Lewis \$20,000 and United Mine Workers \$1,400,000 for criminal contempt in failing for one week to obey court order to call off strike. Assailant wounds Walter P. Reuther, President of United Automobile Workers, by firing through kitchen window.
 28 Marshall Field III sells controlling interest in his New York newspaper *PM* to Bartley C. Crum and Joseph Barnes.
- May** 14 British end mandate over Palestine; Jews proclaim new nation of Israel.
 16 Arab armies invade Palestine from both north and south.
 17 U. N. gives up attempt at international control of atomic power because of Russian opposition to majority views.
 25 General Motors grants 11-cent hourly wage increase to UAW;

wages to move up or down according to living costs.

- June 3 World's largest telescope, 200-in. mirror, is dedicated on Palomar Mountain, Calif.
- 7 Eduard Beneš resigns as President of Czechoslovakia rather than sign new Communist constitution.
- 9 Truman says 80th Congress is worst in U. S. history.
- 11 Palestine war ceases for 4 weeks under U. N. truce.
- 17 Britain and France agree to set up separate state of West Germany under Western Allies' control.
- 19 Russia stops all rail and road traffic between Berlin and western German occupation zones; Americans, British and French isolated in city.
- 24 Thomas E. Dewey nominated by Republicans at Philadelphia for President; Earl Warren nominated for Vice President next day.
- 28 Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) denounces Marshal Tito, Yugoslav Premier.
- July 1 Russians withdraw from Allied Kommandatura, 4-power government of Berlin.
- 5 Britain adopts National Health Service Act providing free medical service for everybody who requests it.
- 15 Truman and Alben W. Barkley nominated by Democrats for President and Vice President.
- 16 U. S. Steel abandons fight against inflation; raises wages 13 cents an hour and boosts prices.
- 17 Southern Democrats from 13 states nominate Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of S. C. for President, and Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Miss. for Vice President.
- 18 Arabs and Jews obey U. N. order to cease fire in Palestine under threat of penalties.
- 20 U. S. indicts 12 Communist party leaders on charges of advocating overthrow of U. S. government.
- 24 Progressive party nominates Henry Wallace and Glen H. Taylor for President and Vice President.
- 26 Congress convenes in special session, with Truman demanding anti-inflation and housing legislation.
- 31 New York International Airport at Idlewild, Queens, dedicated; largest commercial airport in world.
- Aug. 2 Senate filibuster kills bill to abolish poll tax in Southern states.
- 3 Whittaker Chambers, former

Communist, says Communists maneuvered themselves into key U. S. government posts before war.

- 12 Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, Russian teacher, jumps out of Soviet consulate in New York; says later she was "prisoner" there.
- Sept. 6 Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands abdicates after reigning 50 years; Juliana becomes Queen.
- 15 U. S. sues to split "Big Four" meat packers into 14 independent companies.
- 17 Count Bernadotte, U. N. mediator in Palestine, slain in Jerusalem.
- 25 U. S. discloses jet-plane speed approaching 900 mi. an hour.
- 29 U. S., Britain and France ask U. N. to consider Berlin crisis as "threat to peace."
- Oct. 9 Winston Churchill advocates bringing matters to a head with Russia now, before it gets atom bomb.
- 11 United Mine Workers doubles John L. Lewis' salary to \$50,000 a year.
- 22 One-week renewal of Palestine warfare ends with Israel wresting control of Negev from Egyptians.
- 25 Russia vetoes U. N. plea to lift Soviet blockade of Western Berlin.
- 26 5 European Western Union nations ask U. S. and Canada to join in North Atlantic military alliance.
- 30 First shipload of 813 DP's arrive in New York.
- Nov. 1 Chinese Communists capture Mukden, giving them control of Manchuria.
- 2 Harry S. Truman and Alben W. Barkley elected; Democrats control both houses of Congress.
- 8 Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (N. J.) indicted on charges of conspiracy to defraud government by salary kick-backs.
- 12 Tojo and 6 other Japanese war leaders sentenced to hang.
- 14 Princess Elizabeth gives birth to 7 lb. 6 oz. son, who may someday be King of England.
- DIED: Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari, 72, Jan. 21; Herb Pennock, 53, Jan. 30; Orville Wright, 76, Jan. 30; Burns Mantle, 74, Feb. 9; Sergei Eisenstein, 49, Feb. 10; Dame May Whitty, 82, May 29; Gen. John J. Pershing, 87, July 15; David Wark Griffith, 73, July 23; Babe Ruth, 53, Aug. 16; Charles E. Hughes, 86, Aug. 27; Charles A. Beard, 73, Sept. 1; Eduard Beneš, 64, Sept. 3; Mohammed Ali Jinnah, 71, Sept. 11; Rupert D'Oyly Carte, 71, Sept. 12; Emil Ludwig, 67, Sept. 17; Franz Lehár, 78, Oct. 24.

AVIATION



Famous Firsts in Aviation

THOUGH man succeeded in making powered flight only 45 years ago, his dreams of flying go back to mythology.

The principle of jet propulsion, for example, was understood and put into design form some 2,000 years ago by Hero, an Alexandrian philosopher. And as far back as A.D. 1232 Genghis Khan's son, Ogdai, used rockets as a "secret weapon" in an attack on the Tartar city of Kaifeng. In 1480, Leonardo da Vinci drew sketches for what we now call helicopters.

Man's first aeronautical successes came in balloons.

- 1782—First balloon flight.** Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier of Annonay, Fr., sent up a small smoke-filled balloon about mid-November.
- 1783—First hydrogen-filled balloon flight.** Jacques A. C. Charles, Paris physicist, supervised construction by A. J. and M. N. Robert of a 13-ft. diameter balloon which was filled with hydrogen. It got up to about 3,000 ft. and traveled about 16 mi. in a 45-min. flight (Aug. 27).
- 1783—First human balloon flights.** A Frenchman, Jean Pilâtre de Rozier, made the first captive balloon ascension (Oct. 15). With the Marquis d'Arlandes, Pilâtre de Rozier made the first free flight, reaching a peak altitude of about 500 ft., and traveling about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. in 20 min. (Nov. 21).
- 1784—First powered balloon.** Gen. Jean Baptiste Marie Meusnier developed the first propeller-driven and elliptically-shaped balloon—the crew cranking three propellers on a common shaft to give the craft a speed of about 3 mi. per hr.
- 1784—First woman to fly.** Mme. Thible, a French opera singer (June 4).
- 1793—First balloon flight in America.** Jean Pierre Blanchard, a French pilot, made it from Philadelphia to near Woodbury, Gloucester Co., N. J., in a little over 45 min. (Jan. 9).
- 1794—First military use of the balloon.** Jean Marie Coutelle, using a balloon built for the French Army, made two 4 hr. observation ascents. The military value of the ascents seems to have been in damage to the enemy's morale.
- 1797—First parachute jump.** André-Jacques Garnerin dropped from about 6,500 ft. over Monceau Park in Paris in a 23-ft. diameter chute made of white canvas with a basket attached (Oct. 22).
- 1843—First air transport company.** In London, William S. Henson and John Stringfellow filed articles of incorporation for the Aerial Transit Company (Mar. 24). It failed.
- 1852—First dirigible.** Henri Giffard, a French engineer, flew in a controllable (more or less) steam engine-powered balloon, 144 ft. long and 39 ft. in diameter, inflated with 88,000 cu. ft. of coal gas. It reached 6.7 mi. per hr. on a flight from Paris to Trappe (Sept. 24).
- 1860—First aerial photographers.** Samuel Archer King and William Black made two photos of Boston, still in existence.
- 1872—First gas-engine powered dirigible.** Paul Haenlein, a German engineer, flew in a semi-rigid frame dirigible, powered by a 4-cylinder internal combustion engine running on coal gas drawn from the supporting bag.
- 1873—First transatlantic attempt.** *The New York Daily Graphic* sponsored the attempt with a 400,000 cu. ft. balloon carrying a lifeboat. A rip in the bag during inflation brought collapse of the balloon and the project.
- 1897—First successful metal dirigible.** An all-metal dirigible, designed by David Schwarz, a Hungarian, took off from Berlin's Tempelhof Field and, powered by a 16-hp. Daimler engine, got several miles before leaking gas caused it to crash (Nov. 13).
- 1900—First Zeppelin flight.** Germany's Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin flew the first of his long series of rigid-frame airships. It attained a speed of 18 mi. per hr. and got $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. before its steering gear failed (July 2).
- 1903—First successful heavier-than-air machine flight.** Aviation was really born on the sand dunes at Kitty Hawk, N. C., when Orville Wright crawled to his prone position between the wings of the biplane he and his brother Wilbur had built, opened the throttle of their home-made 12-hp. engine and took to the air. He covered 120 ft. in 12 sec. Later that day, in one of four flights, Wilbur stayed up 59 sec. and covered 852 ft. (Dec. 17).
- 1904—First airplane maneuvers.** Orville Wright made the first turn with an airplane (Sept. 15); 5 days later his brother Wilbur made the first complete circle.
- 1905—First airplane flight over half an hour.** Orville Wright kept his craft up 33 min. 17 sec. (Oct. 4).

- 1906—First European airplane flight. Alberto Santos-Dumont, a Brazilian, flew a heavier-than-air machine at Bagatelle Field, Paris (Sept. 13).
- 1908—First airplane fatality. Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge, U. S. Army Signal Corps, was in a group of officers evaluating the Wright plane at Fort Myer, Va. He was up about 75 ft. with Orville Wright when the propeller hit a bracing wire and was broken, throwing the plane out of control, killing Selfridge and seriously injuring Wright (Sept. 17).
- 1910—First licensed woman pilot. Baroness Raymonde de la Roche of France, who learned to fly in 1909, received ticket No. 36 on March 8.
- 1910—First flight from shipboard. Eugene Ely took a Curtiss plane off from the deck of cruiser *Birmingham* at Hampton Roads, Va., and flew to Norfolk (Nov. 14). The following January he reversed the process, flying from Camp Selfridge to the deck of the battleship *Pennsylvania* in San Francisco Bay (Jan. 18).
- 1911—First U. S. woman pilot. Harriet Quimby, a magazine writer, who got ticket No. 37.
- 1913—First multi-engined aircraft. Built and flown by Igor Ivan Sikorsky while still in his native Russia.
- 1914—First aerial combat. In August, Allied and German pilots and observers started shooting at each other with pistols and rifles—with negligible results.
- 1915—First air raids on England. German Zeppelins started dropping bombs on four English communities (Jan. 19).
- 1918—First U. S. air squadron. The U. S. Army Air Corps made its first independent raids over enemy lines, in DH-4 planes (British-designed) powered with 400-hp. American-designed Liberty engines (Apr. 8).
- 1918—First regular airmail service. Operated for the Post Office Department by the Army, the first regular service was inaugurated with one round trip a day (except Sunday) between Washington, D. C., and New York City (May 15).
- 1919—First transatlantic flight. The NC-4, one of four Curtiss flying boats commanded by Lt. Comdr. Albert C. Read, reached Lisbon, Port. (May 27) after hops from Trepassy Bay, Nfd. to Horta, Azores (May 16-17), to Ponta Delgada (May 20). The Liberty-powered craft was piloted by Walter Hinton.
- 1919—First nonstop transatlantic flight. Capt. John Alcock and Lt. Arthur Whitten Brown, British World War I flyers, made the 1,900 mi. from St. John's, Nfd. to Clifden, Ire., in 16 hr. 12 min. in a Vickers-Vimy bomber with two 350-hp. Rolls-Royce engines (June 15-16).
- 1919—First lighter-than-air transatlantic flight. The British dirigible R-34, commanded by Maj. George H. Scott, left Firth of Forth, Scot. (July 2) and touched down at Mineola, L. I., 108 hr. later. The eastbound trip was made in 75 hr. (completed July 13).
- 1919—First scheduled passenger service (using airplanes). Aircraft Travel and Transport inaugurated London-Paris service (Aug. 25). Later the company started the first trans-channel mail service on the same route (Nov. 10).
- 1921—First naval vessel sunk by aircraft. Two battleships being scrapped by treaty were sunk by bombs dropped from Army planes in demonstration put on by Brig. Gen. William S. Mitchell (July 21).
- 1921—First helium balloon. The C-7, non-rigid Navy dirigible was first to use non-inflammable helium as lifting gas, making a flight from Hampton Roads, Va., to Washington, D. C. (Dec. 1).
- 1922—First member of Caterpillar Club. Lt. (later Maj. Gen.) Harold Harris bailed out of a crippled plane he was testing at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio (Oct. 20), and became the first man to join the Caterpillar Club—those whose lives have been saved by parachute.
- 1923—First nonstop transcontinental flight. Lts. John A. Macready and Oakley Kelly flew a single-engine Fokker T-2 nonstop from New York to San Diego, a distance of just over 2,500 mi. in 26 hr. 50 min. (May 2-3).
- 1923—First autogyro flights. Juan de la Cierva, brilliant Spanish mathematician, made the first successful flight in a rotary wing aircraft in Madrid (June 9).
- 1924—First round-the-world flight. Four Douglas Cruiser biplanes of the U. S. Army Air Corps took off from Seattle under command of Maj. Frederick Martin (Apr. 6). 175 days later two of the planes (Lt. Lowell Smith's and Lt. Erik Nelson's) landed in Seattle after a circuitous route—one source saying 26,345 mi., another saying 27,553 mi.
- 1926—First polar flight. Then-Lt. Cmdr. Richard E. Byrd, acting as navigator, and Floyd Bennett as pilot, flew a trimotor Fokker from Kings Bay, Spitsbergen, over the North Pole and back in 15½-hr. flight (May 8-9).
- 1927—First solo transatlantic flight. Charles Augustus Lindbergh lifted his Wright-powered Ryan monoplane, *Spirit of St. Louis*, from Roosevelt Field, L. I., to stay aloft 33 hr. 39 min. and cover 3,600 mi. to Le Bourget Field outside Paris (May 20-21).
- 1927—First transatlantic passenger. Charles A. Levine was piloted by Clarence D. Chamberlin from Roosevelt Field, L. I., to Elsieben, Ger., in a Wright-powered Bellanca (June 4-5).

1928—First east-west transatlantic crossing. Baron Guenther von Huenefeld, piloted by German Capt. Hermann Koehl and Irish Capt. James Fitzmaurice, left Dublin for New York City (Apr. 12) in a single-engine all-metal Junkers monoplane. Some 37 hr. later they cracked up on Greenly Island, Labrador. They were rescued.

1928—First U. S.—Australia flight. Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. Charles T. P. Ulm, Australians, and two American navigators, Harry W. Lyon and James Warner, crossed the Pacific from Oakland to Brisbane. They went via Hawaii and the Fiji Islands in a trimotor Fokker (May 31–June 8).

1928—First trans-Arctic flight. Sir Hubert Wilkins, Australian explorer, piloted by Carl Ben Eielson, flew from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitsbergen (mid-April).

1929—First of the endurance records. With Air Corps Maj. Carl Spaatz in command and Capt. Ira Eaker as chief pilot, an Army Fokker, aided by refueling in the air, remained aloft 150 hr. 40 min. at Los Angeles (Jan. 1–7).

1929—First blind flight. James H. Doolittle proved the feasibility of instrument flying when he took off and landed entirely on instruments (Sept. 24).

1929—First rocket engine flight. Fritz von Opel, German auto maker, stayed aloft in his small rocket-powered craft for 75 sec., covering nearly 2 mi. (Sept. 30).

1929—First South Pole flight. Comdr. Richard E. Byrd, with Bernt Balchen as pilot, Harold I. June, radio operator, and Capt. A. C. McKinley, photographer, flew a trimotor Fokker from the Bay of Whales, Little America, over the South Pole and back (Nov. 28–29).

1930—First Paris–New York nonstop flight. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, French pilots, flew a Hispano-powered Breguet biplane from Le Bourget Field to Valley Stream, L. I., in 37 hr. 18 min. (Sept. 2–3).

1931—First flight into the stratosphere. Prof. Auguste Piccard, Swiss physicist, and Charles Knipfer, ascended in a balloon from Augsburg, Ger., and reached a height of 51,793 ft. in a 17-hr. flight that

terminated on a glacier near Innsbruck, Aus. (May 27).

1931—First nonstop transpacific flight. Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pangborn took off from Sabishiro Beach, Japan, dropped their landing gear and flew 4,860 mi. to near Wenatchee, Wash., in 41 hr. 13 min. (Oct. 4–5).

1932—First woman's transatlantic solo. Amelia Earhart, flying a Pratt & Whitney Wasp-powered Lockheed Vega, flew alone from Harbor Grace, Nfld., to Ireland in approximately 15 hr. (May 20–21).

1932—First westbound transatlantic solo. James A. Mollison, British pilot, took a de Havilland Puss Moth from Portmarnock, Ire., to Pennfield, N. B. (Aug. 18).

1932—First woman airline pilot. Ruth Rowland Nichols, first woman to hold three international records at the same time—speed, distance, altitude—was employed by the N. Y.–New England Airways.

1933—First round-the-world solo. Wiley Post took a Lockheed Vega, *Winnie Mae*, 15,596 mi. around the world in 7 days 18 hr. 49½ min. (July 15–22).

1937—First successful helicopter. Hanna Reitsch, German woman pilot, flew Dr. Heinrich Focke's FW-61 in free, fully-controlled flight at Bremen (July 4).

1939—First turbojet flight. Just before their invasion of Poland, the Germans flew a Heinkel He-178 plane powered by a Heinkel S3B turbojet (Aug. 27).

1942—First American jet plane flight. Robert Stanley, chief pilot for Bell Aircraft Corp., flew the Bell XP-59 *Airacomet* at Muroc Army Base, Calif. (Oct. 1).

1947—First piloted supersonic flight in an airplane. Capt. Charles E. Yeager, U. S. Air Force, flew the X-1, rocket-powered research plane built by Bell Aircraft Corp., faster than the speed of sound at Muroc Air Force Base, Calif. (Oct. 14).

1948—First round-the-world nonstop flight. Capt. James Gallagher and USAF crew of 13 flew a Boeing B-50A Superfortress around the world nonstop from Ft. Worth, Tex., returning to same point, 23,452 miles, in 94 hr., 1 min., with 4 aerial refuelings enroute (Feb. 27–28, Mar. 1–2).

A Few Current Aviation Terms

Athodyd—a form of ramjet, the term coming from Aero-Thermo-Dynamic Duct.

Axial flow compressor—one that compresses air in a flow parallel to the axis of rotation through a series (or multiple stages) of compressor blades.

Centrifugal compressor—one that compresses air in a direction tangential to the rotating member (or impeller), sometimes likened to a cream separator set on its side.

Critical speed—that at which compressibility effects begin to be encountered. Most propeller-driven aircraft don't reach critical speed in level flight (because of lack of power) but can hit it in dives. Many jet-propelled planes, however, can reach it in level flight.

Supersonic speed—that which is faster than the speed of sound.

Helicopter Records
DISTANCE, AIRLINE
International and U. S.: 703.6 miles
Maj. F. T. Caschman, pilot, Maj. W. E. Zins, copilot, (US), Sikorsky R-5, powered by 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, from Dayton, O. to Logan Field, Boston, Mass. May 22, '46.

DISTANCE, CLOSED CIRCUIT
International and U. S.: 621.369 miles
Maj. D. H. Jensen & Maj. W. C. Dodds, (US), Sikorsky R-5A, powered by 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, Dayton, O. Nov. 14, '46.

ALTITUDE
International and U. S.: 21,220 feet
Capt. H. D. Gaddis (US), Sikorsky S-52-1, powered by 245 hp. Franklin; Bridgeport, Conn., May 21, 1949.

MAXIMUM SPEED
International and U. S.: 129.552 mph.
Harold E. Thompson (US), Sikorsky S-52-1, powered by 245 hp. Franklin; Cleveland, Ohio, April 27, 1949.

SPEED FOR 100 K.M. (CLOSED COURSE)
International and U. S.: 122.749 mph.
Harold E. Thompson (US), Sikorsky S-52-1, powered by 245 hp. Franklin; Milford, Conn., May 6, 1949.

SPEED FOR 1,000 KILOMETERS IN A CLOSED CIRCUIT (625 MILES)
International and U. S.: 107.251 km. ph. (66.642 mph.)
Maj. D. H. Jensen & Maj. W. C. Dodds, (US), Sikorsky R-5A, powered by 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, Dayton, O., Nov. 14, '46.

DURATION, CLOSED CIRCUIT
International and U. S.: 9 hr., 57 min.
Maj. D. H. Jensen & Maj. W. C. Dodds, (US), Sikorsky R-5A, powered by 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, Dayton, O., Nov. 14, '46.

U. S. Scheduled Airlines, 1948

Airline	Certificated route mileage	Revenue passenger miles, 1948
Domestic (Trunk)		
All American.....	1,538	75,489*
American.....	19,954	1,308,142,000
Braniff.....	4,831	195,356,000
Capital.....	5,720	281,533,000
Chicago & Southern.....	6,162	105,745,000
Colonial.....	1,383	39,253,000
Continental.....	2,923	59,991,000
Delta.....	7,371	183,312,000
Eastern.....	12,461	966,384,000
Inland.....	1,910	26,852,000
Mid-Continent.....	4,474	93,517,000
National.....	2,694	90,506,000
Northeast.....	2,182	52,137,000
Northwest.....	11,403	326,465,000
Trans-World (TWA).....	11,580	853,380,000
United.....	15,771	1,180,401,000
Western.....	3,103	108,872,000
Total.....	115,460	5,904,979,000
Domestic (Feeder)		
Arizona Airways.....	1,020	†
Central.....	1,308	†
Challenger.....	1,613	5,352,000
Empire.....	710	4,974,000
Florida.....	471	1,669,000
Iowa.....	1,251	†
Island Air Ferries.....	227	†
Los Angeles Airways.....	320	.....
Monarch.....	1,650	6,790,000
Parks Air Transport.....	1,647	†
Piedmont Aviation.....	1,905	9,307,000
Pioneer.....	2,186	25,577,000
Robinson.....	539	1,214,000
Southern.....	1,374	†
Southwest.....	1,216	18,049,000
Trans-Texas.....	2,028	5,396,000
Turner (Roscoe).....	655	†
West Coast.....	885	8,649,000
Wiggins.....	643	†
Wisconsin Central.....	1,485	1,953,000
Total.....	23,133	88,930,000
International		
American.....	1,550	50,102,000
American Overseas.....	9,134	187,637,000
Braniff.....	7,600	6,912,000
Chicago & Southern.....	3,697	13,196,000
Colonial.....	2,030	12,983,000
Eastern.....	917	16,710,000
National.....	445	8,296,000
Northwest.....	15,222	63,890,000
Pan American.....	98,689	1,156,003,000
Panagra.....	10,666	103,970,000
Trans-World (TWA).....	21,307	260,054,000
United.....	2,400	57,078,000
Western.....	1,640	.....
Total.....	172,117	1,936,831,000

* Ton-miles, mail and express (no passengers). Note: passenger-mile total for Domestic (Trunk) category does not include this figure.
† Had not yet begun operations.

Certificated U. S. Airplane Pilots
Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Year	Total	Airline transport	Com-mercial	Private
1937.....	17,681	1,064	6,411	10,206
1938.....	22,983	1,159	7,839	13,985
1939.....	33,706	1,197	11,677	20,832
1940.....	69,829	1,431	18,791	49,607
1941.....	129,947	1,587	34,578	93,782
1942.....	166,626	2,177	55,760	108,689
1943.....	173,206	2,315	63,940	106,951
1944.....	183,383	3,046	68,449	111,888
1945.....	296,895	5,815	162,873	128,207
1946.....	400,061	7,654	203,251	189,156
1947.....	455,000	7,750	200,000	247,250
1948.....	500,000	10,000	210,000	280,000

Important American Aircraft Types

(A. Corp.—Aircraft Corporation; A.C.—Aircraft Company; E & A Corp.—Engine & Airplane Corporation.)

Manufacturer	Name or model no.	Seats	No. and make engine	Engine hp.	High speed	Cruising speed	Gross weight	Span ft. in.	Length ft. in.
Executive, Transport									
Beech A. Corp.	D-18S	4-9	2 P & W	450	230	211	8,500	47 7	33 11½
Boeing Airplane Co.	Stratocruiser	57-85	4 P & W R-4360	3,500	375	300+	142,000	141 3	110 4
Consolidated Vultee A. Corp.	Convair-Liner	36-40	2 P & W R-2800	2,400	336	300	39,500	91 9	74 8
Douglas A.C.	DC-3	21	2 P & W R-1830	1,050	234	202	25,200	95 0	64 5½
	DC-4	48-58	4 P & W R-2000	1,200	246	231	73,000	117 6	93 5
	DC-6	55	4 P & W R-2800	2,100	352	301	93,200	117 6	100 7
Lockheed A. Corp.	Constellation	44-62	4 Wright R-3350	2,500	346	309	102,000	123 0	95 3
G. L. Martin Co.	2-0-2	36-40	2 P & W R-2800	2,400	310	286	39,900	93 3¾	71 4
Personal									
Aeronca A. Corp.	Sedan	4	1 Continental	145	120	105	2,050	37 6	25 3
	Champion	2	1 Continental	90	105	...	1,300	35 0	21 0
Beech A. Corp.	Bonanza	4	1 Continental	185	184	170	2,650	32 10	25 2
Cessna A. C.	140	2	1 Continental	90	125+	105+	1,450	32 10	21 6
	170	4	1 Continental	145	140+	125	2,200	36 0	24 11½
Engrg. & Research Corp.	Ercoupe	2	1 Continental	85	120	110	1,400	30 0	21 0
Luscombe A. Corp.	Silvaire 8F	2	1 Continental	90	128	115	1,400	35 0	20 0
	Silvaire Sedan	4	1 Continental	165	145	130	2,280	38 0	23 6
Piper Stinson A. Corp.	Cub PA-11	2	1 Continental	90	112	100	1,220	35 3	22 4
	Clipper	4	1 Continental	115	125	112	1,650	29 3	20 1
	Piper-Stinson	4	1 Franklin	165	133	130	2,400	34 0	25 2
Ryan Aero. Co.	Navion	4	1 Continental	205	163	155	2,750	33 4½	27 3
Texas Engrg. Mfg. Co.	Swift 125	2	1 Continental	125	150	140	1,710	29 4	20 10

¹ Production version will be powered with 6 GE J-47s with built-in rocket assist. ² Powered with 6 P & W R-4360s plus 4 GE J-47s slung under wing tips. ³ Powered with We. J-34, 3,000 lb. thrust plus Reaction rocket motor of 6,000 lb. thrust. ⁴ Has two rockets for additional boost. ⁵ Has two nacelles, each with 1 P & W R-4360 of 3,500 hp. and 1 Al. J-35 of 4,000 lb. ⁶ Powered with 2 P & W R-4360s of 3,500 hp. and 1 Al. J-35 of 4,000 lb. in tail.

ENGINE SYMBOLS: P & W—Pratt & Whitney Division of United Aircraft Corporation.
Al. —Allison Division of General Motors Corporation.
GE —General Electric Corporation
We. —Westinghouse Electric Corporation

NOTE: Power of propellerless turbojets and rocket engines is measured directly in the pounds of thrust exerted by their burnt gases forced out of the tailpipe. Turbine-propeller powerplants, however, use conventional horsepower measurement. Jet and rocket power increases with speed. Thus at 375 mph. one pound of thrust equals one horsepower, but at 750 mph. one thrust pound does the work of two horsepower.

Types of Airline Accidents by Percentages

Type	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Landing.....	43	58	52	45	29	21	36	48	48	47
Take-off (including taxi)...	30	21	12	23	25	38	26	16	9	24
Collision.....	3	11	18	16	8	17	21	18	9	30*
Forced landing.....	6	5	3	0	17	0	5	9	17	11
Spin or stall.....	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	2
Other.....	18	5	9	16	21	21	12	9	17	0

* Collision accidents duplicate some in other categories.

Causes of Airline Accidents by Percentages

Cause	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Personnel errors.....	42	54	56	41	35	51	50	39	29	36
Power plant failure.....	7	6	2	6	12	0	5	13	11	11
Structural failure.....	6	17	17	11	12	7	12	0	5	3
Weather.....	9	12	9	12	20	21	16	25	29	15
Terrain.....	24	7	8	14	13	10	3	0	0	5
Other.....	12	4	8	16	8	11	14	23	26	30

Important American Aircraft Types

(A. Corp.—Aircraft Corporation; A.C.—Aircraft Company; E & A Corp.—Engine & Airplane Corporation.)

Manufacturer	Name or model no.	Seats	No. and make engine	Engine hp.	High speed	Cruising speed	Gross weight	Span ft. in.	Length ft. in.
Military, Experimental									
ell A. Corp.....	X-1	1	1 Reaction	6,000 lb.	1,000+	...	13,069	28 0	31 0
oeing Airplane Co.....	B-47	3	6 GE J-35 ¹	4,000 lb.	630	...	125,000	116 0	108 0
	B-50A	11	4 P & W R-4360	3,500	385	...	140,000	141 3	99 0
	C-97A	142	4 P & W R-4360	3,500	350	...	175,000	141 3	110 4
onsolidated Vultee A. Corp..	B-36C	15	10 Composite ²	....	430	...	320,000	230 0	162 0
	C-99	400	6 P & W R-4360	3,500	300	...	265,000	230 0	182 6
	XP 5Y-1	..	4 A1. T-40	5,500	390	...	138,000	146 0	130 0
ouglas A. C.....	AD-3	1	1 Wright R-3350	2,700	390	...	16,649	50 0	38 0
	D-558-2	1	1 Composite ²	....	700+	...	16,000	25 0	45 3
	C-124A	5	4 P & W R-4360	3,500	250	...	175,000	173 3	127 1
	F3D-1	2	2 We. J-34	3,000 lb.	500+	...	.....	50 0	45 5
airchild E & A Corp.....	C-119B	5	2 P & W R-4360	3,500	258	...	74,000	109 3	85 10
rumman Aircraft Engr. Corp.	F9F-2	1	1 P & W J-42	5,000 lb.	630	...	11,000	41 2	37 0
	F9F-3	1	1 A1. J-33	4,600 lb.	630	...	11,000	41 2	37 0
ockheed A. Corp.....	F-80C	1	1 A1. J-33	4,600 lb.	605	...	8,200	38 11	34 6
	XF-90	1	2 We. J-34 ⁴	3,000 lb.	700	...	18,000	34 6	45 0
	P2V-2	7	2 Wright R-3350	2,500	300	...	58,000	100 0	77 11
L. Martin Co.....	AM-1	1	1 P & W R-4360	3,000	374	...	29,000	50 1	41 6
	P4M-1	10	4 Composite ⁵	....	390	...	80,000	114 0	85 3
	PBM5-A	9	2 P & W R-2800	2,100	180+	...	60,300	118 0	79 10
McDonnell A. Corp.....	F-85	1	1 We. J-34	3,000 lb.	660	...	5,000	21 0	15 0
	F-88	1	2 We. J-34	3,000 lb.	700	...	15,000	39 0	54 0
	F2H-1	1	2 We. J-34	3,000 lb.	630	...	14,000	41 6	38 11
North American Aviation, Inc.	B-45	4	4 A1. J-35	4,000 lb.	530	...	82,600	89 0	74 0
	F-86	1	1 GE J-47A	5,000 lb.	700	...	13,715	37 0	37 0
	AJ-1	3	Composite ⁶	....	422	...	55,000	65 0	50 0
Northrop A. C.....	B-49	6	8 A1. J-35	4,000 lb.	532	...	213,500	172 0	53 0
	C-125	2	3 Wright R-1820	1,200	210	...	32,500	87 0	67 0
	F-89	2	2 A1. J-35	4,000 lb.	560	...	32,500	50 0	50 0
	X-4	1	2 We. 19XB2B	1,600 lb.	650	...	7,000	25 0	25 0
Republic Aviation Corp.....	F-84C	1	1 A1. J-35	4,000 lb.	600+	...	15,000	37 0	37 0
United A. Corp.—Vought Div.	F4U-5	1	1 P & W R-2800	2,300	470	...	12,901	41 0	34 0
	F6U-1	1	1 We. J-34	3,000 lb.	600	...	9,200	30 2	32 10
	F7U-1	1	2 We. J-34	3,000 lb.	650+	...	22,000	.....	.....

America's Warplane Production Record

Source: Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Type	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 (to Aug. 13)	Total Jan. 1940–Aug. 1945
Total.....	6,019	19,433	47,836	85,898	96,318	46,080	301,584
Bombers.....	1,191	4,115	12,627	29,355	35,003	16,140	98,431
Fighters.....	1,685	4,416	10,769	23,988	38,873	20,977	100,708
Photographic and reconnaissance.....	121	727	1,478	734	259	421	3,730
Transport.....	290	532	1,984	7,012	9,834	4,426	24,078
Trainer.....	2,731	9,373	17,631	19,939	7,577	1,309	58,560
Other*.....	1	270	3,357	4,870	4,772	2,807	16,077

* Includes special purpose, rotary wing, and liaison aircraft.

Peacetime Production Record

Year	Military	Personal	Transport	Total
1946.....	1,330	34,407	467	36,204
1947.....	2,102	15,338	278	17,718
1948.....	2,400	7,600	240	10,240

International Airplane Records

Source: National Aeronautic Association.

(over 3-kilometer—1.864 mi. course)

Speed (mph)	Date	Type plane	Pilot	Place
266.583	Nov. 4, '23		Lt. Williams (U.S.A.)	Mineola
278.480	Dec. 11, '24		Adj. Bonnet (France)	Istres
294.380	Sept. 3, '32		Maj. J. H. Doolittle (U. S. A.)	Cleveland
304.980	Sept. 4, '33	Wedell-Williams	James R. Wedell (U.S.A.)	Chicago
314.320	Dec. 25, '34		Raymond Delmotte (France)	Istres
352.388	Sept. 13, '35	Hughes	Howard Hughes (U.S.A.)	Santa Anna
379.626	Nov. 11, '37		Herman Wunster (Germany)	Augsburg
469.220	Apr. 26, '39		Fritz Wendell (Germany)	Augsburg
606.255	Nov. 7, '45	Gloster Meteor IV	Gp. Capt. H. Wilson (Gr. Britain)	Herne Bay
616.	Sept. 7, '46	Gloster Meteor	Gp. Capt. E. M. Donaldson (Gr. Britain)	Sussex Coast
		Jet propelled		
623.738	June 19, '47	Lockheed P-80R	Col. Albert Boyd (U.S.A.)	Muroc AF, Calif.
640.7	Aug. 20, '47	Douglas D-558	Comdr. T. F. Caldwell, Jr. (U.S.A.)	Muroc AF, Calif.
650.6	Aug. 25, '47	Douglas D-558	Maj. Marion Carl, USMC (U.S.A.)	Muroc AF, Calif.
670.9	Sept. 15, '48	North American F-86A	Maj. R. L. Johnson (U.S.A.F.)	Muroc AF, Calif.

(Fastest U. S. transcontinental—Col. W. H. Council, Lockheed P-80, from Long Beach, Calif. to La Guardia Field, N. Y.—2,463.8 mi. in 4 hr., 13 min., 26 sec., average speed 580.9 mph.—Jan. 26, '46.) (This record unofficially broken by Maj. R. E. Schleich and Maj. J. W. Howell in Boeing XB-47, from Seattle, Wash., to Andrews Field, Md., 2,289 mi., in 3 hr. 46 min., average speed 607 mph., Feb. 8, 1949.)

Distance

Distance (mi.)	Date	Crew	From	To
3,352.91	Oct. 28-29, '26	Costes & Capt. Rignot (France)	Le Bourget	Jask
3,910.90	June 4-6, '27	Clarence D. Chamberlin, A. Levine (U.S.A.)	New York	Eisleben, Germany
4,466.57	July 3-5, '28	A. Ferrarin, Del Prete (Italy)	Rome	Touros
4,911.93	Sept. 27-29, '29	Costes & Bellonte (France)	Le Bourget	Moulant
5,011.35	July 28-30, '31	Russel N. Boardman, John Polando (U.S.A.)	New York	Istanbul
5,656.95	Aug. 5-7, '33	Rossi, Codos (France)	New York	Ryack
6,305.66	July 12-14, '37	Col. M. Gromov, Youmachav, Daniline (U.S.S.R.)	Moscow	San Jacinto, Calif.
7,158.44	Nov. 5-7, '38	Sqd. Ldr. R. Kelllett (Gr. Britain)	Ismalia (Suez)	Darwin
7,916	Nov. 19-20, '45	Col. C. S. Irvine, pilot, Lt. Col. G. R. Stanley, copilot (U.S.A.)	Guam	Washington, D. C.
11,235.6	Sept. 29-Oct. 1, '46	Comdr. Thomas D. Davies, Comdrs. Eugene P. Ranklin, Walter S. Reid, Lt. Comdr. Ray A. Tabelling (U.S.A.)	Perth, Australia	Columbus, Ohio

(Longest light airplane distance and longest solo, international—William P. Odom, U. S. Beech Bonanza (185 hp.) from Honolulu, Hawaii to Teterboro, N. J., 4,957.24 mi., March 8-9, 1949.)

Distance (Closed Course)

Distance (mi.)	Date	Crew	Place
2,895.970	Aug. 3, '27	Edzard & Ristics (Germany)	Dessau
4,763.700	May 31—June 2, '28	Capt. Ferrarin & Del Prete (Italy)	Casal e del Paati
4,988.969	Dec. 15-17 '30	Costos & Codos (France)	Istres
5,088.275	May 31—June 2, '30	U. Maddalena & F. Ceconni (Italy)	Montecelio
6,444.881	June 7-10, '31	J. LeBrix & M. Doret (France)	Istres
6,587.442	Mar. 23-26, '32	Bossoutrot & Rossi (France)	Oran
7,239.588	May 13-15, '38	Comm. Fujita & Sgt. Maj. Takahashi (Japan)	Kisarazu
8,037.899	July 30—Aug. 1, '39	Angelo Tondi, Ferruccio Viquoli, pilots, Aldo Stagliano, mech. (Italy)	Rome
8,854.308	Aug. 1-3, '47	Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter, pilot (U.S.) Capt. W. J. Valentine, copilot (U.S.)	United States

Altitude

Height (feet)	Date	Crew	Place
38,419	July 25, '37	Lt. C. C. Champion (U.S.A.)	Washington
41,795	May 26, '29	Willi Neuenhofen (Germany)	Dessau
43,166	June 4, '30	Lt. Apollo Soucek (U.S.A.)	Washington
43,976	Sept. 16, '32	Capt. Cyril F. Uwins (Gr. Britain)	Filton, Bristol
44,819	Sept. 28, '33	G. Lemoine (France)	Villacoublay
47,352	April 11, '34	Com. Renato Donati (Italy)	Rome
49,994	Sept. 28, '36	Sqd. Ldr. S. R. D. Swain (Gr. Britain)	South Farnborough
53,937	June 30, '37	Fl. Lt. M. J. Adam (Britain)	Farnborough
56,046	Oct. 22, '38	Col. Mario Pezzi (Italy)	Montecelio
59,445	Mar. 23, '48	John Cunningham (Gr. Britain)	England

Absolute Altitude—72,394.795 ft. Capts. Orvil Anderson & Albert Stevens, U. S., Nov. 11, 1935, from Rapid City, S. D., in balloon.

U. S. Airplane Record—47,910 ft. Maj. F. F. Ross, pilot, Lt. D. M. Davis, copilot, Lts. L. B. Barrier, C. B. Webster, F/O P. Morrissey, Sgt. W. S. George, Harmon Field, Guam, May 15, 1940, Boeing B-29.

THE UNITED NATIONS



THE PAST YEAR

by

MARCUS DUFFIELD

The United Nations did not, of course, succeed in solving the world's major problem—the cold war between the U. S. and Russia. It did, however, contribute substantially in 1949 toward relieving some of the world's other worries. Its good influence smoothed the way to peace in Palestine and Indonesia, for example. It became a living force to hundreds of thousands of people through the far-flung activities of its ten autonomous organizations that fostered programs of international co-operation reaching into the wilds of South America and Africa.

In its four years of existence, the U. N. had sponsored more than 11,000 meetings, including those of its councils, assemblies and committees. Its staff had increased from a few hundred to nearly three thousand. It had spent \$97,125,627 up to May 1, 1949.

Trygve Lie, the U. N. Secretary General, acknowledged that the world had lived through troublous times, despite the U. N. But he thought it could be truthfully said that our troubles would have been much worse if the United Nations had not been established. The people know that the world's hope for peace lies in making the U. N. work and in making it stronger as each year goes by."

THE PALESTINE CASE

Both the Security Council and the General Assembly worked to promote peace in Palestine between the Jewish nation of Israel and the Arab nations surrounding it. The U. N. mediator in Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, was murdered in Jerusalem on Sept. 17, 1948; and his work was taken up by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, an American Negro. Patiently and persistently he arranged countless conferences.

In the spring of 1949, fighting between the Israelis and the Arabs dwindled out.

Israel signed armistice terms with Jordan, Egypt and other enemies. The basic factor may well have been Israel's successes on the field of battle; but the U. N., through Dr. Bunche, provided a channel through which negotiations could be conducted.

The next problem was to formalize the armistices by arranging permanent peace treaties. To facilitate this, the U. N. set up a U. N. Palestine Conciliation Commission, made up of representatives from the U. S., France and Turkey. Under the auspices of the commission, the Israelis and the Arabs were brought together in Lausanne, Switzerland, in May, 1949, for a peace conference. The two opposing sides communicated with each other through the U. N. commission, rather than by speaking to each other.

Progress was slow. The Arabs demanded that Israel take back within her borders a substantial percentage of the 900,000 Arab refugees who had fled from Palestine during the fighting. The Israelis (who estimated the refugees at only 500,000) offered to take charge of some of them, but argued that the refugee problem could not be solved as a whole except as part of a general peace settlement that would include final boundaries.

On May 11, 1949, the General Assembly admitted Israel as the 59th member of the U. N. The vote was 37 to 12, with 9 abstentions. Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett pledged Israel's friendship to "all peace-loving states, especially the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

THE INDONESIAN CASE

Since 1947, the Security Council had been trying to bring peace to the great chain of Indonesian islands in the far Pacific. The natives, struggling to be free of the 300-year Netherlands rule, set up

their own Indonesian Republic and fought the Dutch. The Security Council, acting through its Good Offices Commission sent to Java, effected a truce on Jan. 17, 1948. The native Indonesian Republic established its capital at Jogjakarta, Java.

In December, 1948, the Dutch made a military attack on Jogjakarta, captured the city, and carried the leaders of the Indonesian Republic off to a distant island. This appeared to be a violation of the U. N. truce. The Security Council promptly issued a cease-fire order, and instructed the Netherlands to set free the captured Indonesian leaders.

The Netherlands delayed obeying the order completely until July, 1949, when it evacuated its troops from an area around Jogjakarta and permitted the Indonesian leaders to return and re-establish their republic on a limited geographical scale.

The Dutch reverted to their original plan: to work out with the Indonesians a plan for a federal United States of Indonesia, which would govern all the islands and would become a partner with the Netherlands under the Dutch Crown. The Dutch were interested primarily in retaining their economic interests in Indonesia, which is one of the world's richest areas in tin, rubber, spices and other coveted products.

The U. S. helped encourage a peaceful settlement on the theory that a virtually independent Indonesia could become a bulwark against communism in Southeast Asia.

The U. N. commission reported with pride: "This event has established an important precedent. For the first time a government has been restored and returned to its constitutional position and to its capital through the assistance of an international organization, which has made use not of armed force but of its pacific offices."

ITALIAN COLONIES

The fate of Italy's former colonies—Libya, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland—was put up to the General Assembly by the Big Four (U.S.S.R., U. S., Britain, France) because they could not agree about what to do with the colonies when they drew up the Italian peace treaty, ratified Sept. 15, 1947.

General Assembly decisions ordinarily are recommendations, not binding on anyone. They must be arrived at by a two-thirds vote before they even have the force of a recommendation. In this case, however, the Big Four agreed to abide by a two-thirds Assembly recommendation on the Italian colonies.

The problem was carried over by the General Assembly from its third regular session in the autumn of 1948 to the continuation of that session in the spring of 1949 (April 5 to May 18 at Flushing, N. Y.).

Although the colonies are mostly African desert on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, there were four main contenders for control. Italy wanted them back. The Arabs living there wanted independence. Great Britain (backed by the U. S.) wanted to keep control of eastern Libya as a potential military and air base dominating the eastern Mediterranean. Russia wanted to get a finger in the pie.

No solution to the colony question could be reached in the spring session of the Assembly, so the problem was put over until the autumn session. By that time, sentiment was growing for the bestowal of early independence on Libya, largest of the colonies.

THE CASE OF FRANCO SPAIN

Late in 1946, the General Assembly adopted a resolution denouncing the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain and calling on all member nations to withdraw ambassadors from Madrid, leaving only minor diplomats. The purpose was to show world displeasure and to encourage Spaniards who hoped to overthrow Franco in favor of a democratic government.

There was no visible result; and in the Assembly session in the spring of 1949, a movement arose to rescind the section of the 1946 resolution which barred ambassadors from Madrid. The nations who favored friendlier relations with Franco Spain (notably South American countries) argued that the regime was strongly anti-Communist. Its Catholicism also won it friends. Those nations opposed to friendlier relations argued that Spain was a totalitarian state which had originally achieved power with the active support of Hitler and Mussolini.

On May 16, 1949, the General Assembly failed to pass a resolution recommending restoration of ambassadors to Spain. The resolution was favored 26 to 15, less than the two-thirds vote required. Sixteen nations abstained, among them the U. S., Britain and France. Two nations were absent.

A Polish resolution that would have declared an embargo on armaments to Spain was defeated.

SETTING CIVILIZED STANDARDS

The U. N. carried forward its efforts to set up various codes of civilized human behavior.

One was history's first international Declaration of Human Rights. Another was a convention against genocide. A third was the world's first Convention on the International Transmission of News.

Few persons were under the illusion that the high standards established in these codes would be universally observed. Na-

tions could not be expected to change their behavior overnight. The codes were goals for which to strive. Their formulation in writing by the international organization afforded the various peoples a yardstick by which to judge whether their practices were in conformity with the standards set by world public opinion.

Declaration of Human Rights

This declaration, drawn up after a two-year debate, was approved by the General Assembly on Dec. 10, 1948, by a vote of 48 to 0. There were 8 abstentions (6 from Communist countries), and 2 nations were absent. The declaration was designed as a statement of what men and women are entitled to expect in a civilized world. It was the special project of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was chairman of the Human Rights Commission.

The Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed the inherent rights of the individual as against the power of any totalitarian state. "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest . . . to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home. . . . No one shall be forbidden to leave any country, including his own. . . . Every one has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. . . . The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of governments; this shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections."

In other passages, the declaration emphasized the modern concept that government is responsible for its people's economic well-being. "Every one has the right to work . . . to protection against unemployment . . . to join trade unions. . . . Every one has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of his family and himself, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services. . . . Every one has the right to education."

All discrimination was banished. The words *every one* were defined as meaning "every one . . . without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property or other status, birth, or national or social origin."

Ban on Genocide

This convention was adopted Dec. 9, 1948, by the General Assembly, and the first nation to ratify it was Ethiopia, in June, 1949. The word *genocide* was coined (too recently to be included in any but the latest dictionaries) by Prof. Raphael Lemkin, a native of Poland and a visiting lecturer at Yale University. It is defined as the deliberate extermination of any human group on racial, religious or linguistic grounds. Hitler, for example, was committing genocide in his effort to destroy the Jews.

The convention binds its signatories to prevent and punish the crime of genocide. International law experts regarded the adoption of the convention as an epoch-making advance in the development of the law of nations.

Freedom of News

This convention was adopted by the General Assembly on May 14, 1949, by a vote of 33 to 6, with 13 abstentions. The Communist states were the chief objectors, and they gave notice that they did not intend to sign the pact.

The purpose is to protect the freedom of correspondents and news agencies operating in the various countries. They are to have free access to the sources of information and the right to transmit news freely. There is to be no peacetime censorship of news except for reasons of "national defense."

One section of the convention, which represents a departure from established practice, is entitled "International Right of Correction." It provides that a government which believes its prestige or dignity has been harmed by a false or distorted news dispatch transmitted abroad has the right to issue a corrective communiqué. The communiqué is to be given publicity in the countries where the offending dispatch was published. If not, the Secretary General of the U. N. is to give publicity to the corrective communiqué.

ATOMIC ENERGY

On Sept. 23, 1949, a momentous announcement was made by President Truman: "We have evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U.S.S.R." This was generally taken to mean that the atom bomb was no longer a secret from Soviet Russia; and on Sept. 25, a Tass broadcast from Moscow declared: "The Soviet Union possessed the secret of the atomic weapon already in 1947."

Four years previously, on Nov. 15, 1945, President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister King of Canada had announced that the three nations were willing to share atomic-energy knowledge with all nations, provided that an international control and inspection system were established under the U. N.

A control plan sponsored by the U. S. was adopted Nov. 4, 1948, by the General Assembly in Paris by a vote of 40 to 6, but it could not be put into effect because of Russia's opposition. It called for an international agency to operate and supervise atomic-energy activities, and for a system of inspection to make certain no country was diverting fissionable materials from mines or plants into the making of weapons.

Russia offered a rival plan which was rejected by the West as being untrust-

worthy. It called, first, for destruction of all bombs; second, for atomic development by individual nations rather than by an international authority; third, for an inspection system which would be subject to the veto of any one of the Big Five powers.

The East-West deadlock seemed so hopeless that on July 29, 1949, the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission decided to suspend work until a break in the deadlock occurred.

It was in this setting that President Truman's announcement of Russia's atomic blast came. On the same day, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky introduced a resolution before the General Assembly calling for immediate action for "prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of appropriate strict international control." He gave no indication, however, that Russia was willing to change its stand and accept the type of control which most U. N. members regarded as offering a reasonable degree of world safety. Therefore, Lester B. Pearson, Canadian External Affairs Minister, branded Russia's resolution as "hypocritical and meaningless."

THE VETO

Soviet Russia resorted to the veto 8 times in mid-September of 1949. This group of vetoes had to do with admitting new members to the U. N.

Membership was 59, with Israel the newest member. Thirteen other countries asked membership. Five were regarded by the West as Russian satellites—Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic and Rumania. They failed to get enough votes, because the non-Communist nations felt they were unqualified for admission. Eight other applicant countries were favored by the West—Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Nepal and Portugal. Russia opposed their admission unless her favorites were admitted, too. In order to bar them, Russia had to use the 8 new vetoes.

On Oct. 18, the Big Five announced that they would consult in advance of controversial votes in an effort to reduce the number of vetoes. On that same day, however, Russia cast her 40th and 41st vetoes.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 4th annual meeting of the U. N. General Assembly opened Sept. 20, 1949, at Flushing Meadow, N. Y. Many of the problems confronting the Assembly were familiar ones: the disposal of Italy's colonies, the friction between India and Pakistan, the unfinished settlements in connection with the Palestine war.

Among the new problems, two were of outstanding importance in the struggle between communism and the democratic world—Yugoslavia and China.

Yugoslavia

Under the leadership of Moscow-trained Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia had been regarded since the war as a devoted follower of Soviet Russia—until June 28, 1948. On that date, the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform), Moscow's agency for correlating the satellite states, denounced the Tito regime for following an antagonistic policy toward Russia and straying from the Communist line.

Instead of repenting his "sins," Marshal Tito defied the Cominform and the Kremlin. He said Russia was trying to rob Yugoslavia of her sovereignty—trying to keep Yugoslavia in economic bondage by draining her of agricultural and mineral products while at the same time preventing her from developing home industries.

For a time, Yugoslavia continued to vote with Russia in U. N. sessions. On Sept. 26, 1949, however, the quarrel was brought publicly before the U. N. General Assembly for the first time. Tito's Foreign Minister told the Assembly that Russia was heaping threats on the Yugoslavs. "One cannot threaten or weaken small countries and trample underfoot their right to organize an independent existence," he said. A Soviet spokesman bitterly replied that the Yugoslavs were "renegades picked up by the partisans of reaction."

On Oct. 20, Yugoslavia was elected to a nonpermanent seat on the Security Council, despite Russia's contention that such a move was illegal.

China

Throughout the civil war in China, the Chinese Communists had never asserted, until Sept. 21, 1949, that they constituted the legal government. Even the Soviet Union pledged itself at the close of the war to recognize the Nationalist regime.

By mid-September, however, the Chinese Communists, led by Mao Tse-tung, had won control of Manchuria, North China and Central China down to the Yangtze River, and were thrusting deep into South China. At that point, Mao proclaimed establishment of the "People's Republic of China," under Communist management. The Communists captured Canton on Oct. 15, and the Nationalist government fled by plane to Chungking, making it the emergency capital.

The Nationalist regime, still more or less under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, feared that the Communist "People's Republic" would claim the right to supplant the Nationalists as representatives of China in the U. N. Wishing to thwart such an attempt, the Chinese Nationalist delegates made formal complaint to the General Assembly on Sept. 27, charging that Russia was backing the Chinese Communists and was endangering the independence of Nationalist China.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE, the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

Purposes and Principles

Article 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian

character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The organization shall ensure that states not members of the United Nations act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

Membership

Article 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or have previously signed

the Declaration by United Nations of Jan. 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

Organs

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: A General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly Composition

Article 9

The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations.

Each member shall not have more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, or to both, on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state, which is not a member of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 35, Paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council, or both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Na-

ons if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council passes to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) Promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) Promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon to be taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies re-

ferred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, and election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with Paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

The Security Council
Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to insure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and eco-

nomic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under Paragraph 3 of Article 52 a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Article 31

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security

ncil or any state which is not a mem-
ber of the United Nations, if it is a party
to a dispute under consideration by the Se-
curity Council, shall be invited to partici-
pate, without vote, in the discussion relat-
ing to the dispute. The Security Council
may lay down such conditions as it deems
appropriate for the participation of a state which
is not a member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

Pacific Settlement of Disputes

Article 33

The parties to any dispute, the con-
tinuance of which is likely to endanger the
maintenance of international peace and
security, shall, first of all, seek a solution
by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, con-
ciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement,
refuge to regional agencies or arrange-
ments, or other peaceful means of their
own choice.

The Security Council shall, when it
deems necessary, call upon the parties to
settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate
any dispute, or any situation which might
lead to international friction or give rise
to a dispute, in order to determine whether
the continuance of the dispute or situation
is likely to endanger the maintenance of
international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any member of the United Nations
may bring any dispute or any situation of
this nature referred to in Article 34 to the
attention of the Security Council or of the
General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the
United Nations may bring to the atten-
tion of the Security Council or of the Gen-
eral Assembly any dispute to which it is a
party if it accepts in advance, for the pur-
poses of the dispute, the obligations of
specific settlement provided in the present
Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General As-
sembly in respect of matters brought to its
attention under this Article will be subject
to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any
stage of a dispute of the nature referred
to in Article 33 or of a situation of like
nature, recommend appropriate procedures
or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into
consideration any procedures for the set-
tlement of the dispute which have already
been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under
this Article the Security Council should
also take into consideration that legal dis-
putes should as a general rule be referred
by the parties to the International Court
of Justice in accordance with the provi-
sions of the statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the
nature referred to in Article 33 fail to
settle it by the means indicated in that
Article, they shall refer it to the Security
Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that
the continuance of the dispute is in fact
likely to endanger the maintenance of in-
ternational peace and security, it shall de-
cide whether to take action under Article
36 or to recommend such terms of settle-
ment as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of
Articles 33 to 37 the Security Council may,
if all the parties to any dispute so request,
make recommendations to the parties with
a view to a peaceful settlement of the dis-
pute.

CHAPTER VII

Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine
the existence of any threat to the peace,
breach of the peace, or act of aggression
and shall make recommendations, or de-
cide what measures shall be taken in ac-
cordance with Articles 41 and 42, to main-
tain or restore international peace and
security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the
situation, the Security Council may, be-
fore making the recommendations or de-
ciding upon the measures provided for in
Article 39, call upon the parties con-
cerned to comply with such provisional
measures as it deems necessary or desir-
able. Such provisional measures shall be
without prejudice to the rights, claims, or
position of the parties concerned. The Se-
curity Council shall duly take account of
failure to comply with such provisional
measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what
measures not involving the use of armed
force are to be employed to give effect

to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate, or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and members or between the Security Council and groups of members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid

down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible, under the Security Council, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations, or by some of them as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether

member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense, if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

Regional Arrangements

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in Par-

agraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in Paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken, or in contemplation, under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

International Economic and Social Co-operation

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and

(c) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are

hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58 ¶

The organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

Economic and Social Council Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of members of the United Nations and at the request of the specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations, and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and ac-

cept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

(a) To insure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(b) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(c) To further international peace and security;

(d) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

(e) To transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world in social, economic and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

International Trusteeship System

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system in accordance with the purposes

of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

(a) To further international peace and security;

(b) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(c) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(d) To insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

(a) Territories now held under mandate;

(b) Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War; and

(c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79 and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to insure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facili-

s, and assistance from the trust territory carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

The Trusteeship Council Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

(a) Those members administering trust territories;

(b) Such of those members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

(c) As many other members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to insure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

(a) Consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

(b) Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

(c) Provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

(d) Take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

The International Court of Justice

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Chapter.

Article 93

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of

the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

The Secretariat

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such staff as the organization may require. The Secretary General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 98

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 99

The Secretary General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall

refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the organization.

2. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the United Nations and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the dependent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

Transitional Security Arrangements

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 105, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nations Declaration, signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and, as occasion requires, with other members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

Amendments

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

Ratification and Signature

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary General of the organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

Done at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Submissions COMMISSIONS



The 59 Members of the United Nations, Oct., 1949

Country	Entered WW II	Signed U.N. Decla- ration ¹	Joined U.N. Organi- zation ²	Security Council	Econ. & Soc. Council	Trustee- ship Council	League of Nations ³
Afghanistan.....	.....	.....	1946	.....	.....	.....	1934-46
Argentina.....	1945	1945	1945	1948-49	.....	1950-52	1919-46
Australia.....	1939	1942	1945	1946-47	1948-50	Perm.	1920-46
Belgium.....	1940	1942	1945	1947-48	1949-52	Perm.	1920-46
Bolivia.....	1943	1943	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-46
Canada.....	1942	1943	1945	1946-47	1948-50	.....	1920-28
Brazil.....	1941	.....	1948	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma.....	1941	.....	1945	.....	1947-49	.....	.....
Byelorussian S.S.R. ⁴	1939	1942	1945	1948-49	1950-52 ⁵	.....	1920-46
Chad.....	1945	1945	1945	.....	1946-52	.....	1919-40
China.....	1941	1942	1945	Perm.	1946-52	Perm.	1920-46
Colombia.....	1944	1944	1945	1947-48	1946-46	.....	1920-46
Costa Rica.....	1941	1942	1945	.....	.....	1948-50 ¹⁰	1920-26
Cuba.....	1941	1942	1945	1949-50	1946-47	.....	1920-46
Czechoslovakia.....	1939	1942	1945	.....	1950-52 ⁶	.....	1920-46
Denmark ⁹	1940	.....	1945	.....	1948-50	.....	1920-46
Dominican Republic.....	1941	1942	1945	.....	.....	1949-50 ¹¹	1924-46
Ecuador.....	1945	1945	1945	1950-51	.....	.....	1934-46
Egypt.....	1945	1945	1945	1949-50 ⁷	.....	.....	1937-46
El Salvador.....	1941	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-39
Ethiopia.....	1942	1943	1945	.....	.....	.....	1923-46
France.....	1939	1945	1945	Perm.	1946-52	Perm.	1920-46
Greece.....	1940	1942	1945	.....	1946-46	.....	1920-46
Guatemala.....	1941	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-38
Haiti.....	1941	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-44
Honduras.....	1941	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-38
Iceland.....	.....	.....	1946	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	1939	1942	1945	1950-51	1949-52 ⁸	.....	1920-46
Indonesia.....	1943	1943	1945	.....	1950-52	.....	1919-46
Iran.....	1943	1943	1945	.....	.....	1947-52	1932-46
Israel.....	.....	.....	1949	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	1945	1945	1945	.....	1946-49	.....	.....
Japan.....	1944	1944	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-46
Latvia.....	1940	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-46
Luxemburg.....	1940	1942	1945	1946-46	1950-52	1947-49	1931-46
Mexico.....	1942	1942	1945	1946-46	1946-48	.....	1920-46
Netherlands.....	1940	1942	1945	.....	1947-49	Perm.	1920-46
New Zealand.....	1939	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-38
Nicaragua.....	1941	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-46
Norway.....	1940	1942	1945	1949-50	1946-47	.....	1920-46
Pakistan.....	1939	.....	1947	.....	1950-52	.....	.....
Panama.....	1942	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-46
Paraguay.....	1945	1945	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-37
Peru.....	1945	1945	1945	.....	1946-52	.....	1920-41
Philippines.....	1941	1942	1945	.....	.....	1948-50	.....
Poland ⁶	1939	1942	1945	1946-47	1948-50	.....	1920-46
Saudi Arabia.....	1945	1945	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-46
South Africa, U. of.....	1939	1942	1945	.....	.....	.....	1920-46
Sweden.....	.....	.....	1946	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	1945	1945	1945	1947-48	.....	.....	1920-46
Taiwan.....	1941	.....	1946	.....	.....	.....	1920-46
Thailand.....	1945	1945	1945	.....	1947-49	.....	1932-46
Turkey.....	1945	1945	1945	1948-49	1946-46	.....	.....
Ukrainian S.S.R. ⁴	1941	.....	1945	Perm.	1946-50	Perm.	1920-46
United Kingdom.....	1939	1942	1945	Perm.	1946-52	Perm.	.....
United States.....	1941	1942	1945	Perm.	1946-50	Perm.	1934-39
U.S.S.R.....	1941	1942	1945	Perm.	1946-50	Perm.	1920-46
Uruguay.....	1945	1945	1945	.....	1947-49	.....	1920-40
Venezuela.....	1945	1945	1945	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yemen.....	.....	.....	1947	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	1941	1942	1945	1950-51	1946-46	.....	1920-46

¹ Declaration of United Nations was originally signed by 26 nations in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 1, 1942. ² U. N. officially came into existence Oct. 24, 1945. ³ League was formally dissolved Apr. 18, 1946. Nations withdrawing before that time did so voluntarily, except U.S.S.R., which was expelled. Other members of League were: Albania (1920-46), Austria (1920-40), Bulgaria (1920-46), Eire (1923-46), Estonia (1921-46), Finland (1920-46), Germany (1926-35), Hungary (1922-41), Italy (1920-39), Japan (1923-46), Latvia (1921-46), Lithuania (1921-46), Portugal (1920-46), Rumania (1920-42), Spain (1920-41), Switzerland (1920-46). ⁴ Admission as separate nation approved at San Francisco Conference. ⁵ Invited to attend San Francisco Conference June 5, 1945, after its liberation. ⁶ Not presented at San Francisco Conference, but subsequently signed Charter as original member. ⁷ Also 1946-46. ⁸ Also 1946-47. ⁹ Also 1946-48. ¹⁰ Resigned in 1949. ¹¹ Elected to replace Costa Rica.

Delegation Heads to the United Nations

Interim Headquarters*

Afghanistan: Abdul Hamid Aziz
 Argentina: Dr. José Arce
 Australia: J. D. L. Hood (Minister in charge of Mission to U. N.)
 Belgium: Fernand van Langenhove
 Bolivia: Eduardo Anze Matienzo
 Brazil: João Carlos Muniz
 Byelorussian S.S.R.: Leonid I. Kaminsky
 Canada: Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton
 Chile: Hernan Santa Cruz
 China: Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang
 Colombia: Dr. Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez
 Costa Rica: Dr. Daniel Oduber-Quiros
 Cuba: Dr. Alberto I. Alvarez
 Czechoslovakia: Dr. Vladimir Houdek
 Denmark: William Borberg
 Dominican Republic: Dr. Max Henriquez-Urena
 Ecuador: Dr. Homero Viteri-Lafronte
 Egypt: Mahmoud Bey Fawzi
 France: Jean Chauvel
 Greece: Alexis Kyrrou
 Guatemala: Dr. Carlos Garcia Bauer
 Haiti: Stephen Alexis (Representative to U. N.)
 Iceland: Thor Thors
 India: Sir Benegal Narsing Rau
 Iran: Nasrollah Entezam
 Israel: Aubrey S. Eban
 Liberia: Charles D. B. King
 Mexico: Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo
 Netherlands: J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje
 New Zealand: Sir Carl Berendsen
 Nicaragua: Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
 Norway: Arne Sunde
 Pakistan: Abdur Rahim Khan
 Panamá: Mario de Diego
 Peru: Carlos Holguin de Laval
 Philippines: Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo
 Poland: Juliusz Katz-Suchy
 Saudi Arabia: Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih (Representative to U. N.)
 Sweden: Sven Graafström
 Syria: Faris Bey el-Khourl
 Thailand: Prince Wan Waithayakon
 Turkey: Selim Sarper
 Union of South Africa: H. T. Andrews
 U.S.S.R.: Yakov A. Malik
 United Kingdom: Sir Alexander Cadogan
 United States: Warren R. Austin
 Uruguay: Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat
 Venezuela: Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stolk
 Yugoslavia: Dr. Joza Vilfan

* Permanent representative to the U. N., unless otherwise indicated.

Security Council*

Argentina: Dr. José Arce
 Canada: Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton
 China: Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang
 Cuba: Dr. Alberto I. Alvarez
 Egypt: Mahmoud Bey Fawzi
 France: Jean Chauvel
 Norway: Arne Sunde
 Ukrainian S.S.R.: Dr. Dmitri Z. Manuillsky
 U.S.S.R.: Yakov A. Malik
 United Kingdom: Sir Alexander Cadogan
 United States: Warren R. Austin

* As of 1949. On Oct. 20, 1949, Ecuador, India and Yugoslavia were elected to replace (on Jan. 1, 1950) Argentina, Canada and Ukrainian S.S.R.

Economic and Social Council*

Australia: Herbert V. Evatt
 Belgium: Fernand Dehousse
 Brazil: Helio Lobo
 Byelorussian S.S.R.: V. V. Skorobogaty
 Chile: Hernan Santa Cruz
 China: Dr. P. C. Chang
 Denmark: William Borberg
 France: Pierre Mendes-France
 India: Sir N. R. Pillai
 Lebanon: Georges Hakim
 New Zealand: James Thorn
 Peru: Dr. Luis Alvarado
 Poland: Mr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy
 Turkey: Ali Rana Tarhan
 U.S.S.R.: A. A. Arutiunian
 United Kingdom: Hector McNeil
 United States: Willard L. Thorp
 Venezuela: Dr. José Joaquín González Gordón

* As of the ninth session, held in Geneva, July 5 to Aug. 15, 1949. On Oct. 20, 1949, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Mexico and Pakistan were elected to replace (on Jan. 1, 1950) Byelorussian S.S.R., Lebanon, New Zealand, Turkey, and Venezuela.

Trusteeship Council*

Australia: J. D. L. Hood
 Belgium: Pierre Ryckmans
 China: Dr. S. S. Liu
 Costa Rica: Dr. Daniel Oduber-Quiros
 France: Roger Garreau
 Iraq: Awni Khalidi
 Mexico: Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo
 New Zealand: Sir Carl Berendsen
 Philippines: Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo
 U.S.S.R.: Dr. Aleksander A. Soldatov
 United Kingdom: Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns
 United States: Francis B. Sayre

* As of the fifth session, held at Lake Success, N. Y. June 15 to July 22, 1949. On Oct. 20, 1949, Argentina was elected to replace (on Jan. 1, 1950) Mexico, and Dominican Republic was elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Costa Rica.

Judges of International Court of Justice

(Judges serve for a 9-year term and may be re-elected. In the first election of Feb. 6, 1946, however, they were designated for terms of 3, 6 and 9 years. In the second election of Oct. 22, 1948, all 5 judges whose terms were due to expire in 1949 were re-elected for full terms. Expiration dates of terms are shown in parentheses. The seat of the Court is The Hague, Netherlands.)

President: Jules Basdevant, France (1955)

Vice President: José G. Guerrero, El Salvador (1955)

Alejandro Alvarez, Chile (1955)
Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, Egypt (1958)
Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo, Brazil (1955)
Miguel Fabela Alfaro, Mexico (1952)
Green H. Hackworth, U. S. (1952)
Su Mo, China (1958)

Helge Klaestad, Norway (1952)
Sergei B. Krylov, U.S.S.R. (1952)
Sir Arnold D. McNair, U. K. (1952)
John M. Read, Canada (1958)
Charles de Visscher, Belgium (1952)
Bohdan Winlarski, Poland (1958)
Milovan Zoricitch, Yugoslavia (1958)

Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

Source: U. N. Dept. of Public Information (Research Section)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Established: Oct. 16, 1945, when constitution was signed in Quebec.

Purposes: To raise nutrition levels and living standards; to secure improvements in production and distribution of food and agricultural products; to better condition of country dwellers; by these means, to contribute to expanding world economy.

Temporary headquarters: 1201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Established: Will not come into existence until 21 nations, of which 7 must each have a total tonnage of at least one million gross tons of shipping, have become parties to a convention drawn up by U. N. Maritime Conference at Geneva, Feb. 19 to Mar. 6, 1948. (Preparatory Committee established by Conference will cease to exist after IMCO comes into being.)

Purposes: To promote co-operation among governments in technical problems of international shipping and to encourage removal of discriminatory action by governments and of unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns.

Headquarters: To be in London.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank)

Established: Dec. 27, 1945, when 28 nations signed Articles of Agreement drawn up at Bretton Woods Conference in July, 1944.

Purposes: To assist in reconstruction and development of economies of members by making loans directly and promoting private foreign investment; to promote balanced growth of international trade and maintain equilibrium in balance of payments.

Headquarters: 1818 H St., Washington 25, D. C.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Established: Apr. 4, 1947, 30 days after 26th nation ratified Convention on International Civil Aviation drawn up at Chicago Civil Air Conference on Dec. 7, 1944.

Purposes: To study problems of international civil aviation and establish international standards and regulations.

Headquarters: Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)*

Established: Apr. 11, 1919, when constitution was adopted as Part XIII of Treaty of Versailles.

Purposes: To contribute to establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve, through international action, labor conditions and living standards; to promote economic and social stability.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.

International Monetary Fund (Fund)

Established: Dec. 27, 1945, when nations whose quotas amounted to 80% of Fund's resources had signed Articles of Agreement drawn up at Bretton Woods.

Purposes: To promote international monetary co-operation and expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability; to assist in establishment of multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members.

Headquarters: 1818 H St., Washington 25, D. C.

International Refugee Organization (IRO)

Established: Aug. 20, 1948, when 15 nations contributing at least 75% of operational expenses had become party to constitution.

Purposes: To provide following services in regard to refugees and displaced persons.

* Spelling preferred by ILO.

Specialized Agencies of the United Nations—(cont.)

sons: Repatriation; identification, registration and classification; care and assistance; legal and political protection; transport; and resettlement and re-establishment.

Headquarters: Palais Wilson, Rue des Paquis, Geneva, Switzerland.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Established: Jan. 1, 1934, when International Telecommunication Convention adopted on Dec. 9, 1932, at Madrid Conference became effective.

Purposes: To maintain and extend international co-operation for improvement and rational use of all kinds of telecommunication and to promote development and most efficient operation of technical facilities.

Headquarters: Palais Wilson, Rue de Paquis, Geneva, Switzerland.

International Trade Organization (ITO)

Established: Will not come into existence until sufficient number of countries have ratified Havana Charter drawn up by U. N. Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana, Cuba, Nov. 21, 1947, to Mar. 24, 1948. (Interim Commission established by Conference will cease to exist after ITO comes into being.)

Purposes: To promote expansion of world trade and removal of trade barriers.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Established: Nov. 4, 1946, when 20th signatory to constitution deposited instrument of acceptance with government of United Kingdom.

Purposes: To promote collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further justice,

rule of law and human rights and freedoms without distinction of race, sex, language or religion.

Headquarters: 19 Ave. Kléber, Paris, 16, France.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Established: Oct. 9, 1874, by Postal Convention of Bern, Switzerland, effective July 1, 1875.

Purposes: To assure organization and perfection of various postal services and to promote development of international collaboration. To this end, member countries are united in single postal territory for reciprocal exchange of mail.

Headquarters: Schwarztorstrasse 38, Bern, Switzerland.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Established: Apr. 7, 1948, when 26 members of the United Nations ratified constitution adopted July 22, 1945, by International Health Conference in New York City.

Purposes: To add attainment by all peoples of highest possible level of health.

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Established: Will not come into existence until 30 days after deposit with government of U. S. of 30th instrument of ratification of or accession to convention adopted in Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1947, by twelfth Conference of Directors of International Meteorological Organization (IMO). (IMO, with headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, will function until WMO comes into existence.)

Purposes: To co-ordinate, standardize and improve world meteorological activities.

Countries Rejected for U. N. Membership

Country	Date of vote	Vote*
Albania.....	Aug. 29, 1946	5—3—3
Albania.....	Aug. 18, 1947	3—4—4
Albania.....	Sept. 15, 1949	2—1—8
Austria.....	Aug. 21, 1947	8—1—2†
Austria.....	Sept. 13, 1949	9—2—0†
Bulgaria.....	Aug. 21, 1947	1—1—9
Bulgaria.....	Oct. 1, 1947	1—3—7
Bulgaria.....	Sept. 15, 1949	3—1—7
Ceylon.....	Aug. 18, 1948	9—2—0†
Ceylon.....	Dec. 15, 1948	9—2—0†
Ceylon.....	Sept. 13, 1949	9—2—0†
Finland.....	Oct. 1, 1947	9—2—0†
Finland.....	Sept. 13, 1949	9—2—0†
Hungary.....	Aug. 21, 1947	1—1—9
Hungary.....	Oct. 1, 1947	5—0—6
Hungary.....	Sept. 15, 1949	3—1—7
Ireland.....	Aug. 29, 1946	9—1—1†
Ireland.....	Aug. 18, 1947	9—1—1†
Ireland.....	Sept. 13, 1949	9—2—0†

Country	Date of vote	Vote*
Israel†.....	Dec. 17, 1948	5—1—5
Italy.....	Aug. 21, 1947	9—1—1†
Italy.....	Oct. 1, 1947	9—2—0†
Italy.....	Apr. 10, 1948	9—2—0†
Italy.....	Sept. 13, 1949	9—2—0†
Jordan.....	Aug. 29, 1946	8—2—1†
Jordan.....	Aug. 18, 1947	9—1—1†
Jordan.....	Sept. 13, 1949	9—2—0†
Korea, Rep. of.....	Apr. 8, 1949	9—2—0†
Mongolian People's Rep.....	Aug. 29, 1946	6—3—2
Mongolian People's Rep.....	Aug. 18, 1947	3—3—5
Mongolian People's Rep.....	Sept. 15, 1949	2—2—7
Portugal.....	Aug. 29, 1946	8—2—1†
Portugal.....	Aug. 18, 1947	9—2—0†
Portugal.....	Sept. 13, 1949	9—2—0†
Rumania.....	Aug. 21, 1947	1—0—10
Rumania.....	Oct. 1, 1947	4—0—7
Rumania.....	Sept. 15, 1949	3—1—7

* Security Council vote: for—against—abstaining. Unless vetoed, acceptance requires seven affirmative votes.
† Vetoed by U.S.S.R. ‡ Subsequently approved for membership.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Preamble

THE Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

Article 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

Article 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

Article 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

Article 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently

they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties.

Article 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third state is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

Article 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defense committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

Article 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agree-

North Atlantic Treaty—(cont.)

ment, invite any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any state so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the states which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other states on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

Article 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

Article 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

Done at Washington, the fourth day of April, 1949.

Definitions

COLONY: a company of people, purposely or otherwise, transplanted from their mother country and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state.

CROWN COLONY: a British Empire colony in which the crown retains some kind of control over legislation.

DOMINION: an autonomous community within the British Empire, equal in status to any other dominion, but united by a common allegiance to the crown.

PROTECTORATE: an area which is protected by a superior authority from domestic or foreign disturbance or dictation and shares in its own government.

MANDATE: order or commission granted by League of Nations (before its defunctation) as mandator to a member nation.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE: a territory within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are permitted by other nations to be more or less exclusive. Also loosely used to denote regions more or less under the control of a nation but not constituting a formally recognized protectorate or suzerainty.

SUZERAIN: a state that exercises political control over another state in relation to which it is sovereign.

TRUSTEESHIP: administration by a member of the United Nations of an area not yet ready for self-government.

The Flag of the United Nations

The Legal Commission of the General Assembly unanimously adopted the following U. N. flag design on October 7, 1947: white U. N. emblem (global map projected from the North Pole and embraced in twin olive branches) centered on a rectangular blue banner.

NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel prizes are awarded under the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, Swedish chemist and engineer, who died in 1896. The interest of the fund is divided annually among the persons who have made the most outstanding contributions in the field of physics, chemistry, and physiology or medicine, who have produced the most distinguished literary work of an idealist tendency, and who have contributed most toward world peace.

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm, the one for physiology or medicine by the Caroline Medical Institute in Stockholm, that for literature by the academy in Stockholm, and that for peace by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Storting. The distribution of prizes was begun on December 10, 1901, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The amount of each prize varies with the income from the fund and since 1936 has stood at approximately £8,000.

Year	Literature	Peace
1901	René F. A. Sully Prudhomme (France)	Henri Dunant (Switzerland) and Frederick Passy (France)
1902	Theodor Mommsen (Germany)	Elie Ducommun and Albert Gobat (Switzerland)
1903	Björnstjerne Björnson (Norway)	Sir William R. Cremer (England)
1904	Frédéric Mistral (France) and José Echegaray (Spain)	Institut de Droit International (Belgium)
1905	Henryk Sienkiewicz (Poland)	Bertha von Suttner (Austria)
1906	Giosuè Carducci (Italy)	Theodore Roosevelt (U. S.)
1907	Rudyard Kipling (England)	Ernesto T. Moneta (Italy) and Louis Renault (France)
1908	Rudolf Eucken (Germany)	Klas P. Arnoldson (Sweden) and Frederik Bajer (Denmark)
1909	Selma Lagerlöf (Sweden)	Auguste M. F. Beernaert (Belgium) and Baron Paul H. B. B. d'Estournelles de Constant de Rebecque (France)
1910	Paul von Heyse (Germany)	The Bureau International Permanent de la Paix (Switzerland)
1911	Maurice Maeterlinck (Belgium)	Tobias M. C. Asser (Holland) and Alfred H. Fried (Austria)
1912	Gerhart Hauptmann (Germany)	Elihu Root (U. S.)
1913	Rabindranath Tagore (India)	Henri La Fontaine (Belgium)
1915	Romain Rolland (France)	No award
1916	Verner von Heidenstam (Sweden)	No award
1917	Karl Gjellerup (Denmark) and Henrik Pontoppidan (Denmark)	International Red Cross
1919	Carl Spitteler (Switzerland)	Woodrow Wilson (U. S.)
1920	Knut Hamsun (Norway)	Léon Bourgeois (France)
1921	Anatole France (France)	Karl H. Branting (Sweden) and Christian L. Lange (Norway)
1922	Jacinto Benavente (Spain)	Fridtjof Nansen (Norway)
1923	William B. Yeats (Ireland)	No award
1924	Wladyslaw Reymont (Poland)	No award
1925	George Bernard Shaw (England)	Sir Austen Chamberlain (England) and Charles G. Dawes (U. S.)
1926	Grazia Deledda (Italy)	Aristide Briand (France) and Gustav Stresemann (Germany)
1927	Henri Bergson (France)	Ferdinand Buisson (France) and Ludwig Quidde (Germany)
1928	Sigrid Undset (Norway)	No award
1929	Thomas Mann (Germany)	Frank B. Kellogg (U. S.)
1930	Sinclair Lewis (U. S.)	Lars O. J. Söderblom (Sweden)
1931	Erik A. Karlfeldt (Sweden)	Jane Addams (U. S.) and Nicholas M. Butler (U. S.)
1932	John Galsworthy (England)	No award
1933	Ivan G. Bunin (Russia)	Sir Norman Angell (England)
1934	Luigi Pirandello (Italy)	Arthur Henderson (England)
1935	No award	Carl von Ossietzky (Germany)
1936	Eugene O'Neill (U. S.)	Carlos de S. Lamas (Argentina)
1937	Roger Martin du Gard (France)	Lord Cecil of Chelwood (England)
1938	Pearl S. Buck (U. S.)	Office International Nansen pour les Réfugiés (Switzerland)
1939	Frans Eemil Sillanpää (Finland)	No award

Nobel Prizes—(cont.)

Year	Literature	Peace
1944	Johannes V. Jensen (Denmark)	International Red Cross
1945	Gabriela Mistral (Chile)	Cordell Hull (U. S.)
1946	Hermann Hesse (Switzerland)	Emily G. Balch and John R. Mott (U. S.)
1947	André Gide (France)	American Friends Service Committee (U. S.) and British Society of Friends' Service Council (England)
1948	Thomas Stearns Eliot (England)	No award

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine
1901	Wilhelm K. Roentgen, for discovery of Roentgen rays.	Jacobus H. van 't Hoff; discovery of laws of chemical dynamics and osmotic pressure in solutions.	Emil A. von Behring, for work on serum therapy against diphtheria.
1902	Hendrik A. Lorentz and Pieter Zeeman, for work on influence of magnetism upon radiation.	Emil Fischer, for experiments in sugar and purin groups of substances.	Sir Ronald Ross, for work on malaria.
1903	A. Henri Becquerel, work on discovery of spontaneous radioactivity.	Svante A. Arrhenius, for his electrolytic theory of dissociation.	Niels R. Finsen, for his treatment of lupus vulgaris, with concentrated light rays.
1904	Pierre and Marie Curie, for investigation of phenomena of radiation.	Sir William Ramsay; discovery and determination of place of inert gaseous elements in air.	Ivan P. Pavlov, for work on the physiology of digestion.
1905	John Strutt (Lord Rayleigh) for discovery of argon in investigating gas density.	Adolf von Baeyer, for work on organic dyes and hydroaromatic combinations.	Robert Koch, for work on tuberculosis.
1906	Philipp Lenard, for work with cathode rays.	Henri Moissan, for isolation of fluorine, and introduction of electric furnace.	Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramón y Cajal, for work on structure of the nervous system.
1907	Joseph J. Thomson, for investigations on passage of electricity through gases.	Eduard Buchner; discovery of cell-less fermentation and investigations in biological chem.	Charles L. A. Laveran, for work with protozoa in the generation of disease.
1908	Albert A. Michelson, for spectroscopic and meteorologic investigations.	Ernest Rutherford, for investigations into disintegration of elements and chemistry of radioactive substances.	Paul Ehrlich and Élie Metchnikoff, for work on immunity.
1909	Gabriel Lippmann, for method of reproducing colors by photography.	Wilhelm Ostwald, for work on catalysis and investigations into principles governing chemical equilibrium and reaction rates.	Theodor Kocher, for work on the thyroid gland.
1910	Guglielmo Marconi and Ferdinand Braun, for development of wireless.	Otto Wallach, for work in the field of alicyclic compounds.	Albrecht Kossel, for achievements in the chemistry of the cell.
1911	Johannes D. van der Waals, for work with the equation of state for gases and liquids.	Marie Curie, for discovery of elements radium and polonium.	Allvar Gullstrand, for work on the dioptrics of the eye.
1912	Wilhelm Wien, for his laws governing the radiation of heat.	Victor Grignard, for reagent discovered by and named after him; and Paul Sabatier, for the methods of hydrogenating organic compounds.	Alexis Carrel, for work on vascular ligature and grafting of blood vessels and organs.
1912	Gustaf Dalén, for discovery of automatic regulators used in lighting lighthouses and light buoys.		

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes, for work leading to production of liquid helium.	Alfred Werner, for linking up atoms within the molecule.	Charles Richet, for work on anaphylaxis.
1914	Max von Laue, for discovery of defraction of Roentgen rays passing through crystals.	Theodore W. Richards, for determining atomic weight of many chemical elements.	Robert Bárány, for work on physiology and pathology of the vestibular system.
1915	W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, for analysis of crystal structure by means of X rays.	Richard Willstätter, for research into coloring matter of plants, especially chlorophyll.	No award.
1917	Charles G. Barkla, discovery of Roentgen radiation of the elements.	No award.	No award.
1918	Max Planck, for discoveries in connection with quantum theory.	Fritz Haber, for synthetic production of ammonia.	No award.
1919	Johannes Stark, discovery of Doppler effect in Canal rays and decomposition of spectrum lines by electric fields.	No award.	Jules Bordet, for discoveries in connection with immunity.
1920	Charles E. Guillaume, for discoveries of anomalies in nickel steel alloys.	Walther Nernst, for work in thermochemistry.	August Krogh, discovery of regulation of capillaries' motor mechanism.
1921	Albert Einstein, for discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect.	Frederick Soddy, for investigations into origin and nature of isotopes.	No award.
1922	Niels Bohr, for investigations of structure of atoms and radiations emanating from them.	Francis W. Aston, for discovery of isotopes in nonradioactive elements and for discovery of the whole number rule.	In 1923 the 1922 prize was divided between Archibald V. Hill for discovery relating to heat-production in muscles; and Otto Meyerhof, for correlation between consumption of oxygen and production of lactic acid in muscles.
1923	Robert A. Millikan, work on elementary charge of electricity and photoelectric phenomena.	Fritz Pregl, for method of microanalysis of organic substances discovered by him.	Frederick G. Banting and John J. R. Macleod, for discovery of insulin.
1924	Karl M. G. Siegbahn, for investigations in X-ray spectroscopy.	No award.	Willem Einthoven, for discovering the mechanism of the electrocardiogram.
1925	James Franck and Gustav Hertz, for discovery of laws governing impact of electrons upon atoms.	In 1926 the 1925 prize was awarded to Richard Zsigmondy, for work on the heterogeneous nature of colloid solutions.	No award.
1926	Jean Perrin, for works on discontinuous structure of matter and discovery of the equilibrium of sedimentation.	The Svedberg, for work on disperse systems.	Johannes Fibiger, for discovery of the Spiroptera carcinoma.
1927	Arthur H. Compton, discovery of Compton phenomenon; and Charles T. R. Wilson, for method of perceiving paths taken by electrically charged particles.	In 1928 the 1927 prize was awarded to Heinrich Wieland, for investigations of bile acids and kindred substances.	Julius Wagner-Jauregg, for use of malaria inoculation in treatment of dementia paralytica.

Nobel Prizes—(cont.)

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine
1928	In 1929 the 1928 prize was awarded to Owen W. Richardson, for work on the phenomenon of thermionics and discovery of the Richardson Law.	Adolf Windaus, for investigations on constitution of the sterols and their connection with vitamins.	Charles Nicolle, for work on typhus exanthematicus.
1929	Prince Louis Victor de Broglie, for discovery of the wave character of electrons.	Arthur Harden and Hans K. A. S. von Euler-Chelpin, for research of fermentation of sugars.	Christiaan Eijkman, for discovery of the antineuritic vitamins; and Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, for discovery of growth-promoting vitamins.
1930	Sir Chandrasekhara V. Raman, for work on diffusion of light and discovery of the Raman effect.	Hans Fischer, for work on coloring matter of blood and leaves and for his synthesis of hemin.	Karl Landsteiner, for discovery of human blood groups.
1931	No award.	Karl Bosch and Friedrich Bergius, for invention and development of chemical high-pressure methods.	Otto H. Warburg, for discovery of the character and mode of action of the respiratory ferment.
1932	In 1933 the prize for 1932 was awarded to Werner Heisenberg, for creation of the quantum mechanics.	Irving Langmuir, for work in realm of surface chemistry.	Sir Charles S. Sherrington and Edgar D. Adrian, for discoveries of the function of the neuron.
1933	Erwin Schrödinger and Paul A. M. Dirac, for discovery of new fertile forms of the atomic theory.	No award.	Thomas H. Morgan, for discoveries on hereditary function of the chromosomes.
1934	No award.	Harold C. Urey, for discovery of heavy hydrogen.	George H. Whipple, George R. Minot, and William P. Murphy, for discovery of liver therapy against anemias.
1935	James Chadwick, for discovery of the neutron.	Frédéric and Irène Joliot-Curie, for synthesis of new radioactive elements.	Hans Spemann, for discovery of the organizer-effect in embryonic development.
1936	Victor F. Hess, for discovery of cosmic radiation; and Carl D. Anderson, for discovery of the positron.	Peter J. W. Debye, for investigations on dipole moments and diffraction of X rays and electrons in gases.	Sir Henry H. Dale and Otto Loewi, for discoveries on chemical transmission of nerve impulses.
1937	Clinton J. Davisson and George P. Thomson, for discovery of diffraction of electrons by crystals.	Walter N. Haworth, for research on carbohydrates and vitamin C; and Paul Karrer, for work on carotenoids, flavins and vitamins A and B.	Albert Szent-Györgyi von Nagrapolt, for discoveries on biological combustion.
1938	Enrico Fermi, for identification of new radioactivity elements and discovery of nuclear reactions effected by slow neutrons.	Richard Kuhn, for carotinoid study and vitamin research (declined the prize).	Cornille Heymans, for importance of sinus and aorta mechanisms in the regulation of respiration.

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine
1939	Ernest Orlando Lawrence, for the development of the cyclotron.	Adolf Friedrich Johann Butenandt, for work on sexual hormones (declined the prize) and Leopold Ružička, work with polymethylenes.	Gerhard Domagk, antibacterial effect of pron-tocilate.
1943	Otto Stern, for detection of magnetic momentum of protons.	George Hevesy De Heves, for work on use of isotopes as chemical indicators.	Henrik Dam, Edward A. Doisy for the discovery of the chemical nature of Vitamin K.
1944	Isidor Isaac Rabi, for work on magnetic movements of atomic particles.	Otto Hahn, for work on atomic fission.	Joseph Erlanger and Herbert Spencer Gasser, for work on functions of the nerve threads.
1945	Wolfgang Pauli, for work on atomic fissions.	Artturi Ilmari Virtanen, for research in the field of conservation of fodder.	Sir Alexander Fleming, Ernst Boris Chain, and Sir Howard Florey, for discovery of penicillin.
1946	Percy Williams Bridgman, studies and inventions in high-pressure physics.	James B. Sumner, crystallizing of enzymes. John H. Northrop and Wendell M. Stanley, preparing enzymes and virus proteins in pure form.	Herman J. Muller, hereditary effects of X ray on genes.
1947	Sir Edward Appleton, for discovery of layer which reflects radio short waves in the ionosphere.	Sir Robert Robinson, for research in plant substances.	Carl F. and Gerty T. Cori, for work on animal starch metabolism; Bernardo A. Houssay, for hormone study of pituitary gland.
1948	Patrick M. S. Blackett, for improvement on Wilson chamber and for discoveries in cosmic radiation.	Arne Tiselius, for biochemical discoveries and isolation of mouse paralysis virus.	Paul Mueller, for discovery of insect-killing properties of DDT.

(For 1949 Nobel Prize Winners see News Record of 1949)

The Hall of Fame

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans, established in 1900 on the campus of New York University, is an open-air colonnade containing busts of 76 of the 77 persons so far honored for national achievements. New names are voted on every five years by a committee of 100 men and women from all the states. To be elected to the Hall of Fame, an individual must have been dead more than 25 years (before 1922, the stipulation was 10 years), must have been a citizen of the U. S. through birth or naturalization, and must receive three-fifths of the committee vote. Nominations may be made by any U. S. citizen. Next election, 1950.

Names	Elected	Names	Elected
John Adams (statesman)	1900	Grover Cleveland (statesman)	1935
John Quincy Adams (statesman)	1905	James Fenimore Cooper (author)	1910
Louis Agassiz (naturalist)	1915	Peter Cooper (manufacturer)	1900
John James Audubon (naturalist)	1900	Charlotte S. Cushman (actress)	1915
George Bancroft (historian)	1910	James Buchanan Eads (engineer)	1920
Henry Ward Beecher (clergyman)	1900	Jonathan Edwards (clergyman)	1900
Daniel Boone (explorer)	1915	Ralph Waldo Emerson (author)	1900
Edwin Booth (actor)	1925	David G. Farragut (naval officer)	1900
Phillips Brooks (clergyman)	1910	Stephen C. Foster (song composer)	1940
William Cullen Bryant (poet)	1910	Benjamin Franklin (statesman)	1900
William Ellery Channing (clergyman)	1900	Robert Fulton (inventor)	1900
Rufus Choate (lawyer)	1915	Ulysses S. Grant (statesman)	1900
Henry Clay (statesman)	1900	Asa Gray (botanist)	1900
Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain)		Alexander Hamilton (statesman)	1915
(author)	1920	Nathaniel Hawthorne (author)	1900

The Hall of Fame—(cont.)

Names	Elected	Names	Elected
Joseph Henry (physicist)	1915	John Lothrop Motley (historian)	1910
Patrick Henry (statesman)	1920	Simon Newcomb (astronomer)	1935
Oliver Wendell Holmes (author)	1910	Thomas Paine* (philosopher)	1945
Mark Hopkins (educator)	1915	Alice Freeman Palmer (educator)	1920
Elias Howe (inventor)	1915	Francis Parkman (historian)	1915
Washington Irving (author)	1900	George Peabody (merchant)	1900
Andrew Jackson (statesman)	1910	William Penn (colonizer)	1935
Thomas Jefferson (statesman)	1900	Edgar Allan Poe (author)	1910
John Paul Jones (naval officer)	1925	Walter Reed (surgeon)	1945
James Kent (jurist)	1900	Augustus Saint-Gaudens (sculptor)	1920
Sidney Lanier (poet)	1945	William T. Sherman (army officer)	1905
Robert E. Lee (military officer)	1900	Joseph Story (jurist)	1900
Abraham Lincoln (statesman)	1900	Harriet Beecher Stowe (author)	1910
Henry W. Longfellow (poet)	1900	Gilbert Charles Stuart (painter)	1900
James Russell Lowell (poet)	1905	Booker T. Washington (educator)	1945
Mary Lyon (educator)	1905	George Washington (statesman)	1900
James Madison (statesman)	1905	Daniel Webster (statesman)	1900
Horace Mann (educator)	1900	J. A. McNeill Whistler (painter)	1930
John Marshall (jurist)	1900	Walt Whitman (poet)	1930
Matthew F. Maury (oceanographer)	1930	Eli Whitney (inventor)	1900
Maria Mitchell (astronomer)	1905	John Greenleaf Whittier (poet)	1905
James Monroe (statesman)	1930	Emma Willard (educator)	1905
Samuel F. B. Morse (inventor)	1900	Frances Elizabeth Willard (reformer)	1910
William T. G. Morton (dentist)	1920	Roger Williams (clergyman)	1920

*Not yet represented by a bust.

Pulitzer Prize Awards, 1917 to 1949

Source: Columbia University, New York.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism

Meritorious Public Service

- 1917 No award
- 1918 *The New York Times*
- 1919 *Milwaukee Journal*
- 1920 No award
- 1921 *Boston Post*
- 1922 *The (N. Y.) World*
- 1923 *Memphis Commercial Appeal*
- 1924 *The (N. Y.) World*
- 1925 No award
- 1926 *The (Columbus, Ga.) Enquirer Sun*
- 1927 *Canton (Ohio) Daily News*
- 1928 *Indianapolis Times*
- 1929 *The (N. Y.) Evening World*
- 1930 No award
- 1931 *Atlanta Constitution*
- 1932 *Indianapolis News*
- 1933 *New York World-Telegram*
- 1934 *Medford (Oreg.) Mail Tribune*
- 1935 *The Sacramento Bee*
- 1936 *The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette*
- 1937 *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*
- 1938 *The Bismarck (N. Dak.) Tribune*
Special Bronze Plaque:
Edmonton (Alberta) Journal
- 1939 *The Miami Daily News*
- 1940 *Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American*
- 1941 *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*
- 1942 *Los Angeles Times*
- 1943 *The (Omaha) World-Herald*
- 1944 *The New York Times*

- 1945 *The Detroit Free Press*
- 1946 *The Scranton (Pa.) Times*
- 1947 *The (Baltimore) Sun*
- 1948 *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*
- 1949 *The (Lincoln) Nebraska State Journal*

Editorial

- 1917 *New York Tribune*
- 1918 *The (Louisville, Ky.) Courier-Journal*
- 1919 No award
- 1920 HARVEY E. NEWBRANCH ([*Omaha*] *Evening World-Herald*)
- 1921 No award
- 1922 FRANK M. O'BRIEN (*The New York Herald*)
- 1923 WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE (*The Emporia [Kans.] Gazette*)
- 1924 *The Boston Herald*
Special prize: FRANK I. COBB (*The [N. Y.] World*)
- 1925 *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier*
- 1926 *The New York Times* (EDWARD M. KINGSBURY)
- 1927 *The Boston Herald* (F. LAURISTON BULLARD)
- 1928 GROVER CLEVELAND HALL (*Montgomery [Ala.] Advertiser*)
- 1929 LOUIS ISAAC JAFFE (*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*)
- 1930 No award

- 1931 CHARLES S. RYCKMAN (*Fremont [Nebr.] Tribune*)
 1932 No award
 1933 *The Kansas City (Mo.) Star*
 1934 E. P. CHASE (*Atlantic [Iowa] News Telegraph*)
 1935 No award
 1936 FELIX MORLEY (*The Washington [D. C.] Post*)
 GEORGE B. PARKER (*The Scripps-Howard Newspapers*)
 1937 JOHN W. OWENS (*The [Baltimore] Sun*)
 1938 W. W. WAYMACK (*The [Des Moines] Register and Tribune*)
 1939 RONALD G. CALLVERT (*The [Portland] Oregonian*)
 1940 BART HOWARD (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)
 1941 REUBEN MAURY (*[N. Y.] Daily News*)
 1942 GEOFFREY PARSONS (*New York Herald Tribune*)
 1943 FORREST W. SEYMOUR (*The [Des Moines] Register and Tribune*)
 1944 *The Kansas City (Mo.) Star* (HENRY J. HASKELL)
 1945 GEORGE W. POTTER (*The Providence [R. I.] Journal-Bulletin*)
 1946 HODDING CARTER (*The [Greenville, Miss.] Delta Democrat-Times*)
 1947 WILLIAM H. GRIMES (*The [N. Y.] Wall Street Journal*)
 1948 VIRGINIUS DABNEY (*Richmond Times-Dispatch*)
 1949 JOHN H. CRIDER (*The Boston Herald*)
 HERBERT ELLISTON (*The Washington Post*)
- Correspondence
- 1929 PAUL SCOTT MOWRER (*Chicago Daily News*)
 1930 LELAND STOWE (*New York Herald Tribune*)
 1931 H. R. KNICKERBOCKER (*Philadelphia Public Ledger and New York Evening Post*)
 1932 WALTER DURANTY (*The New York Times*)
 CHARLES G. ROSS (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)
 1933 EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER (*Chicago Daily News*)
 1934 FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL (*The New York Times*)
 1935 ARTHUR KROCK (*The New York Times*)
 1936 WILFRED C. BARBER (*The Chicago Tribune*)
 1937 ANNE O'HARE MCCORMICK (*The New York Times*)
 1938 ARTHUR KROCK (*The New York Times*)
 1939 LOUIS P. LOCHNER (*The Associated Press*)
 1940 OTTO D. TOLISCHUS (*The New York Times*)
 1941 Group award*

* In place of an individual Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondence, the Trustees approved the recommendation of the Advisory Board that a bronze plaque or scroll be designed and executed to recognize and symbolize the public services and the individual achievements of American news reporters in the war zones of Europe, Asia and Africa from the beginning of the war.

- 1942 CARLOS P. ROMULO (*The [Manilla] Philippines Herald*)
 1943 HANSON W. BALDWIN (*The New York Times*)
 1944 ERNIE PYLE (*Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance*)
 1945 HAROLD V. (HAL) BOYLE (*The Associated Press*)
 1946 ARNALDO CORTESI (*The New York Times*)
 1947 BROOKS ATKINSON (*The New York Times*)
 1948 Discontinued

Cartoon

- 1922 ROLLIN KIRBY (*The [N. Y.] World*)
 1923 No award
 1924 JAY NORWOOD DARLING (*New York Tribune*)
 1925 ROLLIN KIRBY (*The [N. Y.] World*)
 1926 D. R. FITZPATRICK (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)
 1927 NELSON HARDING (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*)
 1928 NELSON HARDING (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*)
 1929 ROLLIN KIRBY (*The [N. Y.] World*)
 1930 CHARLES R. MACAULEY (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*)
 1931 EDMUND DUFFY (*The [Baltimore] Sun*)
 1932 JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON (*The Chicago Tribune*)
 1933 HAROLD MORTON TALBUT (*Washington Daily News*)
 1934 EDMUND DUFFY (*The [Baltimore] Sun*)
 1935 ROSS A. LEWIS (*Milwaukee Journal*)
 1936 No award
 1937 CLARENCE DANIEL BATCHELOR (*[N. Y.] Daily News*)
 1938 VAUGHN SHOEMAKER (*Chicago Daily News*)
 1939 CHARLES G. WERNER (*The [Oklahoma City] Daily Oklahoman*)
 1940 EDMUND DUFFY (*The [Baltimore] Sun*)
 1941 JACOB BURCK (*The [Chicago] Times*)
 1942 HERBERT LAWRENCE BLOCK (*NEA Service*)
 1943 JAY NORWOOD DARLING (*New York Herald Tribune*)
 1944 CLIFFORD K. BERRYMAN (*The Washington [D. C.] Evening Star*)
 1945 BILL MAULDIN (*United Feature Syndicate, Inc.*)
 1946 BRUCE ALEXANDER RUSSELL (*Los Angeles Times*)
 1947 VAUGHN SHOEMAKER (*Chicago Daily News*)
 1948 RUBE GOLDBERG (*The [N. Y.] Sun*)
 1949 LUTE PEASE (*The Newark Evening News*)

News Photography

- 1942 MILTON BROOKS (*The Detroit News*)
 1943 FRANK NOEL (*The Associated Press*)
 1944 FRANK FILAN (*The Associated Press*)
 EARLE L. BUNKER (*The [Omaha] World-Herald*)

- 1945 JOE ROSENTHAL (*The Associated Press*)
 1946 No award
 1947 ARNOLD HARDY
 1948 FRANK CUSHING (*Boston Traveler*)
 1949 NAT FEIN (*N. Y. Herald Tribune*)

National Telegraphic Reporting

- 1942 LOUIS STARK (*The New York Times*)
 1943 No award
 1944 DEWEY L. FLEMING (*The [Baltimore] Sun*)
 1945 JAMES B. RESTON (*The New York Times*)
 1946 EDWARD A. HARRIS (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)
 1947 EDWARD T. FOLLIARD (*The Washington [D. C.] Post*)

National Reporting

- 1948 BERT ANDREWS (*New York Herald Tribune*)
 NAT S. FINNEY (*The Minneapolis Tribune*)
 1949 C. P. TRUSSELL (*The N. Y. Times*)

International Telegraphic Reporting

- 1942 LAURENCE EDMUND ALLEN (*The Associated Press*)
 1943 IRA WOLFERT (*North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.*)
 1944 DANIEL DE LUCE (*The Associated Press*)
 1945 MARK S. WATSON (*The [Baltimore] Sun*)
 1946 HOMER W. BIGART (*New York Herald Tribune*)
 1947 EDDY GILMORE (*The Associated Press*)

International Reporting

- 1948 PAUL W. WARD (*The [Baltimore] Sun*)
 1949 PRICE DAY (*The [Baltimore] Sun*)

Reporting

- 1917 HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE (*The [N. Y.] World*)
 1918 HAROLD A. LITLEDALE (*New York Evening Post*)
 1919 No award
 1920 JOHN J. LEARY, JR. (*The [N. Y.] World*)
 1921 LOUIS SEIBOLD (*The [N. Y.] World*)
 1922 KIRKE L. SIMPSON (*The Associated Press*)
 1923 ALVA JOHNSTON (*The New York Times*)
 1924 MAGNER WHITE (*San Diego Sun*)
 1925 JAMES W. MULROY and ALVIN H. GOLDSTEIN (*Chicago Daily News*)
 1926 WILLIAM BURKE MILLER (*The [Louisville, Ky.] Courier-Journal*)
 1927 JOHN T. ROGERS (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)
 1928 No award
 1929 PAUL Y. ANDERSON (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)
 1930 RUSSELL D. OWEN (*The New York Times*)
 Special award: W. O. DAPPING (*Auburn [N. Y.] Citizen*)

- 1931 A. B. MACDONALD (*The Kansas City [Mo.] Star*)
 1932 W. C. RICHARDS, D. D. MARTIN, J. S. POOLER, F. D. WEBB, J. N. W. SLOAN (all of *The Detroit Free Press*)
 1933 FRANCIS A. JAMIESON (*The Associated Press*)
 1934 ROYCE BRIER (*San Francisco Chronicle*)
 1935 WILLIAM H. TAYLOR (*New York Herald Tribune*)
 1936 LAUREN D. LYMAN (*The New York Times*)
 1937 JOHN J. O'NEILL (*New York Herald Tribune*), WILLIAM LEONARD LAURENCE (*The New York Times*), HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE (*The Associated Press*), GOBIND BEHARI LAL (*Universal Service*), DAVID DIETZ (*The Scripps-Howard Newspapers*)
 1938 RAYMOND SPRIGLE (*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*)
 1939 THOMAS L. STOKES (*New York World-Telegram*)
 1940 S. BURTON HEATH (*New York World-Telegram*)
 1941 WESTBROOK PEGLER (*New York World-Telegram*)
 1942 STANTON DELAPLANE (*San Francisco Chronicle*)
 1943 GEORGE WELLER (*Chicago Daily News*)
 1944 PAUL SCHOENSTEIN and associates (*New York Journal-American*)
 1945 JACK S. McDOWELL (*The [San Francisco] Call-Bulletin*)
 1946 WILLIAM LEONARD LAURENCE (*The New York Times*)
 1947 FREDERICK WOLTMAN (*New York World-Telegram*)

Local Reporting

- 1948 GEORGE E. GOODWIN (*The Atlanta Journal*)
 1949 MALCOLM JOHNSON (*The [N. Y.] Sun*)

Special Citation

- 1941 *The New York Times* for the public educational value of its foreign news report, exemplified by its scope, by excellence of writing and presentation, and supplementary background information, illustration, and interpretation.
 1944 BYRON PRICE, Director of the Office of Censorship, for the creation and administration of the newspaper and radio codes.
 1945 MRS. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, for her husband's interest and services during the past seven years as a member of the Advisory Board of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University. The cartographers of the American press whose maps of the war fronts have helped notably to clarify and increase public information on the progress of the Armies and Navies.

1947 (Pulitzer centennial year.) Columbia University and the Graduate School of Journalism, for their efforts to maintain and advance the high standards governing the Pulitzer Prize awards. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, for its unswerving adherence

to the public and professional ideals of its founder and its constructive leadership in the field of American journalism.

1948 DR. FRANK D. FACKENTHAL, for his interest and service during the past years.

History of the Services Rendered to the Public by the American Press during Preceding Year
1918 MINNA LEWISON and HENRY BEETLE HOUGH

Pulitzer Prizes in Letters

Novel

1917 No award
1918 *His Family*. By ERNEST POOLE
1919 *The Magnificent Ambersons*. By BOOTH TARKINGTON
1920 No award
1921 *The Age of Innocence*. By EDITH WHARTON
1922 *Alice Adams*. By BOOTH TARKINGTON
1923 *One of Ours*. By WILLA CATHER
1924 *The Able McLaughlins*. By MARGARET WILSON
1925 *So Big*. By EDNA FERBER
1926 *Arrowsmith*. By SINCLAIR LEWIS
1927 *Early Autumn*. By LOUIS BROMFIELD
1928 *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*. By THORNTON WILDER
1929 *Scarlet Sister Mary*. By JULIA PETERKIN
1930 *Laughing Boy*. By OLIVER LA FARGE
1931 *Years of Grace*. By MARGARET AYER BARNES
1932 *The Good Earth*. By PEARL S. BUCK
1933 *The Store*. By T. S. STRIBLING
1934 *Lamb in His Bosom*. By CAROLINE MILLER
1935 *Now in November*. By JOSEPHINE WINSLOW JOHNSON
1936 *Honey in the Horn*. By HAROLD L. DAVIS
1937 *Gone With the Wind*. By MARGARET MITCHELL
1938 *The Late George Apley*. By JOHN PHILLIPS MARQUAND
1939 *The Yearling*. By MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
1940 *The Grapes of Wrath*. By JOHN STEINBECK
1941 No award
1942 *In This Our Life*. By ELLEN GLASGOW
1943 *Dragon's Teeth*. By UPTON SINCLAIR
1944 *Journey in the Dark*. By MARTIN FLAVIN
1945 *A Bell for Adano*. By JOHN HERSEY
1946 No award
1947 *All the King's Men*. By ROBERT PENN WARREN
1948 *Tales of the South Pacific*. By JAMES A. MICHENER
1949 *Guard of Honor*. By JAMES GOULD COZZENS

Drama

1917 No award
1918 *Why Marry?* By JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS

1919 No award
1920 *Beyond the Horizon*. By EUGENE O'NEILL
1921 *Miss Lulu Bett*. By ZONA GALE
1922 *Anna Christie*. By EUGENE O'NEILL
1923 *Icebound*. By OWEN DAVIS
1924 *Hell-Bent Fer Heaven*. By HATCHER HUGHES
1925 *They Knew What They Wanted*. By SIDNEY HOWARD
1926 *Craig's Wife*. By GEORGE KELLY
1927 *In Abraham's Bosom*. By PAUL GREEN
1928 *Strange Interlude*. By EUGENE O'NEILL
1929 *Street Scene*. By ELMER L. RICE
1930 *The Green Pastures*. By MARC CONNELLY
1931 *Alison's House*. By SUSAN GLASPELL
1932 *Of Thee I Sing*. By GEORGE S. KAUFMAN, MORRIE RYSKIND & IRA GERSHWIN
1933 *Both Your Houses*. By MAXWELL ANDERSON
1934 *Men in White*. By SIDNEY KINGSLEY
1935 *The Old Maid*. By ZOE AKINS
1936 *Idiot's Delight*. By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
1937 *You Can't Take It With You*. By MOSS HART and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
1938 *Our Town*. By THORNTON WILDER
1939 *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*. By ROBERT SHERWOOD
1940 *The Time of Your Life*. By WILLIAM SAROYAN
1941 *There Shall Be No Night*. By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
1942 No award
1943 *The Skin of Our Teeth*. By THORNTON WILDER
1944 No award
1945 *Harvey*. By MARY CHASE
1946 *State of the Union*. By RUSSEL CROUSE and HOWARD LINDSAY
1947 No award
1948 *A Streetcar Named Desire*. By TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
1949 *Death of a Salesman*. By ARTHUR MILLER

History

1917 *With Americans of Past and Present Days*. By His Excellency J. J. JUSSE-RAND, Ambassador of France to the United States
1918 *A History of the Civil War, 1861-1865*. By JAMES FORD RHODES
1919 No award
1920 *The War with Mexico*. By JUSTIN H. SMITH

- 1921 *The Victory at Sea*. By WILLIAM SOWDEN SIMS in collaboration with BURTON J. HENDRICK
- 1922 *The Founding of New England*. By JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS
- 1923 *The Supreme Court in United States History*. By CHARLES WARREN
- 1924 *The American Revolution—A Constitutional Interpretation*. By CHARLES HOWARD MCILWAIN
- 1925 *A History of the American Frontier*. By FREDERIC L. PAXSON
- 1926 *The History of the United States*. By EDWARD CHANNING
- 1927 *Pinckney's Treaty*. By SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS
- 1928 *Main Currents in American Thought*, 2 vols. By VERNON LOUIS PARRINGTON
- 1929 *The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-1865*. By FRED ALBERT SHANNON
- 1930 *The War of Independence*. By CLAUDE H. VAN TYNE
- 1931 *The Coming of the War: 1914*. By BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT
- 1932 *My Experiences in the World War*. By JOHN J. PERSHING
- 1933 *The Significance of Sections in American History*. By FREDERICK J. TURNER
- 1934 *The People's Choice*. By HERBERT AGAR
- 1935 *The Colonial Period of American History*. By CHARLES MCLEAN ANDREWS
- 1936 *The Constitutional History of the United States*. By ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN
- 1937 *The Flowering of New England*. By VAN WYCK BROOKS
- 1938 *The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900*. By PAUL HERMAN BUCK
- 1939 *A History of American Magazines*. By FRANK LUTHER MOTT
- 1940 *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*. By CARL SANDBURG
- 1941 *The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860*. By MARCUS LEE HANSEN
- 1942 *Reveille in Washington*. By MARGARET LEECH
- 1943 *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In*. By ESTHER FORBES
- 1944 *The Growth of American Thought*. By MERLE CURTI
- 1945 *Unfinished Business*. By STEPHEN BONSAI
- 1946 *The Age of Jackson*. By ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.
- 1947 *Scientists Against Time*. By JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, 3RD
- 1948 *Across the Wide Missouri*. By BERNARD DEVOTO
- 1949 *The Description of American Democracy*. By ROY FRANKLIN NICHOLS
- 1919 *The Education of Henry Adams*. By HENRY ADAMS
- 1920 *The Life of John Marshall*. By ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE
- 1921 *The Americanization of Edward Bok*. By EDWARD BOK
- 1922 *A Daughter of the Middle Border*. By HAMLIN GARLAND
- 1923 *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*. By BURTON J. HENDRICK
- 1924 *From Immigrant to Inventor*. By MICHAEL IDVORSKY PUPIN
- 1925 *Barrett Wendell and His Letters*. By M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE
- 1926 *The Life of Sir William Osler*. By HARVEY CUSHING
- 1927 *Whitman*. By EMORY HOLLOWAY
- 1928 *The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas*. By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
- 1929 *The Training of an American. The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*. By BURTON J. HENDRICK
- 1930 *The Raven*. By MARQUIS JAMES
- 1931 *Charles W. Eliot*. By HENRY JAMES
- 1932 *Theodore Roosevelt*. By HENRY F. PRINGLE
- 1933 *Grover Cleveland*. By ALLAN NEVINS
- 1934 *John Hay*. By TYLER DENNETT
- 1935 *R. E. Lee*. By DOUGLAS S. FREEMAN
- 1936 *The Thought and Character of William James*. By RALPH BARTON PERRY
- 1937 *Hamilton Fish*. By ALLAN NEVINS
- 1938 *Pedlar's Progress*. By ODELL SHEPARD
- Andrew Jackson (2 vols). By MARQUIS JAMES
- 1939 *Benjamin Franklin*. By CARL VAN DOREN
- 1940 *Woodrow Wilson. Life and Letters, Vol. VII and VIII*. By RAY STANNARD BAKER
- 1941 *Jonathan Edwards*. By OLA ELIZABETH WINSLOW
- 1942 *Crusader in Crinoline*. By FORREST WILSON
- 1943 *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*. By SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON
- 1944 *The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F. B. Morse*. By CARLTON MABEE
- 1945 *George Bancroft: Brahmin Rebel*. By RUSSEL BLAINE NYE
- 1946 *Son of the Wilderness*. By LINNIE MARSH WOLFE
- 1947 *The Autobiography of William Allen White*
- 1948 *Forgotten First Citizen: John Bigelow*. By MARGARET CLAPP
- 1949 *Roosevelt and Hopkins*. By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

Biography

- 1917 *Julia Ward Howe*. By LAURA E. RICHARDS and MAUDE HOWE ELLIOTT assisted by FLORENCE HOWE HALL
- 1918 *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed*. By WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE

Poetry

- 1918* *Love Songs*. By SARA TEASDALE
- 1919* *Old Road to Paradise*. By MARGARET WIDDEMER
- Corn Huskers*. By CARL SANDBURG

* Previous to the establishment of this prize in 1922, the 1918 and 1919 awards were made from gifts provided by the Poetry Society.

- 1922 *Collected Poems*. By EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON
- 1923 *The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver; A Few Figs from Thistles; Eight Sonnets in American Poetry, 1922, A Miscellany*. By EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY
- 1924 *New Hampshire: A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes*. By ROBERT FROST
- 1925 *The Man Who Died Twice*. By EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON
- 1926 *What's O'Clock*. By AMY LOWELL
- 1927 *Fiddler's Farewell*. By LEONORA SPEYER
- 1928 *Tristram*. By EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON
- 1929 *John Brown's Body*. By STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT
- 1930 *Selected Poems*. By CONRAD AIKEN
- 1931 *Collected Poems*. By ROBERT FROST
- 1932 *The Flowering Stone*. By GEORGE DILLON
- 1933 *Conquistador*. By ARCHIBALD MACLEISH
- 1934 *Collected Verse*. By ROBERT HILLYER
- 1935 *Bright Ambush*. By AUDREY WURDEMANN
- 1936 *Strange Holiness*. By ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN
- 1937 *A Further Range*. By ROBERT FROST
- 1938 *Cold Morning Sky*. By MARYA ZATUR-ENSKA
- 1939 *Selected Poems*. By JOHN GOULD FLETCHER
- 1940 *Collected Poems*. By MARK VAN DOREN
- 1941 *Sunderland Capture*. By LEONARD BACON
- 1942 *The Dust Which Is God*. By WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT
- 1943 *A Witness Tree*. By ROBERT FROST
- 1944 *Western Star*. By STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT
- 1945 *V-Letter and Other Poems*. By KARL SKAPIRO
- 1946 No award
- 1947 *Lord Weary's Castle*. By ROBERT LOWELL
- 1948 *The Age of Anxiety*. By W. H. AUDEN
- 1949 *Terror and Decorum*. By PETER VIERECK
- Music
- 1943 WILLIAM SCHUMAN (*Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song*)
- 1944 HOWARD HANSON (*Symphony No. 4, Opus 34*)
- 1945 AARON COPLAND (*Appalachian Spring*)
- 1946 LEO SOWERBY (*The Canticle of the Sun*)
- 1947 CHARLES IVES (*Symphony No. 3*)
- 1948 WALTER PISTON (*Symphony No. 3*)
- 1949 VIRGIL THOMSON (*Louisiana Story music*)
- Special Award
- 1944 *Oklahoma!* By RICHARD RODGERS and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2ND

List of Academy Awards for Production, Acting, and Direction

Year	Production	Director and Movie
1928	<i>Wings</i> , Paramount	Frank Borzage, <i>Seventh Heaven</i> } joint Lewis Milestone, <i>Two Arabian Nights</i> } awards
1929	<i>Broadway Melody</i> , M-G-M	Frank Lloyd, <i>The Divine Lady</i>
1930	<i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i> , Universal	Lewis Milestone, <i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i>
1931	<i>Cimarron</i> , RKO	Norman Taurog, <i>Skippy</i>
1932	<i>Grand Hotel</i> , M-G-M	Frank Borzage, <i>Bad Girl</i>
1933	<i>Cavalcade</i> , Fox	Frank Lloyd, <i>Cavalcade</i>
1934	<i>It Happened One Night</i> , Columbia	Frank Capra, <i>It Happened One Night</i>
1935	<i>Mutiny on the Bounty</i> , M-G-M	John Ford, <i>The Informer</i>
1936	<i>The Great Ziegfeld</i> , M-G-M	Frank Capra, <i>Mr. Deeds Goes to Town</i>
1937	<i>The Life of Emile Zola</i> , Warner	Leo McCarey, <i>The Awful Truth</i>
1938	<i>You Can't Take It With You</i> , Columbia	Frank Capra, <i>You Can't Take It With You</i>
1939	<i>Gone With the Wind</i> , Selznick	Victor Fleming, <i>Gone With the Wind</i>
1940	<i>Rebecca</i> , Selznick	John Ford, <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>
1941	<i>How Green Was My Valley</i> , 20th Century-Fox	John Ford, <i>How Green Was My Valley</i>
1942	<i>Mrs. Miniver</i> , M-G-M	William Wyler, <i>Mrs. Miniver</i>
1943	<i>Casablanca</i> , Warner	Michael Curtiz, <i>Casablanca</i>
1944	<i>Going My Way</i> , Paramount	Leo McCarey, <i>Going My Way</i>
1945	<i>The Lost Weekend</i> , Paramount	Billy Wilder, <i>The Lost Weekend</i>
1946	<i>Best Years of Our Lives</i> , M-G-M	William Wyler, <i>Best Years of Our Lives</i>
1947	<i>Gentleman's Agreement</i> , 20th Century-Fox	Ella Kazan, <i>Gentleman's Agreement</i>
1948	<i>Hamlet</i> , J. Arthur Rank	John Huston, <i>The Treasure of Sierra Madre</i>

Academy Awards—(cont.)

Actress and Movie

- 1928 Janet Gaynor, *Seventh Heaven*
 1929 Mary Pickford, *Coquette*
 1930 Norma Shearer, *Divorcee*
 1931 Marie Dressler, *Min and Bill*
 1932 Helen Hayes, *Sin of Madelon Claudet*
 1933 Katharine Hepburn, *Morning Glory*
 1934 Claudette Colbert, *It Happened One Night*
 1935 Bette Davis, *Dangerous*
 1936 Luise Rainer, *The Great Ziegfeld*
 1937 Luise Rainer, *The Good Earth*
 1938 Bette Davis, *Jezebel*
 1939 Vivien Leigh, *Gone With the Wind*
 1940 Ginger Rogers, *Kitty Foyle*
 1941 Joan Fontaine, *Suspicion*
 1942 Greer Garson, *Mrs. Miniver*
 1943 Jennifer Jones, *Song of Bernadette*
 1944 Ingrid Bergman, *Gaslight*
 1945 Joan Crawford, *Mildred Pierce*
 1946 Olivia De Havilland, *To Each His Own*
 1947 Loretta Young, *The Farmer's Daughter*
 1948 Jane Wyman, *Johnny Belinda*

Actress (supporting role)

- 1936 Gale Sondergaard, *Anthony Adverse*
 1937 Alice Brady, *In Old Chicago*
 1938 Fay Bainter, *Jezebel*
 1939 Hattie McDaniel, *Gone With the Wind*
 1940 Jane Darwell, *The Grapes of Wrath*
 1941 Mary Astor, *The Great Lie*
 1942 Teresa Wright, *Mrs. Miniver*
 1943 Katina Paxinou, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
 1944 Ethel Barrymore, *None But the Lonely Heart*
 1945 Anne Revere, *National Velvet*
 1946 Anne Baxter, *The Razor's Edge*
 1947 Celeste Holm, *Gentleman's Agreement*
 1948 Claire Trevor, *Key Largo*

Actor and Movie

- Emil Jannings, *Way of All Flesh*
 Warner Baxter, *In Old Arizona*
 George Arliss, *Disraeli*
 Lionel Barrymore, *Free Soul*
 Frederic March, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*
 Charles Laughton, *Priv. Life of Henry VIII*
 Clark Gable, *It Happened One Night*
 Victor McLaglen, *The Informer*
 Paul Muni, *The Story of Louis Pasteur*
 Spencer Tracy, *Captains Courageous*
 Spencer Tracy, *Boys Town*
 Robert Donat, *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*
 James Stewart, *Philadelphia Story*
 Gary Cooper, *Sergeant York*
 James Cagney, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*
 Paul Lukas, *Watch on the Rhine*
 Bing Crosby, *Going My Way*
 Ray Milland, *The Lost Weekend*
 Frederic March, *Best Years of Our Lives*
 Ronald Colman, *A Double Life*
 Sir Laurence Olivier, *Hamlet*

Actor (supporting role)

- Walter Brennan, *Come and Get It*
 Joseph Schildkraut, *Life of Emile Zola*
 Walter Brennan, *Kentucky*
 Thomas Mitchell, *Stage Coach*
 Walter Brennan, *The Westerner*
 Donald Crisp, *How Green Was My Valley*
 Van Heflin, *Johnny Eager*
 Charles Coburn, *More the Merrier*
 Barry Fitzgerald, *Going My Way*
 James Dunn, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*
 Harold Russell, *Best Years of Our Lives*
 Edmund Gwenn, *Miracle on 34th Street*
 Walter Huston, *The Treasure of Sierra Madre*

Some Annual Literary Awards

(in which payment is made)

Anisfield-Wolf: offered by Edith Anisfield Wolf under sponsorship of Saturday Review of Literature, 25 W. 45 St., N. Y. 19, for best book or books of the preceding year on racial relations. Award of \$2,000 for one or more books is made in early spring each year.

Bancroft: offered by Columbia University Bookstore, 2960 Broadway, N. Y. 27, for books in the field of American history. Two awards of \$2,000 each are made in early spring on entries submitted by Feb. 1.

Denyse Clairouin: offered by same, c/o Macy Companies, 595 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22, for the year's best American translation of a French author's work, published in the U. S. Award of \$500 is made Dec. 10.

Gutenberg Award: offered by the Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 W. 43 St., New York 18 to the author whose book most progressively influences American thought. Award of \$1,000 is made in April.

Literary Awards—(cont.)

O. Henry Memorial Short Story: edited by Hershel Brickell who chooses the three best short stories by American authors published in American periodicals; special prize for first published story is made. Awards of \$300 for 1st; \$200 for 2nd, \$100 for 3rd and \$100 as special are made annually in late summer.

Pulitzer: offered by the Trustees of Columbia University to American authors for a distinguished novel, play, volume of history, biography, and verse; also journalism prizes. Award of \$500 is made for each category for which nominations must be sent in by publishers before Feb. 1.

Herald Tribune Children's Spring Book Festival: offered by the newspaper at 230 W. 41 St., N. Y. 18, to the authors of books published during first six months of the year, judged best for children in

older, middle and younger age groups. Award of \$200 is made in each category. Closing dates are May 7-14.

Sidney Howard Memorial: offered by the Playwrights' Company, 630 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 20, to a new American playwright whose works have been given on Broadway. Award of \$1,500 is given in the spring.

League to Support Poetry Prize: offered by the League at 327 W. 18th St., N. Y., for a poetry manuscript. Award, in the form of publication by Farrar, Straus & Co., is made in January.

Midwest Literary: offered by the Friends of American Writers Foundation, Mrs. F. Percy Boynton, 825 S. 7 St., St. Charles, Ill., to author who is a resident of the Middle West or who has written a book, fiction or non-fiction concerning The Middle West. \$1,000 award in March.

Poets Laureate of England

William D'Avenant	1638-1668
John Dryden	1670-1689
Thomas Shadwell	1689-1692
Nahum Tate	1692-1715
Nicholas Rowe	1715-1718
Laurence Eusden	1718-1730
Colley Cibber	1730-1757
William Whitehead	1757-1785

Thomas Warton	1785-1790
Henry James Pye	1790-1813
Robert Southey	1813-1843
William Wordsworth	1843-1850
Alfred Tennyson	1850-1892
Alfred Austin	1896-1913
Robert Bridges	1913-1930
John Masefield	1930-

NOTE: Originally, the title *poet laureate* was frequently given to eminent poets, sometimes by universities. More recently, the title has been applied to a poet appointed as an officer of the royal household to write court odes, etc., although nowadays there are no specific duties, the appointment being largely honorary. The poet laureate receives an annual stipend.

Although Ben Jonson is often considered the first poet laureate of England (1619-1637), the title was unofficial, and there had been other unofficial poets laureate before him. The title was first officially given to D'Avenant (or Davenant) on Dec. 13, 1638.

The laureateship was declined by Thomas Gray in 1757, William Mason in 1785, and Sir Walter Scott in 1813.

Wedding Anniversaries

Source: Jewelry Industry Council

Note: The following list came into being in 1948 as a result of revisions made by the Jewelry Industry Council in co-operation with the American National Retail Jewelers Association, the National Association of Credit Jewelers and the National Wholesale Jewelers Association. The list supplants a former one which was formulated in 1937.

- 1st—Clocks
- 2nd—China
- 3rd—Crystal, glass
- 4th—Electrical appliances
- 5th—Silverware
- 6th—Wood
- 7th—Desk sets; pen and pencil sets
- 8th—Linens and Laces
- 9th—Leather
- 10th—Diamond jewelry
- 11th—Fashion jewelry and accessories
- 12th—Pearls or colored gems
- 13th—Textiles and furs
- 14th—Gold jewelry

- 15th—Watches
- 16th—Silver holloware
- 17th—Furniture
- 18th—Porcelain
- 19th—Bronze
- 20th—Platinum
- 25th—Sterling silver jubilee
- 30th—Diamond
- 35th—Jade
- 40th—Ruby
- 45th—Sapphire
- 50th—Golden jubilee
- 55th—Emerald
- 60th—Diamond jubilee

SPORTS

Edited by

PETER BRANDWEIN

Of The New York Times Sports Staff



BASEBALL

THE POPULAR TRADITION that baseball was invented by Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839, has been enshrined in the Hall of Fame and National Museum of Baseball erected in that town, but research has proved that a game called "Base Ball" was played in this country and England before 1839. However, the first team baseball as we know it was played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., on June 19, 1846, between the Knickerbockers and the New York Nine. There was a gradual growth of baseball and an improvement of equipment and playing skill in the next fifty years. Soldiers returning home from the Civil War spread over the country the game they had learned to play in their camps.

Historians have it that the first pitcher to throw a curve was William A. (Candy) Cummings in 1867. The Cincinnati Red Stockings were the first all-professional

team and in 1869 they played 64 games without a loss. The standard ball of the same size and weight, still the rule, was adopted in 1872. The first catcher's mask was worn in 1875. The National League was organized in 1876. The first chest protector was donned in 1885. The three-strike rule was put on the books in 1887 and the four-ball ticket to first base came in 1889. The pitching distance, formerly shorter, was lengthened to 60 feet 6 inches in 1893 and the rules have been only slightly modified since that time.

The American League, under the vigorous leadership of B. B. Johnson, blossomed forth as a major league in 1901. Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, by action of the two major leagues, became Commissioner of Baseball in 1921 and, upon his death (1944), Albert B. Chandler, former United States Senator from Kentucky, was elected to that office (1945).

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL GOVERNMENT

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Walter W. Mulbry, Secretary-Treasurer
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Herman D. White, Charles A. Hurth

Umpire Adviser

W. B. Carpenter, 2700 Vine St.,
Cincinnati 19, Ohio

Baseball Statistics

Source: The Elias Baseball Bureau, New York City.

Record of World Series Games

(No series in 1904.)

Figures in parentheses indicate number of victories for each club. Pitchers named are winner and loser, respectively.

1903—BOSTON A. L. (5) vs. PITTSBURGH N. L. (3)

(Not under Brush rules)

Managers—J. J. Collins, Boston; F. C. Clarke, Pittsburgh.

t. 1—Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	7	Boston (Young).....	3	At Boston
t. 2—Boston (Dinneen).....	3	Pittsburgh (Leever).....	0	At Boston
t. 3—Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	4	Boston (Hughes).....	2	At Boston
t. 6—Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	5	Boston (Dinneen).....	4	At Pittsburgh
t. 7—Boston (Young).....	11	Pittsburgh (Kennedy).....	2	At Pittsburgh
t. 8—Boston (Dinneen).....	6	Pittsburgh (Leever).....	3	At Pittsburgh
t. 10—Boston (Young).....	7	Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	3	At Pittsburgh
t. 13—Boston (Dinneen).....	3	Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	0	At Boston

1905—NEW YORK N. L. (4) vs. PHILADELPHIA A. L. (1)

Managers—John J. McGraw, New York; Connie Mack, Philadelphia.

t. 9—New York (Mathewson).....	3	Philadelphia (Plank).....	0	At Philadelphia
t. 10—Philadelphia (Bender).....	3	New York (McGinnity).....	0	At New York
t. 12—New York (Mathewson).....	9	Philadelphia (Coakley).....	0	At Philadelphia
t. 13—New York (McGinnity).....	1	Philadelphia (Plank).....	0	At New York
t. 14—New York (Mathewson).....	2	Philadelphia (Bender).....	0	At New York

1906—CHICAGO A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (2)

Managers—Fielder Jones, Chicago A. L.; Frank L. Chance, Chicago N. L.

t. 9—Chicago A (Altrock).....	2	Chicago N (Brown).....	1	At Chicago Nat. Pk.
t. 10—Chicago N (Reulbach).....	7	Chicago A (White).....	1	At Chicago Am. Pk.
t. 11—Chicago A (Walsh).....	3	Chicago N (Pfister).....	0	At Chicago Nat. Pk.
t. 12—Chicago N (Brown).....	1	Chicago A (Altrock).....	0	At Chicago Am. Pk.
t. 13—Chicago A (Walsh).....	8	Chicago N (Pfister).....	6	At Chicago Nat. Pk.
t. 14—Chicago A (White).....	8	Chicago N (Brown).....	3	At Chicago Am. Pk.

1907—CHICAGO N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (0)

Managers—Frank L. Chance, Chicago; Hugh Jennings, Detroit.

t. 8—Chicago (tie).....	3	Detroit (tie).....	3	At Chicago (12 inn.)
t. 9—Chicago (Pfister).....	3	Detroit (Mullin).....	1	At Chicago
t. 10—Chicago (Reulbach).....	5	Detroit (Siever).....	1	At Chicago
t. 11—Chicago (Overall).....	6	Detroit (Donovan).....	1	At Detroit
t. 12—Chicago (Brown).....	2	Detroit (Mullin).....	0	At Detroit

1908—CHICAGO N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (1)

Managers—Frank L. Chance, Chicago; Hugh Jennings, Detroit.

t. 10—Chicago (Brown).....	10	Detroit (Summers).....	6	At Detroit
t. 11—Chicago (Overall).....	6	Detroit (Donovan).....	1	At Chicago
t. 12—Detroit (Mullin).....	8	Chicago (Pfister).....	3	At Chicago
t. 13—Chicago (Brown).....	3	Detroit (Summers).....	0	At Detroit
t. 14—Chicago (Overall).....	2	Detroit (Donovan).....	0	At Detroit

1909—PITTSBURGH N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (3)

Managers—Fred C. Clarke, Pittsburgh; Hugh Jennings, Detroit.

t. 8—Pittsburgh (Adams).....	4	Detroit (Mullin).....	1	At Pittsburgh
t. 9—Detroit (Donovan).....	7	Pittsburgh (Cammitz).....	2	At Pittsburgh
t. 11—Pittsburgh (Maddox).....	8	Detroit (Summers).....	6	At Detroit
t. 12—Detroit (Mullin).....	5	Pittsburgh (Leifield).....	0	At Detroit
t. 13—Pittsburgh (Adams).....	8	Detroit (Summers).....	4	At Pittsburgh
t. 14—Detroit (Mullin).....	5	Pittsburgh (Willis).....	4	At Detroit
t. 16—Pittsburgh (Adams).....	8	Detroit (Donovan).....	0	At Detroit

1910—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (1)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; Frank L. Chance, Chicago.

Oct. 17—Philadelphia (Bender).....	4	Chicago (Overall).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 18—Philadelphia (Coombs).....	9	Chicago (Brown).....	3	At Philadelphia
Oct. 20—Philadelphia (Coombs).....	12	Chicago (McIntire).....	5	At Chicago
Oct. 22—Chicago (Brown).....	4	Philadelphia (Bender).....	3	At Chicago (10 inn.)
Oct. 23—Philadelphia (Coombs).....	7	Chicago (Brown).....	2	At Chicago

1911—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (2)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 14—New York (Mathewson).....	2	Philadelphia (Bender).....	1	At New York
Oct. 16—Philadelphia (Plank).....	3	New York (Marquard).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 17—Philadelphia (Coombs).....	3	New York (Mathewson).....	2	At New York (11 inn.)
Oct. 24—Philadelphia (Bender).....	4	New York (Mathewson).....	2	At Philadelphia
Oct. 25—New York (Crandall).....	4	Philadelphia (Plank).....	3	At New York (10 inn.)
Oct. 26—Philadelphia (Bender).....	13	New York (Ames).....	2	At Philadelphia

1912—BOSTON A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (3)

Managers—J. Garland Stahl, Boston; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 8—Boston (Wood).....	4	New York (Tesreau).....	3	At New York
Oct. 9—Boston (tie).....	6	New York (tie).....	6	At Boston (11 inn.)
Oct. 10—New York (Marquard).....	2	Boston (O'Brien).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 11—Boston (Wood).....	3	New York (Tesreau).....	1	At New York
Oct. 12—Boston (Bedient).....	2	New York (Mathewson).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 14—New York (Marquard).....	5	Boston (O'Brien).....	2	At New York
Oct. 15—New York (Tesreau).....	11	Boston (Wood).....	4	At Boston
Oct. 16—Boston (Wood).....	3	New York (Mathewson).....	2	At Boston (10 inn.)

1913—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (1)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 7—Philadelphia (Bender).....	6	New York (Marquard).....	4	At New York
Oct. 8—New York (Mathewson).....	3	Philadelphia (Plank).....	0	At Philadelphia (10 inn.)
Oct. 9—Philadelphia (Bush).....	8	New York (Tesreau).....	2	At New York
Oct. 10—Philadelphia (Bender).....	6	New York (Demaree).....	5	At Philadelphia
Oct. 11—Philadelphia (Plank).....	3	New York (Mathewson).....	1	At New York

1914—BOSTON N. L. (4) vs. PHILADELPHIA A. L. (0)

Managers—George T. Stallings, Boston; Connie Mack, Philadelphia.

Oct. 9—Boston (Rudolph).....	7	Philadelphia (Bender).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 10—Boston (James).....	1	Philadelphia (Plank).....	0	At Philadelphia
Oct. 12—Boston (James).....	5	Philadelphia (Bush).....	4	At Boston (12 inn.)
Oct. 13—Boston (Rudolph).....	3	Philadelphia (Shawkey).....	1	At Boston

1915—BOSTON A. L. (4) vs. PHILADELPHIA N. L. (1)

Managers—William Carrigan, Boston; Patrick J. Moran, Philadelphia.

Oct. 8—Philadelphia (Alexander).....	3	Boston (Shore).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 9—Boston (Foster).....	2	Philadelphia (Mayer).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 11—Boston (Leonard).....	2	Philadelphia (Alexander).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 12—Boston (Shore).....	2	Philadelphia (Chalmers).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 13—Boston (Foster).....	5	Philadelphia (Rixey).....	4	At Philadelphia

1916—BOSTON A. L. (4) vs. BROOKLYN N. L. (1)

Managers—William Carrigan, Boston; Wilbert J. Robinson, Brooklyn.

Oct. 7—Boston (Shore).....	6	Brooklyn (Marquard).....	5	At Boston
Oct. 9—Boston (Ruth).....	2	Brooklyn (Smith).....	1	At Boston (14 inn.)
Oct. 10—Brooklyn (Coombs).....	4	Boston (Mays).....	3	At Brooklyn
Oct. 11—Boston (Leonard).....	6	Brooklyn (Marquard).....	2	At Brooklyn
Oct. 12—Boston (Shore).....	4	Brooklyn (Pfeffer).....	1	At Boston

1917—CHICAGO A. L. (4) NEW YORK N. L. (2)

Managers—Clarence H. Rowland, Chicago; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 6—Chicago (Cicotte).....	2	New York (Sallee).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 7—Chicago (Faber).....	7	New York (Anderson).....	2	At Chicago
Oct. 10—New York (Benton).....	2	Chicago (Cicotte).....	0	At New York
Oct. 11—New York (Schupp).....	5	Chicago (Faber).....	0	At New York
Oct. 13—Chicago (Faber).....	8	New York (Sallee).....	5	At Chicago
Oct. 15—Chicago (Faber).....	4	New York (Benton).....	2	At New York

1918—BOSTON A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (2)

Managers—E. G. Barrow, Boston; Fred L. Mitchell, Chicago.

1. 5—Boston (Ruth).....	1	Chicago (Vaughn).....	0	At Chicago
2. 6—Chicago (Tyler).....	3	Boston (Bush).....	1	At Chicago
3. 7—Boston (Mays).....	2	Chicago (Vaughn).....	1	At Chicago
4. 9—Boston (Ruth).....	3	Chicago (Douglas).....	2	At Boston
5. 10—Chicago (Vaughn).....	3	Boston (Jones).....	0	At Boston
6. 11—Boston (Mays).....	2	Chicago (Tyler).....	1	At Boston

1919—CINCINNATI N. L. (5) vs. CHICAGO A. L. (3)

Managers—Patrick J. Moran, Cincinnati; William Gleason, Chicago.

1—Cincinnati (Ruether).....	9	Chicago (Cicotte).....	1	At Cincinnati
2—Cincinnati (Sallee).....	4	Chicago (Williams).....	2	At Cincinnati
3—Chicago (Kerr).....	3	Cincinnati (Fisher).....	0	At Chicago
4—Cincinnati (Ring).....	2	Chicago (Cicotte).....	0	At Chicago
5—Cincinnati (Eller).....	5	Chicago (Williams).....	0	At Chicago
6—Chicago (Kerr).....	5	Cincinnati (Ring).....	4	At Cincinnati
7—Chicago (Cicotte).....	4	Cincinnati (Sallee).....	1	At Cincinnati
8—Cincinnati (Eller).....	10	Chicago (Williams).....	5	At Chicago (10 inn.)

1920—CLEVELAND A. L. (5) vs. BROOKLYN N. L. (2)

Managers—Tris Speaker, Cleveland; Wilbert J. Robinson, Brooklyn.

5—Cleveland (Coveleskie).....	3	Brooklyn (Marquard).....	1	At Brooklyn
6—Brooklyn (Grimes).....	3	Cleveland (Bagby).....	0	At Brooklyn
7—Brooklyn (Smith).....	2	Cleveland (Caldwell).....	1	At Brooklyn
8—Cleveland (Coveleskie).....	5	Brooklyn (Cadore).....	1	At Cleveland
9—Cleveland (Bagby).....	8	Brooklyn (Grimes).....	1	At Cleveland
10—Cleveland (Mails).....	1	Brooklyn (Smith).....	0	At Cleveland
11—Cleveland (Coveleskie).....	3	Brooklyn (Grimes).....	0	At Cleveland

1921—NEW YORK N. L. (5) vs. NEW YORK A. L. (3)

Managers—John J. McGraw, New York N. L.; Miller J. Huggins, New York A. L.

5—New York A (Mays).....	3	New York N (Nehf).....	0	At Polo Grounds
6—New York A (Hoyt).....	3	New York N (Douglas).....	0	At Polo Grounds
7—New York N (Barnes).....	13	New York A (Quinn).....	5	At Polo Grounds
8—New York N (Douglas).....	4	New York A (Mays).....	2	At Polo Grounds
9—New York A (Hoyt).....	3	New York N (Nehf).....	1	At Polo Grounds
10—New York N (Barnes).....	8	New York A (Shawkey).....	5	At Polo Grounds
11—New York N (Douglas).....	2	New York A (Mays).....	1	At Polo Grounds
12—New York N (Nehf).....	1	New York A (Hoyt).....	0	At Polo Grounds

1922—NEW YORK N. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK A. L. (0)

Managers—John J. McGraw, New York N. L.; Miller J. Huggins, New York A. L.

4—New York N (Ryan).....	3	New York A (Bush).....	2	At Polo Grounds
5—New York N (tie).....	3	New York A (He).....	3	At Polo Grounds (10 inn.)
6—New York N (Scott).....	3	New York A (Hoyt).....	0	At Polo Grounds
7—New York N (McQuillan).....	4	New York A (Mays).....	3	At Polo Grounds
8—New York N (Nehf).....	5	New York A (Bush).....	3	At Polo Grounds

1923—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (2)

Managers—Miller J. Huggins, New York A. L.; John J. McGraw, New York N. L.

10—New York N (Ryan).....	5	New York A (Bush).....	4	At Yankee Stadium
11—New York A (Pennock).....	4	New York N (McQuillan).....	2	At Polo Grounds
12—New York N (Nehf).....	1	New York A (Jones).....	0	At Yankee Stadium
13—New York A (Shawkey).....	8	New York N (Scott).....	4	At Polo Grounds
14—New York A (Bush).....	8	New York N (Bentley).....	1	At Yankee Stadium
15—New York A (Pennock).....	6	New York N (Nehf).....	4	At Polo Grounds

1924—WASHINGTON A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (3)

Managers—Stanley R. Harris, Washington; John J. McGraw, New York.

4—New York (Nehf).....	4	Washington (Johnson).....	3	At Washington (12 inn.)
5—Washington (Zachary).....	4	New York (Bentley).....	3	At Washington
6—New York (McQuillan).....	6	Washington (Marberry).....	4	At New York
7—Washington (Mogridge).....	7	New York (Barnes).....	4	At New York
8—New York (Bentley).....	6	Washington (Johnson).....	2	At New York
9—Washington (Zachary).....	2	New York (Nehf).....	1	At Washington
10—Washington (Johnson).....	4	New York (Bentley).....	3	At Washington (12 inn.)

1925—PITTSBURGH N. L. (4) vs. WASHINGTON A. L. (3)

Managers—William B. McKechnie, Pittsburgh; Stanley R. Harris, Washington.

Oct. 7—Washington (Johnson).....	4	Pittsburgh (Meadows).....	1	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 8—Pittsburgh (Aldridge).....	3	Washington (Coveleskie).....	2	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 10—Washington (Ferguson).....	4	Pittsburgh (Kremer).....	3	At Washington
Oct. 11—Washington (Johnson).....	4	Pittsburgh (Yde).....	0	At Washington
Oct. 12—Pittsburgh (Aldridge).....	6	Washington (Coveleskie).....	3	At Washington
Oct. 13—Pittsburgh (Kremer).....	3	Washington (Ferguson).....	2	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 15—Pittsburgh (Kremer).....	9	Washington (Johnson).....	7	At Pittsburgh

1926—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK A. L. (3)

Managers—Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis; Miller J. Huggins, New York.

Oct. 2—New York (Pennock).....	2	St. Louis (Sherdel).....	1	At New York
Oct. 3—St. Louis (Alexander).....	6	New York (Shocker).....	2	At New York
Oct. 5—St. Louis (Haines).....	4	New York (Ruether).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 6—New York (Hoyt).....	10	St. Louis (Reinhart).....	5	At St. Louis
Oct. 7—New York (Pennock).....	3	St. Louis (Sherdel).....	2	At St. Louis (10 inn.)
Oct. 9—St. Louis (Alexander).....	10	New York (Shawkey).....	2	At New York
Oct. 10—St. Louis (Haines).....	3	New York (Hoyt).....	2	At New York

1927—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. PITTSBURGH N. L. (0)

Managers—Miller J. Huggins, New York; Owen J. Bush, Pittsburgh.

Oct. 5—New York (Hoyt).....	5	Pittsburgh (Kremer).....	4	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 6—New York (Pipgras).....	6	Pittsburgh (Aldridge).....	2	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 7—New York (Pennock).....	8	Pittsburgh (Meadows).....	1	At New York
Oct. 8—New York (Moore).....	4	Pittsburgh (Miljus).....	3	At New York

1928—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. ST. LOUIS N. L. (0)

Managers—Miller J. Huggins, New York; William B. McKechnie, St. Louis.

Oct. 4—New York (Hoyt).....	4	St. Louis (Sherdel).....	1	At New York
Oct. 5—New York (Pipgras).....	9	St. Louis (Alexander).....	3	At New York
Oct. 7—New York (Zachary).....	7	St. Louis (Haines).....	3	At St. Louis
Oct. 9—New York (Hoyt).....	7	St. Louis (Sherdel).....	3	At St. Louis

1929—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (1)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; Joseph V. McCarthy, Chicago.

Oct. 8—Philadelphia (Ehmke).....	3	Chicago (Root).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 9—Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	9	Chicago (Malone).....	3	At Chicago
Oct. 11—Chicago (Bush).....	3	Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 12—Philadelphia (Rommel).....	10	Chicago (Blake).....	8	At Philadelphia
Oct. 14—Philadelphia (Walberg).....	3	Chicago (Malone).....	2	At Philadelphia

1930—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. ST. LOUIS N. L. (2)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; Charles E. Street, St. Louis.

Oct. 1—Philadelphia (Grove).....	5	St. Louis (Grimes).....	2	At Philadelphia
Oct. 2—Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	6	St. Louis (Rhem).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 4—St. Louis (Hallahan).....	5	Philadelphia (Walberg).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 5—St. Louis (Haines).....	3	Philadelphia (Grove).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 6—Philadelphia (Grove).....	2	St. Louis (Grimes).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 8—Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	8	St. Louis (Hallahan).....	1	At Philadelphia

1931—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. PHILADELPHIA A. L. (3)

Managers—Charles E. Street, St. Louis; Connie Mack, Philadelphia.

Oct. 1—Philadelphia (Grove).....	6	St. Louis (Derringer).....	2	At St. Louis
Oct. 2—St. Louis (Hallahan).....	2	Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 5—St. Louis (Grimes).....	5	Philadelphia (Grove).....	2	At Philadelphia
Oct. 6—Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	3	St. Louis (Johnson).....	0	At Philadelphia
Oct. 7—St. Louis (Hallahan).....	5	Philadelphia (Hoyt).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 9—Philadelphia (Grove).....	8	St. Louis (Derringer).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 10—St. Louis (Grimes).....	4	Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	2	At St. Louis

1932—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (0)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; Charles J. Grimm, Chicago.

Sept. 28—New York (Ruffing).....	12	Chicago (Bush).....	6	At New York
Sept. 29—New York (Gomez).....	5	Chicago (Warneke).....	2	At New York
Oct. 1—New York (Pipgras).....	7	Chicago (Root).....	5	At Chicago
Oct. 2—New York (Moore).....	13	Chicago (May).....	6	At Chicago

1933—NEW YORK N. L. (4) vs. WASHINGTON A. L. (1)

Managers—William H. Terry, New York; Joseph E. Cronin, Washington.

ct. 3—New York (Hubbell).....	4	Washington (Stewart).....	2	At New York
ct. 4—New York (Schumacher).....	6	Washington (Crowder).....	1	At New York
ct. 5—Washington (Whitehill).....	4	New York (Fitzsimmons).....	0	At Washington
ct. 6—New York (Hubbell).....	2	Washington (Weaver).....	1	At Washington (11 inn.)
ct. 7—New York (Luque).....	4	Washington (Russell).....	3	At Washington (10 inn.)

1934—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (3)

Managers—Frank F. Frisch, St. Louis; Gordon S. Cochrane, Detroit.

ct. 3—St. Louis (J. Dean).....	8	Detroit (Crowder).....	3	At Detroit
ct. 4—Detroit (Rowe).....	3	St. Louis (W. Walker).....	2	At Detroit (12 inn.)
ct. 5—St. Louis (P. Dean).....	4	Detroit (Bridges).....	1	At St. Louis
ct. 6—Detroit (Auker).....	10	St. Louis (W. Walker).....	4	At St. Louis
ct. 7—Detroit (Bridges).....	3	St. Louis (J. Dean).....	1	At St. Louis
ct. 8—St. Louis (P. Dean).....	4	Detroit (Rowe).....	3	At Detroit
ct. 9—St. Louis (J. Dean).....	11	Detroit (Auker).....	0	At Detroit

1935—DETROIT A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (2)

Managers—Gordon S. Cochrane, Detroit; Charles J. Grimm, Chicago.

ct. 2—Chicago (Warneke).....	3	Detroit (Rowe).....	0	At Detroit
ct. 3—Detroit (Bridges).....	8	Chicago (Root).....	3	At Detroit
ct. 4—Detroit (Rowe).....	6	Chicago (French).....	5	At Chicago (11 inn.)
ct. 5—Detroit (Crowder).....	2	Chicago (Carleton).....	1	At Chicago
ct. 6—Chicago (Warneke).....	3	Detroit (Rowe).....	1	At Chicago
ct. 7—Detroit (Bridges).....	4	Chicago (French).....	3	At Detroit

1936—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (2)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, Yankees; William H. Terry, Giants.

pt. 30—Giants (Hubbell).....	6	Yankees (Ruffing).....	1	At Polo Grounds
ct. 2—Yankees (Gomez).....	18	Giants (Schumacher).....	4	At Polo Grounds
ct. 3—Yankees (Hadley).....	2	Giants (Fitzsimmons).....	1	At Yankee Stadium.
ct. 4—Yankees (Pearson).....	5	Giants (Hubbell).....	2	At Yankee Stadium
ct. 5—Giants (Schumacher).....	5	Yankees (Malone).....	4	At Yankee Stadium (10 inn.)
ct. 6—Yankees (Gomez).....	13	Giants (Fitzsimmons).....	5	At Polo Grounds

1937—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (1)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, Yankees; William H. Terry, Giants.

ct. 6—Yankees (Gomez).....	8	Giants (Hubbell).....	1	At Yankee Stadium
ct. 7—Yankees (Ruffing).....	8	Giants (Melton).....	1	At Yankee Stadium
ct. 8—Yankees (Pearson).....	5	Giants (Schumacher).....	1	At Polo Grounds
ct. 9—Giants (Hubbell).....	7	Yankees (Hadley).....	3	At Polo Grounds
ct. 10—Yankees (Gomez).....	4	Giants (Melton).....	2	At Polo Grounds

1938—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (0)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; Charles L. Hartnett, Chicago.

ct. 5—New York (Ruffing).....	3	Chicago (Lee).....	1	At Chicago
ct. 6—New York (Gomez).....	6	Chicago (Dean).....	3	At Chicago
ct. 8—New York (Pearson).....	5	Chicago (Bryant).....	2	At New York
ct. 9—New York (Ruffing).....	8	Chicago (Lee).....	3	At New York

1939—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. CINCINNATI N. L. (0)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; William B. McKechnie, Cincinnati.

ct. 4—New York (Ruffing).....	2	Cincinnati (Derringer).....	1	At New York
ct. 5—New York (Pearson).....	4	Cincinnati (Walters).....	0	At New York
ct. 7—New York (Hadley).....	7	Cincinnati (Thompson).....	3	At Cincinnati
ct. 8—New York (Murphy).....	7	Cincinnati (Walters).....	4	At Cincinnati (10 inn.)

1940—CINCINNATI N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (3)

Managers—William B. McKechnie, Cincinnati; Delmar D. Baker, Detroit.

ct. 2—Detroit (Newsom).....	7	Cincinnati (Derringer).....	2	At Cincinnati
ct. 3—Cincinnati (Walters).....	5	Detroit (Rowe).....	3	At Cincinnati
ct. 4—Detroit (Bridges).....	7	Cincinnati (Turner).....	4	At Detroit
ct. 5—Cincinnati (Derringer).....	5	Detroit (Trout).....	2	At Detroit
ct. 6—Detroit (Newsom).....	8	Cincinnati (Thompson).....	0	At Detroit
ct. 7—Cincinnati (Walters).....	4	Detroit (Rowe).....	0	At Cincinnati
ct. 8—Cincinnati (Derringer).....	2	Detroit (Newsom).....	1	At Cincinnati

1941—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. BROOKLYN N. L. (1)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; Leo E. Durocher, Brooklyn.

ct. 1—New York (Ruffing).....	3	Brooklyn (Davis).....	2	At New York
ct. 2—Brooklyn (Wyatt).....	3	New York (Chandler).....	2	At New York
ct. 4—New York (Russo).....	2	Brooklyn (Casey).....	1	At Brooklyn
ct. 5—New York (Murphy).....	7	Brooklyn (Casey).....	4	At Brooklyn
ct. 6—New York (Bonham).....	3	Brooklyn (Wyatt).....	1	At Brooklyn

1942—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK A. L. (1)

Managers—William H. Southworth, St. Louis; Joseph V. McCarthy, New York.

Sept. 30—New York (Ruffing).....	7	St. Louis (M. Cooper).....	4	At St. Louis
Oct. 1—St. Louis (Beazley).....	4	New York (Bonham).....	3	At St. Louis
Oct. 3—St. Louis (White).....	2	New York (Chandler).....	0	At New York
Oct. 4—St. Louis (Lanier).....	9	New York (Donald).....	6	At New York
Oct. 5—St. Louis (Beazley).....	4	New York (Ruffing).....	2	At New York

1943—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. ST. LOUIS N. L. (1)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; William H. Southworth, St. Louis.

Oct. 5—New York (Chandler).....	4	St. Louis (Lanier).....	2	At New York
Oct. 6—St. Louis (M. Cooper).....	4	New York (Bonham).....	3	At New York
Oct. 7—New York (Borowy).....	6	St. Louis (Brazle).....	2	At New York
Oct. 10—New York (Russo).....	2	St. Louis (Brecheen).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 11—New York (Chandler).....	2	St. Louis (M. Cooper).....	0	At St. Louis

1944—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. ST. LOUIS A. L. (2)

Managers—William H. Southworth, Cardinals; J. Luther Sewell, Browns.

Oct. 4—Browns (Galehouse).....	2	Cardinals (M. Cooper).....	1	At Sportsman's Park
Oct. 5—Cardinals (Donnelly).....	3	Browns (Muncrier).....	2	At Sportsman's Pk. (11 inn.)
Oct. 6—Browns (Kramer).....	6	Cardinals (Wilks).....	2	At Sportsman's Park
Oct. 7—Cardinals (Brecheen).....	5	Browns (Jakucki).....	1	At Sportsman's Park
Oct. 8—Cardinals (M. Cooper).....	2	Browns (Galehouse).....	0	At Sportsman's Park
Oct. 9—Cardinals (Lanier).....	3	Browns (Potter).....	1	At Sportsman's Park

1945—DETROIT A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (3)

Managers—Stephen F. O'Neill, Detroit; Charles J. Grimm, Chicago.

Oct. 3—Chicago (Borowy).....	9	Detroit (Newhouser).....	0	At Detroit
Oct. 4—Detroit (Trucks).....	4	Chicago (Wyse).....	1	At Detroit
Oct. 5—Chicago (Passeau).....	3	Detroit (Overmire).....	0	At Detroit
Oct. 6—Detroit (Trout).....	4	Chicago (Prim).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 7—Detroit (Newhouser).....	8	Chicago (Borowy).....	4	At Chicago
Oct. 8—Chicago (Borowy).....	8	Detroit (Trout).....	7	At Chicago (12 inn.)
Oct. 10—Detroit (Newhouser).....	9	Chicago (Borowy).....	3	At Chicago

1946—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. BOSTON A. L. (3)

Managers—Edwin H. Dyer, St. Louis; Joseph E. Cronin, Boston.

Oct. 6—Boston (Johnson).....	3	St. Louis (Pollet).....	2	At St. Louis (10 innings)
Oct. 7—St. Louis (Brecheen).....	3	Boston (Harris).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 9—Boston (Ferriss).....	4	St. Louis (Dickson).....	0	At Boston
Oct. 10—St. Louis (Munger).....	12	Boston (Hughson).....	3	At Boston
Oct. 11—Boston (Dobson).....	6	St. Louis (Brazle).....	3	At Boston
Oct. 13—St. Louis (Brecheen).....	4	Boston (Harris).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 15—St. Louis (Brecheen).....	4	Boston (Klinger).....	3	At St. Louis

1947—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. BROOKLYN N. L. (3)

Managers—Stanley R. Harris, New York; Burton E. Shotton, Brooklyn.

Sept. 30—New York (Shea).....	5	Brooklyn (Branca).....	3	At New York
Oct. 1—New York (Reynolds).....	10	Brooklyn (Lombardi).....	3	At New York
Oct. 2—Brooklyn (Casey).....	9	New York (Newsom).....	8	At Brooklyn
Oct. 3—Brooklyn (Casey).....	3	New York (Bevens).....	2	At Brooklyn
Oct. 4—New York (Shea).....	2	Brooklyn (Barney).....	1	At Brooklyn
Oct. 5—Brooklyn (Branca).....	8	New York (Page).....	6	At New York
Oct. 6—New York (Page).....	5	Brooklyn (Gregg).....	2	At New York

1948—CLEVELAND A. L. (4) vs. BOSTON N. L. (2)

Managers—Louis Boudreau, Cleveland; William H. Southworth, Boston.

Oct. 6—Boston (Sain).....	1	Cleveland (Feller).....	0	At Boston
Oct. 7—Cleveland (Lemon).....	4	Boston (Spahn).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 8—Cleveland (Bearden).....	2	Boston (Bickford).....	0	At Cleveland
Oct. 9—Cleveland (Gromek).....	2	Boston (Sain).....	1	At Cleveland
Oct. 10—Boston (Spahn).....	11	Cleveland (Feller).....	5	At Cleveland
Oct. 11—Cleveland (Lemon).....	4	Boston (Voiselle).....	3	At Boston

1949 World Series Statistics

COMPOSITE BOX SCORE

NEW YORK AMERICANS

	BATS	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BAT. AVG.
Rizzuto, ss.	R	5	18	2	3	0	0	0	1	.167
Henrich, 1b.	L	5	19	4	5	0	0	1	1	.263
Berra, c.	L	4	16	2	1	0	0	0	1	.063
Puer, rf.	R	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	.167
DiMaggio, cf.	R	5	18	2	2	0	0	1	2	.111
Indell, lf.	R	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	.143
Goodling, lf.	L	3	10	4	4	3	0	0	0	.400
Johnson, 3b.	R	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	.143
Mapes, rf.	L	4	10	3	1	1	0	0	2	.100
Coleman, 2b.	R	5	20	0	5	3	0	0	4	.250
Silvera, c.	R	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Marhos, c.	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Reynolds, p.	R	2	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	.500
Raschi, p.	R	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	.200
Byrne, p.	L	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.000
Page, p.	L	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Opat, p.	L	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	.333
Stirnweiss, p.	L	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.000
Stirnweiss	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
T. Brown, 3b.	L	4	12	4	6	1	2	0	5	.500
Totals			164	21	37	10	2	2	20	.226

BROOKLYN NATIONALS

	BATS	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BAT. AVG.
Reese, ss.	R	5	19	2	6	1	0	1	2	.316
Jorgensen, 3b.	R	4	11	1	2	2	0	0	0	.182
Miksis, 3b.	R	3	7	0	2	1	0	0	0	.286
Cox, 3b.	R	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	.333
Snider, cf.	L	5	21	2	3	1	0	0	0	.143
Robinson, 2b.	R	5	16	2	3	1	0	0	2	.188
Hermanski, lf-rf	L	4	13	1	4	0	1	0	2	.308
McCormick, rf.	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Furillo, lf.	R	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	.125
Rackley, lf.	L	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Olmo, lf.	R	4	11	2	3	0	0	1	2	.273
Hodges, 1b.	R	5	17	2	4	0	0	1	4	.235
Campanella, c.	R	5	15	2	4	1	0	1	2	.267
Newcombe, p.	L	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Roe, p.	R	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Branca, p.	R	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Erskine, p.	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Minner, p.	L	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Palica, p.	L	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Banta, p.	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Barney, p.	L	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Hatten, p.	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Edwards.	R	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	.500
T. Brown.	R	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Whitman.	L	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals			162	14	34	7	1	4	14	.210

Furillo popped out for Hermanski in 9th, 2d game.
 Mize singled for Silvera in 8th, 2d game, and singled for Mapes in 9th, 3d game.
 Stirnweiss ran for Mize in 8th, 2d game.
 R. Brown struck out for Raschi in 8th, 2d game.
 Edwards struck out for Banta in 9th, 3d game, and singled for Palica in 8th, 5th game.
 Jorgensen struck out for Erskine in 6th, 4th game.
 T. Brown flied out for Hatten in 5th, 4th game, and struck out for Banta in 5th, 5th game.
 Whitman struck out for Banta in 9th, 4th game.
 Miksis doubled for Jorgensen in 9th, 5th game.
 Cox struck out for Hatten in 6th, 5th game.

COMPOSITE SCORE BY INNINGS

New York Americans	2	0	4	4	4	3	0	0	4-21
Brooklyn Nationals	0	1	1	1	0	4	4	0	2-14

PITCHING SUMMARY

	Throws	G	Comp. Games	IP	H	R	Earned Runs	BB	SO	HB	WP	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Reynolds	R	2	1	12 1/3	2	0	0	4	14	0	0	1	0	1.000	0.00
Page	L	3	0	9	6	2	2	3	8	0	0	1	0	1.000	2.00
Opat	L	1	0	5 2/3	9	4	4	1	4	0	0	1	0	1.000	7.20
Raschi	R	2	0	14 2/3	15	7	7	5	11	0	0	1	1	.500	4.30
Byrne	L	1	0	3 1/3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	.000	2.70
Roe	L	1	1	9	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1.000	0.00
Newcombe	R	2	1	11 2/3	10	4	4	3	11	0	0	0	2	.000	3.09
Branca	R	1	0	8 2/3	4	4	4	4	6	0	0	0	1	.000	4.15
Erskine	R	1	0	2 2/3	3	5	5	6	6	2	0	0	1	.000	16.88
Barney	R	1	0	5 2/3	5	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	.000	3.18
Banta	L	2	0	1 2/3	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000	16.20
Hatten	R	2	0	1 2/3	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Stirnweiss	R	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Palica	L	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00

Earned runs—Brooklyn 14, New York 21. Stolen bases—Reese, Rizzuto, Johnson. Sacrifices—Hodges, Rizzuto 2, Robinson, Mapes. Hit batsman—Reese (by Byrne). Double plays—Reynolds, Coleman and Henrich; Rizzuto, Coleman and Henrich; Berra and Coleman; Miksis, Campanella and Robinson; Rizzuto and Henrich; Page, Rizzuto and Henrich. Left on bases—Brooklyn 31, New York 32. Umpires—Hubbard (A), Reardon (N), Passarella (A), Jordan (N), Hurley (A), Barr (N).
 Attendance (paid)—First game, 66,224; second, 70,053; third, 32,788; fourth, 33,934; fifth, 33,711. Times
 of games—First, 2:24; second, 2:30; third, 2:30; fourth, 2:42; fifth, 3:04.

HOME ATTENDANCE FIGURES

American League			National League			
(Unofficial)			(Unofficial)			
1949	1948	Other club records	1949	1948	Other club records	
New York....	2,321,302	2,373,901*	Brooklyn.....	1,635,237	1,398,967	1,807,526 (1947)
Cleveland....	2,233,871	2,620,627†	Pittsburgh....	1,449,435	1,517,021*	.....
Detroit.....	1,821,204*	1,743,035	St. Louis.....	1,430,586*	1,111,440	.....
Boston.....	1,596,650*	1,558,798	New York.....	1,220,558	1,459,269	1,690,793 (1947)
Chicago.....	939,494	777,844	Chicago.....	1,157,200	1,237,792	1,485,166 (1929)
Philadelphia..	816,514	945,076*	Boston.....	1,081,831	1,455,439*	.....
Washington...	765,015	795,254	Philadelphia..	834,348	767,429	1,045,247 (1946)
St. Louis....	310,646	335,564	Cincinnati...	711,096	823,386	981,443 (1939)
Totals.....	10,804,696	11,150,099†	Totals.....	9,520,291	9,770,743	
* Club record. † Major league record.			Grand totals... 20,324,987 20,920,842†			

FIRST GAME

At Yankee Stadium, Oct. 5

BROOKLYN (N)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Reese, ss.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Jorgensen, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Snider, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Robinson, 2b.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hermanski, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Furillo, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hodges, 1b.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Campanella, c.	2	0	0	11	0	0
Newcombe, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	2	*24	4	0

NEW YORK (A)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rizzuto, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Henrich, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	0
Berra, c.	3	0	0	9	0	0
DiMaggio, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Lindell, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Johnson, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3	0
Mapes, rf.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Coleman, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2	1
Reynolds, p.	3	0	2	0	1	0
Total	29	1	5	27	8	1

* None out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Run batted in—Henrich.

Two-base hits—Jorgensen, Reynolds, Coleman. Home run—Henrich. Stolen base—Reese. Sacrifice—Hodges. Double play—Reynolds, Coleman and Henrich. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, New York 4. Bases on balls—off Reynolds 4 (Hermanski, Furillo, Campanella, Jorgensen). Struck out—by Reynolds 9 (Snider 3, Newcombe 2, Hermanski, Hodges, Campanella, Jorgensen); Newcombe 11 (DiMaggio, Johnson 2, Coleman 2, Mapes 3, Berra, Lindell, Reynolds).

Umpires—Hubbard (A), plate; Reardon (N), 1b; Passarella (A), 2b; Jorda (N), 3b; Hurley (A), rf; Barr (N), lf. Time—2:24. Attendance—66,224 (paid).

SECOND GAME

At Yankee Stadium, Oct. 6

BROOKLYN (N)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Reese, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	1
Jorgensen, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4	0
Snider, cf.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Robinson, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1	0
Hermanski, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
aFurillo	1	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick, rf.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rackley, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Olmo, lf.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Hodges, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1	0
Campanella, c.	2	0	1	4	0	0
Roe, p.	3	0	0	1	1	1
Total	31	1	7	27	11	2

NEW YORK (A)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rizzuto, ss.	3	0	1	0	6	0
Henrich, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1	0
Bauer, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
DiMaggio, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Lindell, lf.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Johnson, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	0
Coleman, 2b.	4	0	1	6	3	0
Silvera, c.	2	0	0	6	0	0
bMize	1	0	0	0	0	0
cStirnweiss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niarhos, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raschi, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
dR. Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0
Page, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	6	27	13	1

aPopped out for Hermanski in ninth.

bStruck out for Silvera in eighth.

cRan for Mize in eighth.

dStruck out for Raschi in eighth.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Run batted in—Hodges.

Two-base hits—Robinson, Coleman, Jorgensen. Three-base hit—Hermanski. Stolen bases—Rizzuto, Johnson. Sacrifices—Rizzuto, Robinson. Double play—Rizzuto, Coleman and Henrich. Earned run—Brooklyn 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn 5, New York 7. Bases on balls—off Raschi 1 (Campanella). Struck out—by Raschi 4 (Roe 3, Robinson); Roe 3 (DiMaggio, Brown, Lindell). Hits and runs off Raschi 6 and 1 in eight innings. Page 1 and 0 in 1. Loser—Raschi.

Umpires—Reardon (N), plate; Passarella (A), 1b; Jorda (N), 2b; Hubbard (A), 3b; Hurley (A), lf; Barr (N), rf. Time—2:30. Attendance—70,053 (paid).

THIRD GAME

At Ebbets Field, Oct. 7

NEW YORK (A)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rizzuto, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Henrich, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	0
Berra, c.	3	1	0	7	2	0
DiMaggio, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Brown, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Woodling, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Mapes, rf.	2	1	0	2	0	0
aMize	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bauer, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coleman, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Byrne, p.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Page, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	4	5	27	9	0

BROOKLYN (N)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Reese, ss.	2	1	1	1	2	0
Miksis, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Furillo, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Robinson, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3	0
Hodges, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0	0
Olmo, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Snider, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Campanella, c.	4	1	1	7	0	0
Branca, p.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Banta, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
bEdwards	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	5	27	6	0

aSingled for Mapes in ninth.

bStruck out for Banta in ninth.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—4
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3

Runs batted in—Rizzuto, Reese, Mize 2, Coleman, Olmo, Campanella.

Two-base hit—Woodling. Home runs—Reese, Olmo, Campanella. Double play—Berra and Coleman. Earned runs—New York 4, Brooklyn 3. Left on bases—New York 5, Brooklyn 6. Bases on balls—Off Branca 4 (Mapes, Henrich, Berra, Woodling), Byrne 2 (Robinson, Hodges), Page 2 (Robinson, Reese). Struck out—By Branca 6 (Berra, DiMaggio 2, Coleman 2, Page), Byrne 1 (Branca), Page 4 (Branca 2, Snider, Edwards), Banta 1 (Page). Hits and runs—Off Byrne 2 and 1 in 3 1-3 innings, Branca 4 and 4 in 2-3, Banta 1 and 0 in 1-3, Page 3 and 2 in 5 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Byrne (Reese). Winner—Page. Loser—Branca.

Umpires—Passarella (A), plate; Jorda (N), 1b; Hubbard (A), 2b; Reardon (N), 3b; Barr (N), lf; Hurley (A), rf. Time—2:30. Attendance—32,788 (paid).

FOURTH GAME

At Ebbets Field, Oct. 8

NEW YORK (A)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rizzuto, ss.	4	0	2	1	4	0
Henrich, 1b.	4	1	3	10	0	0
Berra, c.	5	1	1	10	1	0
DiMaggio, cf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
R. Brown, 3b.	3	1	2	0	3	0
Woodling, lf.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Mapes, rf.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Bauer, rf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Coleman, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lopat, p.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Reynolds, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	10	27	9	0

BROOKLYN (N)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Reese, ss.	4	1	2	0	2	0
Miksis, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	1
Snider, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Robinson, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3	0
Hodges, 1b.	4	1	1	3	1	0
Olmo, lf.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Campanella, c.	4	0	1	5	2	0
Hermanski, rf.	4	0	2	4	0	0
Newcombe, p.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Hatten, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erskine, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jorgensen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Banta, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	27	12	1

aFlied out for Hatten in fifth.

bStruck out for Erskine in sixth.

cStruck out for Banta in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

Runs batted in—Mapes 2, Lopat, R. Brown 3, Robinson, Olmo, Campanella, Hermanski.

Two-base hits—Reese, R. Brown, Mapes, Lopat. Three-base hit—R. Brown. Double plays—Miksis, Campanella and Robinson; Rizzuto and Henrich. Earned runs—New York 6, Brooklyn 4. Left on bases—New York 7, Brooklyn 5. Bases on balls—Off Newcombe 3 (DiMaggio, Brown, Woodling); Lopat 1 (Robinson); Hatten 2 (Henrich, DiMaggio); Banta (Rizzuto). Struck out—By Lopat 4 (Hermanski, Newcombe, Miksis, Hodges); Reynolds 5 (Jorgensen, Snider, Olmo, Hermanski, Whitman); Banta 1 (DiMaggio). Hits and runs—Off Newcombe 5 and in 3 2/3 innings, Hatten 3 and 3 in 1 1/3, Erskine 0 and 0 in 1, Banta 1 and 0 in 3, Lopat 9 and 4 in 5 3/4, Reynolds 0 and 0 in 3 1/3. Winner—Lopat. Loser—Newcombe.

Umpires—Jorda (N), plate; Hubbard (A), 1b; Reardon (N), 2b; Passarella (A), 3b; Hurley (A), lf; Barr (N), rf. Time—2:42. Attendance—33,934 (paid).

FIFTH GAME

At Ebbets Field, Oct. 9

NEW YORK (A)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rizzuto, ss.	3	2	0	3	3	0
Henrich, 1b.	4	2	1	8	0	0
Ererra, c.	5	0	0	11	0	0
DiMaggio, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
R. Brown, 3b.	4	2	3	0	1	0
Woodling, lf.	4	2	3	3	0	0
Mapes, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	1

Coleman, 2b.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Raschi, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Page, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	36	10	11	27	5	1

BROOKLYN (N)

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Reese, ss.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Jorgensen, 3b.	3	1	0	0	0	0
DiMiksis.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Snider, cf.	5	2	2	5	0	0
Robinson, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	1
Hermanski, rf.	5	1	2	9	1	0
Hodges, 1b.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Rackley, lf.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Olmo, lf.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Campanella, c.	3	1	1	5	0	0
Barney, p.	0	0	0	1	1	1
Banta, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
aT. Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erskine, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatten, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
bCox	1	0	0	0	0	0
cPalica, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
cFwards.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Minner, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	37	6	11	27	7	2

aStruck out for Banta in fifth.

bStruck out for Hatten in sixth.

cSinged for Palica in eighth.

dDoubled for Jorgensen in ninth.

New York	2	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	10
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	6

Runs batted in—DiMaggio 2, R. Brown 2, Coleman 3, Raschi, Berra, Reese, Hermanski, Robinson, Hodges 3.

Two-base hits—Campanella, Woodling 2, Snider, Coleman, Miksis. Three-base hit—R. Brown. Home runs—DiMaggio, Hodges. Sacrifices—Rizzuto, Mapes. Double play—Page, Rizzuto and Henrich. Earned runs—New York 10, Brooklyn 6. Left on bases—New York 9, Brooklyn 9.

Bases on balls—Off Barney 6 (Rizzuto, Henrich, Woodling, Raschi, R. Brown, Mapes); Erskine 1 (Rizzuto); Palica 1 (DiMaggio); Raschi 4 (Robinson, Campanella, Jorgensen, Hermanski); Page 1 (Hermanski). Struck out—By Barney 2 (Berra, Mapes); Banta 2 (R. Brown, Raschi); Palica 1 (Rizzuto); Raschi 7 (Snider 2, Rackley 2, T. Brown, Hodges, Cox); Page 4 (Olmo, Snider, Robinson, Hodges). Hits and runs—Off Barney 3 and 5 in 2 2/3 innings, Banta 3 and 2 in 2 1/3, Erskine 2 and 3 in 2/3, Hatten 1 and 0 in 1/3, Palica 1 and 0 in 2, Minner 1 and 0 in 1, Raschi 9 and 6 in 6 2/3, Page 2 and 0 in 2 1/3. Winner—Raschi. Loser—Barney.

Umpires—Hubbard (A), plate; Reardon (N), 1b; Passarella (A), 2b; Jorda (N), 3b; Barr (N), lf; Hurley (A), rf. Time—3:04. Attendance—33,711 (paid).

OTHER 1949 SERIES STATISTICS

Final Standing of Clubs

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York Yankees	4	1	.800
Brooklyn Dodgers	1	4	.200

Five-Game Totals

Attendance—236,710.

* Receipts (net)—\$1,129,627.88.

Commissioner's share—\$169,444.17.

Clubs' and leagues' share—\$469,327.96.

† Players' share—\$490,855.75.

* Does not include radio and television fee.

† Players share only in receipts of first four games.

The players' pool in the 1949 world series found each member of the victorious New York Yankees entitled to a full share receiving \$5,665.54, while a loser's full share for the Brooklyn Dodgers amounted to \$4,272.74. The record for a single share in a world series is \$6,772.05, the sum the Cleveland Indians received for beating the Boston Braves in the 1948 classic.

World Series Club Standing

	Series	Won	Lost	Pct.
Cleveland (A)	2	2	0	1.000
Boston (A)	6	5	1	.833
New York (A)	16	12	4	.750
St. Louis (N)	9	6	3	.667
Pittsburgh (N)	3	2	1	.667
Chicago (A)	3	2	1	.667
Philadelphia (A)	8	5	3	.625
Boston (N)	2	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh (N)	4	2	2	.500
New York (N)	12	4	8	.333
Washington (A)	3	1	2	.333
Detroit (A)	7	2	5	.286
Chicago (N)	10	2	8	.200
Philadelphia (N)	1	0	1	.000
St. Louis (A)	1	0	1	.000
Brooklyn (N)	5	0	5	.000

RECAPITULATION

	Won
American League	29
National League	17

MAJOR LEAGUE STATISTICS

Source: American League and National League Service Bureaus.

lf—Left-field foul line; cf—center field; rf—right-field foul line. (2)—Indicates double-header scheduled.

American League

Club, nickname and grounds	Distance, feet			Seating capacity	Record attendance	Visiting club	Date
	lf	cf	rf				
Boston Red Sox—Fenway Park.....	351	425	310.....	34,239.....	41,766.....	New York (2).....	Aug. 12, 1934
Chicago White Sox—Comiskey Park.....	352	440	352.....	47,400.....	53,325.....	Cleveland (2).....	May 15, 1949
Cleveland Indians—Municipal Stadium.....	362	410	362.....	80,000.....	82,781.....	Philadelphia (2).....	June 20, 1948
Detroit Tigers—Briggs Stadium.....	340	440	325.....	52,954.....	58,369.....	New York (2).....	July 20, 1947
New York Yankees—Yankee Stadium.....	301	461	296.....	65,000.....	81,841.....	Boston (2).....	May 30, 1938
Philadelphia Athletics—Shibe Park.....	334	468	331.....	33,166.....	38,800.....	Washington (2).....	July 13, 1931
St. Louis Browns—Sportsman's Park.....	351	422	310.....	34,000.....	34,625.....	New York.....	Oct. 1, 1944
Washington Senators—Griffith Stadium.....	402	426	328.....	32,000.....	35,563.....	New York (2).....	July 4, 1936

National League

Boston Braves—Braves Field.....	337	390	319.....	41,000.....	47,123.....	Philadelphia (2).....	May 22, 1932
Brooklyn Dodgers—Ebbets Field.....	343	415	297.....	32,111.....	41,209.....	New York (2).....	May 30, 1934
Chicago Cubs—Wrigley Field.....	355	400	353.....	38,690.....	46,965.....	Pittsburgh (2).....	May 31, 1948
Cincinnati Reds—Crosley Field.....	328	387	342.....	30,000.....	36,961.....	Pittsburgh (2).....	Apr. 27, 1947
New York Giants—Polo Grounds.....	279	484	257.67.....	55,000.....	60,747.....	Brooklyn (2).....	May 31, 1937
Philadelphia Phillies—Shibe Park.....	334	468	331.....	33,166.....	40,952.....	Brooklyn (2).....	May 11, 1947
Pittsburgh Pirates—Forbes Field.....	335	457	300.....	33,730.....	43,586.....	New York (2).....	Aug. 31, 1938
St. Louis Cardinals—Sportsman's Park.....	351	422	310.....	34,000.....	45,770.....	Chicago (2).....	July 12, 1931

Chart of 1949 Major League Pennant Races

Monday Morning Standings

American League	APR. 25	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER 3
		2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26		
New York.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boston.....	6	6	7	7	6	3	4	4	5	3		5	4	3	3		3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cleveland.....	4	3	2	5	7	7	7	6	4	5		3	2	2	2		2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3
Detroit.....	4	4	3	2	3	5	2	2	2	4		4	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4
Philadelphia.....	2	5	5	4	2	2	5	3	3	2		2	3	4	4		5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chicago.....	2	2	4	3	3	6	6	7	7	7		7	7	7	6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
St. Louis.....	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8		8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Washington.....	7	8	5	5	5	4	3	4	6	6		6	6	6	7		7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

National League	APR. 25	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER 3
		2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26		
Brooklyn.....	1	4	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	2		2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
St. Louis.....	7	3	7	5	7	5	4	2	2	2		2	2	2	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Philadelphia.....	8	7	4	6	5	6	5	4	4	3		3	4	4	4		5	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Boston.....	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	3	4		4	3	3	3		3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
New York.....	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5		5	5	5	5		4	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Pittsburgh.....	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	8	7	7		7	6	6	6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cincinnati.....	2	2	4	3	4	4	6	6	6	6		6	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Chicago.....	4	8	7	6	8	7	7	7	8	8		8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Longest Game in the Majors

The 26-inning 1-1 tie game between Brooklyn and Boston of the National League, played at Braves Field, Boston, on May 1, 1920, still stands as the longest contest in major league history. Both pitchers, Joe Oeschger of the Braves and Leon Cadore of the Robins, as they were then called because they were managed by Wilbert Robinson, went the distance. George (Miracle Man) Stallings guided Boston. The game was called because of darkness.

Indians-Dodgers Set Exhibition Record

A night game between the Indians and the Brooklyn Dodgers at Cleveland on July 14, 1948, drew 64,897 fans, an all-time record for an exhibition contest.

TOP ALL-TIME HOME-RUN HITTERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
	Total		Total
Babe Ruth.....	711	Mel Ott.....	511
Jimmy Foxx.....	534	Johnny Mize.....	316
Lou Gehrig.....	494	Chuck Klein.....	300
Joe DiMaggio.....	317	Rogers Hornsby.....	299
Hank Greenberg.....	309	Fred (Cy) Williams..	251
Al Simmons.....	307	Hack Wilson.....	244
Bob Johnson.....	288	Wally Berger.....	242
Rudy York.....	277	Dolph Camilli.....	237
Ted Williams.....	265	Gabby Hartnett.....	236
Goose Goslin.....	248	Bill Nicholson.....	216

NOTE—Several of the players were active in both leagues. Combined totals are credited to the league in which they served longest.

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1949

American League

Final Standing of the Clubs

	New York	Boston	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	St. Louis	Washington	Winn.	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
New York	—	13	12	11	14	15	17	15	97	.57	.630
Boston	9	—	8	15	14	17	15	18	96	.58	.623
Cleveland	10	14	—	13	9	15	13	89	65	.578	1
Detroit	11	7	9	—	14	14	14	87	67	.565	10
Philadelphia	8	8	13	8	—	16	12	81	73	.526	16
Chicago	7	5	7	8	6	—	15	15	63	.91	.409
St. Louis	5	7	7	8	10	7	—	9	53	101	.344
Washington	7	4	9	4	6	7	13	—	50	104	.325
Winn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Games Behind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

National League

Final Standing of the Clubs

	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Philadelphia	Boston	New York	Pittsburgh	Cincinnati	Chicago	Winn.	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Brooklyn	—	10	11	12	14	16	17	17	97	.57	.630	—
St. Louis	12	—	12	16	15	10	17	14	96	.58	.623	1
Philadelphia	11	10	—	11	11	13	9	16	81	73	.526	16
Boston	10	6	11	—	12	12	12	12	75	79	.487	22
New York	8	7	11	10	—	12	15	10	73	81	.474	24
Pittsburgh	6	12	9	10	10	—	13	11	71	83	.461	26
Cincinnati	5	5	13	10	7	9	—	13	62	92	.403	35
Chicago	5	8	6	10	12	11	9	—	61	93	.396	36
Winn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Games Behind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE LEADERS

American League

Batting—George Kell, Detroit	3429
Runs—Ted Williams, Boston	150
Runs batted in—(Ted Williams, Boston, Vern Stephens, Boston)	159
Hits—Dale Mitchell, Cleveland	203
Doubles—Ted Williams, Boston	39
Triples—Dale Mitchell, Cleveland	23
Home runs—Ted Williams, Boston	43
Stolen bases—Bob Dillinger, St. Louis	20
Pitching—Ellis Kinder, Boston (W 23, L 6)	.793
Strikeouts—Virgil Trucks, Detroit	154

National League

Batting—Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn	342
Runs—Pewee Reese, Brooklyn	132
Runs batted in—Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	128
Hits—Stan Musial, St. Louis	207
Doubles—Stan Musial, St. Louis	41
Triples—Stan Musial, St. Louis	13
Home runs—Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	54
Stolen bases—Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn	36
Pitching—Ted Wilks, St. Louis (W 10, L 3)	.769
Strikeouts—Warren Spahn, Boston	152

Unofficial Averages

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

	g	ab	r	h	hr	rbi	avg.
DiMaggio, N. Y.	76	272	58	94	14	67	.346
Kell, Det.	134	522	99	179	3	60	.3429
Williams, Bos.	155	566	150	194	43	159	.3428
Dillinger, St. L.	137	545	69	176	1	50	.323
Fernald, Chic.	73	198	29	63	6	37	.318
Mitchell, Clev.	149	641	81	203	3	54	.317
Silvera, N. Y.	58	130	8	41	0	13	.315
Joerr, Bos.	139	541	92	168	18	108	.311
Michaels, Chic.	154	561	73	173	6	80	.310
DiMaggio, Bos.	145	605	126	186	8	61	.307
Desky, Bos.	148	603	111	185	2	69	.307
Slivers, St. L.	140	471	84	144	16	92	.306
Wertz, Detroit	155	608	96	185	20	134	.304
Appling, Chic.	142	492	82	149	5	60	.303
Wers, Det.	132	437	88	131	7	82	.300
Goodman, Bos.	122	443	54	132	0	56	.298
Priddy, St. L.	145	544	83	160	11	73	.294
Robinson, Wash.	143	528	66	155	18	78	.294
Collaway, Chic.-Det.	130	483	71	142	2	48	.294
Groth, Det.	103	347	61	102	11	39	.292
Stephens, Bos.	155	610	113	178	39	159	.292
Vernon, Clev.	97	278	28	81	10	39	.291
Moss, St. L.	116	415	90	119	24	85	.287
Henrich, N. Y.	146	598	84	171	0	42	.286
Phillips, Chic.	150	546	86	155	5	85	.284
Yale, Phil.	134	475	53	135	4	60	.284
Boudreau, Clev.	118	337	58	110	8	43	.284
Loward, Wash.	104	343	60	97	6	61	.283
Brown, N. Y.	147	547	106	153	24	85	.280
Doby, Clev.	139	529	78	148	10	77	.280
Zarilla, Bos.	87	255	38	71	3	30	.279
Campbell, Det.	153	611	111	169	6	64	.277
Rizzuto, N. Y.	114	448	62	124	9	67	.277
Majeski, Phil.	116	415	69	115	20	91	.277
Berra, N. Y.	97	354	44	98	1	45	.277
Kress, Chic.	154	590	89	163	24	107	.276
Chapman, Phil.	120	424	49	117	9	57	.276
Kennedy, Clev.	110	308	48	85	1	28	.276
Moses, Phil.	128	447	55	123	2	43	.276
Coleman, N. Y.	103	300	56	82	10	43	.273
Bauer, N. Y.	103	300	56	82	10	43	.273

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

	g	ab	r	h	hr	rbi	avg.
Robinson, Bklyn.	156	593	122	203	16	124	.342
Musial, St. L.	157	611	129	207	36	123	.339
Slaughter, St. L.	142	549	95	177	18	104	.326
Furillo, Bklyn.	72	206	37	66	2	25	.320
Saffell, Pitt.	152	549	116	170	54	128	.310
Kiner, Pitt.	156	641	99	193	27	108	.309
Thomson, N. Y.	135	529	69	163	8	68	.308
Kluszewski, Cinc.	141	499	82	153	12	71	.307
Hopp, Bklyn.-Pitt.	113	385	65	118	5	37	.306
Kazak, St. L.	92	326	43	99	6	43	.304
Rackley, Pitts.-Bklyn.	74	185	31	56	1	17	.303
Ennis, Phil.	154	611	92	184	25	106	.301
Walker, Chic.-Cinc.	142	472	72	142	2	37	.301
Waitkus, Phil.	54	209	42	63	1	24	.301
Lockman, N. Y.	151	619	97	186	11	63	.300
Jones, St. L.	110	381	50	114	8	62	.299
Herman, Bklyn.	87	224	47	67	8	42	.299
Schoendienst, St. L.	151	640	102	190	33	53	.297
Cavarretta, Chic.	105	360	46	106	8	50	.294
Rickert, Bos.	100	276	44	81	6	49	.293
Snider, Bklyn.	147	552	100	161	23	89	.293
Litwhiler, Cinc.	101	289	35	84	11	46	.291
Verban, Chic.	38	343	38	99	0	21	.289
Campanella, Bklyn.	130	436	65	125	22	82	.287
Hodges, Bklyn.	156	595	94	170	23	114	.286
Stanky, Bos.	139	512	92	146	1	42	.285
Ashburn, Phil.	154	662	84	188	1	37	.284
Gordon, N. Y.	141	489	87	139	26	89	.284
Westlake, Pitt.	147	525	78	148	23	105	.282
Walker, Pitt.	88	181	26	51	1	15	.282
Park, Chic.	144	519	79	146	18	73	.280
R. Elliott, Bos.	139	482	77	135	17	49	.280
Sisler, Phil.	122	422	42	118	7	49	.280
Thompson, N. Y.	130	529	72	147	3	62	.278
Dark, Bos.	122	389	53	108	6	46	.278
Rigney, N. Y.	155	617	132	171	16	73	.277
Reese, Bklyn.	108	386	43	107	3	34	.277
Reich, Chic.	84	218	32	60	8	39	.275
Reiser, Bos.	138	509	81	139	31	98	.273
Sauer, Cinc.-Chic.	138	509	81	139	31	98	.273

National League Batting Champions

(Based on minimum of 100 games played.)

Year	Avg.	Year	Avg.	Year	Avg.
1876—R. Barnes, Chi.	403	1900—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	380	1925—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	403
1877—J. L. White, Bos.	385	1901—J. Burkett, St. L.	382	1926—Eugene Hargrave, Cin.	353
1878—A. Dalrymple, Mil.	356	1902—C. H. Beaumont, Pitts.	357	1927—Paul G. Waner, Pitts.	380
1879—A. C. Anson, Chi.	407	1903—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	355	1928—Rogers Hornsby, Bos.	387
1880—G. F. Gore, Chi.	365	1904—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	349	1929—Frank J. O'Doul, Phila.	399
1881—A. C. Anson, Chi.	399	1905—J. B. Seymour, Cin.	377	1930—Wm. H. Terry, N. Y.	401
1882—G. Glasscock, N. Y.	367	1906—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	339	1931—C. J. Hafey, St. L.	349
1883—D. Brouthers, Buf.	371	1907—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	350	1932—F. J. O'Doul, Bklyn.	368
1884—J. O'Rourke, Buf.	350	1908—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	354	1933—C. H. Klein, Phila.	368
1885—R. Connor, N. Y.	371	1909—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	339	1934—P. G. Waner, Pitts.	362
1886—M. J. Kelly, Chi.	388	1910—S. N. Magee, Phila.	331	1935—F. Vaughan, Pitts.	385
1887—A. C. Anson, Chi.	421	1911—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	334	1936—P. G. Waner, Pitts.	373
1888—A. C. Anson, Chi.	343	1912—H. Zimmerman, Chi.	372	1937—J. M. Medwick, St. L.	374
1889—D. Brouthers, Bos.	373	1913—J. Daubert, Bklyn.	350	1938—E. N. Lombardi, Cin.	342
1890—J. Glasscock, N. Y.	336	1914—J. Daubert, Bklyn.	329	1939—J. R. Mize, St. L.	349
1891—W. Hamilton, Phila.	338	1915—L. Doyle, N. Y.	320	1940—D. Garmis, Pitts.	355
1892 { C. Childs, Cleve.	335	1916—H. Chase, Cin.	339	1941—H. P. Reiser, Bklyn.	343
D. Brouthers, Bklyn.	335	1917—E. J. Roush, Cin.	341	1942—E. N. Lombardi, Bos.	330
1893—Hugh Duffy, Bos.	378	1918—Z. D. Wheat, Bklyn.	335	1943—S. F. Musial, St. L.	357
1894—Hugh Duffy, Bos.	438	1919—E. J. Roush, Cin.	321	1944—F. Walker, Bklyn.	357
1895—J. Burkett, Cleve.	423	1920—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	370	1945—P. J. Cavarretta, Chicago.	355
1896—J. Burkett, Cleve.	410	1921—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	397	1946—S. F. Musial, St. L.	365
1897—W. Keeler, Balt.	432	1922—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	401	1947—H. W. Walker, Phila.	363
1898—W. Keeler, Balt.	379	1923—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	384	1948—S. F. Musial, St. L.	376
1899—E. J. Delahanty, Phila.	408	1924—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	424	1949—J. R. Robinson, Bklyn.	342

American League Batting Champions

(Based on minimum of 100 games played.)

Year	Avg.	Year	Avg.	Year	Avg.
1901—N. Lajoie, Phila.	405	1918—T. R. Cobb, Det.	382	1934—H. L. Gehrig, N. Y.	363
1902—E. J. Delahanty, Wash.	376	1919—T. R. Cobb, Det.	384	1935—C. S. Myer, Wash.	349
1903—N. Lajoie, Cleve.	355	1920—G. H. Sisler, St. L.	407	1936—L. B. Appling, Chi.	388
1904—N. Lajoie, Cleve.	381	1921—H. E. Heilmann, Det.	394	1937—C. L. Gehring, Det.	371
1905—Elmer Flick, Cleve.	306	1922—G. H. Sisler, St. L.	420	1938—J. E. Foss, Bos.	349
1906—G. Stone, St. L.	358	1923—H. E. Heilmann, Det.	403	1939—J. P. DiMaggio, N. Y.	381
1907—T. R. Cobb, Det.	350	1924—G. H. Ruth, N. Y.	378	1940—J. P. DiMaggio, N. Y.	352
1908—T. R. Cobb, Det.	324	1925—H. E. Heilmann, Det.	393	1941—T. S. Williams, Bos.	406
1909—T. R. Cobb, Det.	377	1926—H. E. Manush, Det.	378	1942—T. S. Williams, Bos.	356
1910—T. R. Cobb, Det.	385	1927—H. E. Heilmann, Det.	398	1943—L. B. Appling, Chi.	328
1911—T. R. Cobb, Det.	420	1928—L. A. Goslin, Wash.	379	1944—L. Boudreau, Cleve.	327
1912—T. R. Cobb, Det.	410	1929—L. A. Fonseca, Cleve.	369	1945—G. H. Stinson, N. Y.	309
1913—T. R. Cobb, Det.	390	1930—A. H. Simmons, Phila.	381	1946—J. B. Vernon, Wash.	353
1914—T. R. Cobb, Det.	368	1931—A. H. Simmons, Phila.	390	1947—T. S. Williams, Bos.	343
1915—T. R. Cobb, Det.	369	1932—D. Alexander, Det.-Bos.	367	1948—T. S. Williams, Bos.	369
1916—T. Speaker, Cleve.	386	1933—J. E. Foss, Phila.	356	1949—G. Kell, Det.	343
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National Baseball Congress Champions

Source: Ray Dumont, Wichita, Kansas.

1935—Bismarck (N. D.) Corwin-Churchill
1936—Duncan (Okla.) Halliburtons
1937—Enid (Okla.) Eason Oilers
1938—Buford (Ga.) Bona Allens
1939—Duncan (Okla.) Halliburtons
1940—Enid (Okla.) Champlins
1941—Enid (Okla.) Champlins
1942—Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers
1943—Camp Wheeler (Ga.) Spokes
1944—Sherman Field (Kans.) Flyers
1945—Enid (Okla.) Army Air Field
1946—St. Joseph (Mich.) Autos
1947—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) General Electrics
1948—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) General Electrics
1949—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) General Electrics

DiMAGGIO'S SALARY RECORD

Year	Estimated salary	World series
1936.....	\$ 7,500	\$6,430.55*
1937.....	15,000	6,471.10*
1938.....	25,000	5,782.76*
1939.....	27,500	5,614.26*
1940.....	32,000	546.59†
1941.....	37,500	5,943.31*
1942.....	43,750	3,018.77†
1946.....	43,750	392.95†
1947.....	43,750	5,830.03*
1948.....	70,000	778.88†
1949.....	100,000	5,884.21*
Totals.....	445,750	46,693.41

* Winning player's share. † Club finished third
‡ Losing player's share.

Major League Individual All-Time Records

Highest batting average, season—Hugh Duffy, Boston (N), 1894	438	Most 2-base hits—Tris E. Speaker, Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Philadelphia (A), 1907–28	793
Highest batting average (10 or more years)—Ty Cobb, Detroit and Philadelphia (A), 1905–28	367	Most 2-base hits, season—Earl W. Webb, Boston (A), 1931	67
Most years batting over .300—Ty Cobb	23	Most singles—Ty Cobb	3,052
Most hits—Ty Cobb	4,191	Most singles, season (modern record)—Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh (N), 1927	198
Most hits, season—George Sisler, St. Louis (A), 1920	257	Most runs—Ty Cobb	2,244
Most consecutive hits, game—Wilbert Robinson, Baltimore (N), 1892	7	Most runs batted in—Babe Ruth ...	2,209
Most hits in succession—Frank Higgins, Boston (A), 1938	12	Most runs batted in, season—Hack Wilson, Chicago (N), 1930	190
Most consecutive games batted safely—Joe DiMaggio, New York (A), May 15 to July 16, 1941, inclusive	56	Most runs batted in, single game—James L. Bottomley, St. Louis (N) vs. Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1924	12
Most long hits—Babe Ruth, Boston and New York (A), Boston (N), 1914–35 (506 2b, 136 3b, 714 home runs)	1,356	Most games played—Ty Cobb	3,033
Most total bases—Ty Cobb	5,863	Most consecutive games played—Lou Gehrig, New York (A). Streak started June 1, 1925, and stopped May 2, 1939 ...	2,130
Most total bases, season—Babe Ruth, New York (A), 1921	457	Longest service as player—Eddie Collins, Philadelphia and Chicago (A), 1906–30; Bobby Wallace, Cleveland (N) and St. Louis (A), 1894–1918	25 years
Most total bases, game—Bobby Lowe, Boston (N), 1894; Ed Delahanty, Philadelphia (N), 1896 (both hit 4 home runs, 1 single)	17	Most times at bat—Ty Cobb	11,429
Most home runs—Babe Ruth	714	Most bases on balls—Babe Ruth ...	2,056
Most home runs, season—Babe Ruth, New York (A), 1927	60	Most bases on balls, season—Babe Ruth, 1923	170
Most home runs, 1 game—Lowe, Boston (N), 1894; Delahanty, Phila. (N), 1896; Gehrig, N. Y. (A), 1932; Klein, Phila. (N), 1936 (10 innings); Seerey, Chicago (A), 1948 (11 innings)	4	Most bases on balls, game (modern record)—Jimmy Foxx Boston (A), 1933	6
Most 3-base hits—Sam Crawford, Cincinnati (N), 1899–1902; Detroit (A), 1903–17	312	Most stolen bases—Ty Cobb	892
Most 3-base hits, season—J. Owen Wilson, Pittsburgh (N), 1912	36	Most stolen bases, season (modern record)—Ty Cobb, Detroit (A), 1915	96

PITCHING

Most games—Cy Young (516 in National League, 390 in American League), 1890–1911	906	Most games won, season (modern record)—Jack Chesbro, New York (A), 1904	41
Most games won—Cy Young, Cleveland (N), 1890–98; St. Louis (N), 1899–1900; Boston (A), 1901–08; Cleveland (A), 1909–11 (part); Boston (N), 1911 (part)	511	Most consecutive games won, season—Tim Keefe, New York (N), 1888; Rube Marquard, New York (N), 1912	19
Most complete games, season—Jack Chesbro, New York (A), 1904	48	Most shutout games—Walter Johnson, Washington (A), 1907–27	113
Most games, season (modern record)—Ace Adams, New York (N), 1943	70	Most shutout games, season—Grover Alexander, Philadelphia (N), 1916	16
Most innings, season—Ed Walsh, Chicago (A), 1908	464	Most consecutive shutout innings—Walter Johnson, 1913	56
Lowest earned-run average, season—Ferdie Schupp, New York (N), 1916	0.90	Most strikeouts—Walter Johnson ...	3,497
Fewest hits in two consecutive games—John Vander Meer, Cincinnati (N), 1938 (both no-hit games)	0	Most strikeouts, season (modern record)—Bobby Feller, Cleveland (A), 1946 ..	348
		Most strikeouts in 9 innings (1901 to date)—Bobby Feller, Cleveland (A) vs. Detroit, Oct. 2, 1938	18

National League Batting Champions

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1941—Enid (Okla.) Champlins
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1946—St. Joseph (Mich.) Autos
1947—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) General Electrics
1948—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) General Electrics
1949—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) General Electrics

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Year	Estimated salary	World series
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1937	15,000	6,471.10*
1938	25,000	5,782.76*
1939	27,500	5,614.26*
1940	32,000	5,465.9†
1941	37,500	5,943.31*
1942	43,750	3,018.77†
1946	43,750	392.95†
1947	43,750	5,830.03*
1948	70,000	778.88†
1949	100,000	5,884.21*
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Most consecutive hits, game—Wilbert Robinson, Baltimore (N), 1892	7	Most runs batted in—Babe Ruth ...	2,209
Most hits in succession—Frank Higgins, Boston (A), 1938	12	Most runs batted in, season—Hack Wilson, Chicago (N), 1930	190
Most consecutive games batted safely—Joe DiMaggio, New York (A), May 15 to July 16, 1941, inclusive	56	Most runs batted in, single game—James L. Bottomley, St. Louis (N) vs. Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1924	12
Most long hits—Babe Ruth, Boston and New York (A), Boston (N), 1914–35 (506 2b, 136 3b, 714 home runs)	1,356	Most games played—Ty Cobb	3,033
Most total bases—Ty Cobb	5,863	Most consecutive games played—Lou Gehrig, New York (A). Streak started June 1, 1925, and stopped May 2, 1939	2,130
Most total bases, season—Babe Ruth, New York (A), 1921	457	Longest service as player—Eddie Collins, Philadelphia and Chicago (A), 1906–30; Bobby Wallace, Cleveland (N) and St. Louis (A), 1894–1918	25 years
Most total bases, game—Bobby Lowe, Boston (N), 1894; Ed Delahanty, Philadelphia (N), 1896 (both hit 4 home runs, 1 single)	17	Most times at bat—Ty Cobb	11,429
Most home runs—Babe Ruth	714	Most bases on balls—Babe Ruth	2,056
Most home runs, season—Babe Ruth, New York (A), 1927	60	Most bases on balls, season—Babe Ruth, 1923	170
Most home runs, 1 game—Lowe, Boston (N), 1894; Delahanty, Phila. (N), 1896; Gehrig, N. Y. (A), 1932; Klein, Phila. (N), 1936 (10 innings); Seerey, Chicago (A), 1948 (11 innings)	4	Most bases on balls, game (modern record)—Jimmy Foxx Boston (A), 1938	6
Most 3-base hits—Sam Crawford, Cincinnati (N), 1899–1902; Detroit (A), 1903–17	312	Most stolen bases—Ty Cobb	892
Most 3-base hits, season—J. Owen Wilson, Pittsburgh (N), 1912	36	Most stolen bases, season (modern record)—Ty Cobb, Detroit (A), 1915	96

PITCHING

Most games—Cy Young (516 in National League, 390 in American League), 1890–1911	906	Most games won, season (modern record)—Jack Chesbro, New York (A), 1904	41
Most games won—Cy Young, Cleveland (N), 1890–98; St. Louis (N), 1899–1900; Boston (A), 1901–08; Cleveland (A), 1909–11 (part); Boston (N), 1911 (part)	511	Most consecutive games won, season—Tim Keefe, New York (N), 1888; Rube Marquard, New York (N), 1912	19
Most complete games, season—Jack Chesbro, New York (A), 1904	48	Most shutout games—Walter Johnson, Washington (A), 1907–27	113
Most games, season (modern record)—Ace Adams, New York (N), 1943	70	Most shutout games, season—Grover Alexander, Philadelphia (N), 1916	16
Most innings, season—Ed Walsh, Chicago (A), 1908	464	Most consecutive shutout innings—Walter Johnson, 1913	56
Lowest earned-run average, season—Ferdie Schupp, New York (N), 1916	0.90	Most strikeouts—Walter Johnson ...	3,497
Fewest hits in two consecutive games—John Vander Meer, Cincinnati (N), 1938 (both no-hit games)	0	Most strikeouts, season (modern record)—Bobby Feller, Cleveland (A), 1946 ..	348
		Most strikeouts in 9 innings (1901 to date)—Bobby Feller, Cleveland (A) vs. Detroit, Oct. 2, 1938	18

RECORD OF MAJOR LEAGUE ALL-STAR GAMES

Date	Winning league and pitcher	Runs	Losing league and pitcher	Runs	Where held	Paid attendance	Receipts
July 6, 1933	American (Gomez).....	4	National (Hallahan).....	2	Chicago (A).....	49,200	\$ 51,203.50*
July 10, 1934	American (Harder).....	9	National (Mungo).....	7	New York (N).....	48,363	52,982.00
July 8, 1935	American (Gomez).....	4	National (Walker).....	1	Cleveland (A).....	69,812	82,179.12
July 7, 1936	National (J. Dean).....	4	American (Grove).....	3	Boston (N).....	25,556	24,588.80
July 7, 1937	American (Gomez).....	8	National (J. Dean).....	3	Washington (A).....	31,391	28,475.18
July 6, 1938	National (Vander Meer).....	4	American (Gomez).....	1	Cincinnati (N).....	27,067	38,469.05
July 11, 1939	American (Bridges).....	3	National (Lee).....	1	New York (A).....	62,892	75,701.00
July 9, 1940	National (Derringer).....	4	American (Ruffing).....	0	St. Louis (N).....	32,373	36,723.03
July 8, 1941	American (Smith).....	7	National (Passeau).....	5	Detroit (A).....	54,674	63,267.08
July 6, 1942	American (Chandler).....	3	National (M. Cooper).....	1	New York (N).....	33,694	86,102.98†
July 13, 1943	American (Leonard).....	5	National (M. Cooper).....	3	Philadelphia (A).....	31,938	65,674.00†
July 11, 1944	National (Raffensberger).....	7	American (Hughson).....	1	Pittsburgh (N).....	29,589	81,275.00
1945—No game.							
July 9, 1946	American (Feller).....	12	National (Passeau).....	0	Boston (A).....	34,906	89,071.00
July 8, 1947	American (Shea).....	2	National (Sain).....	1	Chicago (N).....	41,123	105,314.90
July 13, 1948	American (Raschi).....	5	National (Schmitz).....	2	St. Louis (A).....	34,009	93,447.07

* An additional \$5,175 was received for radio rights. † Additional funds were received from other sources.

BOX SCORE OF 1949 ALL-STAR GAME

At Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, July 12

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	bats	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Dom DiMaggio, Boston, rf.....	R	5	2	2	2	0	0
Raschi, New York, p.....	R	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kell, Detroit, 3b.....	R	3	2	2	0	1	0
Dillinger, St. Louis, 3b.....	R	1	2	1	0	2	0
Williams, Boston, lf.....	L	2	1	0	1	0	0
Mitchell, Cleveland, lf.....	L	1	0	1	1	0	1
Joe DiMaggio, New York, cf.....	R	4	1	2	0	0	0
Doby, Cleveland, rf.....	L	1	0	0	2	0	0
Joost, Philadelphia, ss.....	R	2	1	1	2	2	0
Stephens, Boston, ss.....	R	2	0	0	2	0	0
E. Robinson, Washington, 1b.....	L	5	1	1	8	0	0
Goodman, Boston, 1b.....	L	0	0	0	1	1	0
Michaels, Chicago, 2b.....	R	2	0	0	1	3	0
J. Gordon, Cleveland, 2b.....	R	2	1	1	3	3	0
Tebbetts, Boston, c.....	R	2	0	2	2	0	0
Berra, New York, c.....	L	3	0	0	2	1	0
Parnell, Boston, p.....	L	1	0	0	0	1	0
Trucks, Detroit, p.....	R	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brissie, Philadelphia, p.....	L	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wertz, Detroit, rf.....	L	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....		41	11	13	27	15	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	bats	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Reese, Brooklyn, ss.....	R	5	0	0	3	3	1
J. Robinson, Brooklyn, 2b.....	R	4	3	1	1	1	0
Musial, St. Louis, cf.....	L	4	1	3	2	0	0
Kiner, Pittsburgh, lf.....	R	5	1	1	3	0	0
Mize, New York, 1b.....	L	2	0	1	1	0	1
Hodges, Brooklyn, 1b.....	R	3	1	1	8	2	0
Marshall, New York, rf.....	L	1	0	1	0	1	0
Bickford, Boston, p.....	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
bThomson, New York.....	R	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pollet, St. Louis, p.....	L	0	0	0	1	0	0
Blackwell, Cincinnati, p.....	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
cSlaughter, St. Louis.....	L	1	0	0	0	0	0
Roe, Brooklyn, p.....	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazak, St. Louis, 3b.....	R	2	0	2	0	1	0
S. Gordon, New York, 3b.....	R	2	0	1	0	4	0
Seminick, Philadelphia, c.....	R	1	0	3	0	1	0
Campanella, Brooklyn, c.....	R	2	0	0	2	0	1
Spahn, Boston, p.....	L	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newcombe, Brooklyn, p.....	L	1	0	0	0	0	0
aSchoendienst, St. Louis.....	L-R	1	0	1	0	0	0
Munger, St. Louis, p.....	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pafko, Chicago, cf.....	R	2	0	1	2	0	0
Totals.....		37	7	12	27	11	5

a Singled to center for Newcombe in fourth. b Filed out for Bickford in sixth. c Filed out for Blackwell in eighth.

American League.....	4	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0—11
National League.....	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—7

Earned runs—American League 7, National League 7. Runs batted in—J. DiMaggio 3, Musial 2, Joost 2, Kiner 2, E. Robinson, Tebbetts, S. Gordon, D. DiMaggio, J. DiMaggio, J. Gordon, Mitchell. Home runs—Musial, Kiner. Stolen base—Kell. Double plays—Michaels, Joost and E. Robinson; Joost, Michaels and E. Robinson; J. Robinson, Reese and Hodges. Left on bases—American League 8, National League 12. Bases on balls—Off Spahn 2 (Joost, Williams); Parnell (Marshall); Newcombe (Williams); Trucks 2 (J. Robinson, Marshall); Munger (Michaels); Bickford (Kell); Brissie 2 (Campanella, Reese); Raschi 3 (S. Gordon, Pafko, Musial). Struck out—By Spahn 3 (D. DiMaggio, Williams, Parnell); Parnell (Mize); Brissie (Pafko); Blackwell 2 (J. Gordon, Stephens); Raschi (Campanella).

Pitching summary—Off Spahn 4 hits and 4 runs in 1 1/3 innings; Parnell 3 and 3 in 1 (none out in 2d); Newcombe 3 and 2 in 2 2/3; Trucks 3 and 2 in 2; Munger 0 and 0 in 1; Bickford 2 and 2 in 1; Brissie 5 and 2 in 3; Pollet 4 and 3 in 1; Blackwell 0 and 0 in 1; Roe 0 and 0 in 1; Raschi 1 and 0 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Parnell (Seminick). Winner—Trucks. Loser—Newcombe.

Umpires—Barlick (N), plate; Hubbard (A), 1b; Gore (N), 2b; Summers (A), 3b; Ballanfant (N), 1f; Grieve (A), rf. Time—3:04. Attendance—32,557 (paid). Receipts—\$79,225.02.

Appling Sets Player Mark

Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox set a major league record for games played at shortstop by performing in his 2,154th contest as his team went 12 innings to beat the Senators, 6-5, at Washington on Aug. 6, 1949. The previous mark was held by Rabbit Maranville.

Indians-Braves Set All-Time Marks

All-time attendance and receipts records for a baseball game were set in the fifth contest of the 1948 world series between the Cleveland Indians and Boston Braves at Municipal Stadium, Cleveland, on Oct. 10. The crowd of 86,288 paid \$378,778.73.

BASEBALL'S HALL OF FAME

Cooperstown, N. Y.

Lifetime Records of Immortals

Year elected	Name and playing years	Games	Batting Average	Year elected	Name and playing years	Games	Batting Average
1939	Anson, Adrian C., 1876-97.....	2253	.339	1936	Ruth, G. H. (Babe), 1914-35.....	2503	.342
1945	Bresnahan, Roger, 1897-1915.....	1410	.279	1937	Speaker, T. E., 1907-28.....	2789	.344
1945	Brouthers, Dan, 1879-96.....	1653	.348	1939	Sisler, George H., 1915-30.....	2055	.340
1946	Burkett, Jesse C., 1890-1905.....	2063	.342	1946	Tinker, Joseph B., 1902-16.....	1641	.264
1946	Chance, Frank L., 1898-1914.....	1232	.297	1948	Traynor, Harold J., 1920-37.....	1941	.320
1945	Clarke, Fred C., 1894-1915.....	2204	.315	1936	Wagner, John P., 1897-1917.....	2785	.329
1936	Cobb, Tyrus R., 1905-28.....	3033	.367	1937	Wright, George, 1876-82.....	315	.251
1947	Cochrane, Gordon S., 1925-37.....	1482	.320				
1939	Collins, Edward T., 1906-30.....	2826	.333				
1945	Collins, James J., 1895-1908.....	1718	.294				
1939	Comiskey, C. A., 1882-94.....	1383	.269				
1945	Delahanty, E. J., 1888-1903.....	1825	.346				
1945	Duffy, Hugh, 1883-1906.....	1722	.330				
1946	Evers, John J., 1902-19.....	1776	.270				
1939	Ewing, Wm. B., 1880-97.....	1280	.311				
1947	Frisch, Frank F., 1919-37.....	2311	.316				
1939	Gehrig, H. Louis, 1923-39.....	2164	.340				
1949	Gehring, Charles L., 1924-42.....	2323	.321				
1942	Hornsby, Rogers, 1915-37.....	2259	.358				
1945	Jennings, H. A., 1891-1908.....	1264	.314				
1939	Keeler, Wm. H., 1892-1910.....	2124	.345				
1945	Kelly, Michael J., 1878-93.....	1493	.315				
1937	Lajoie, Napoleon, 1896-1916.....	2475	.338				
1946	McCarthy, Thomas, 1884-96.....	1260	.293				
1937	McGraw, John J., 1891-1906.....	1082	.334				
1937	Mack, Connie, 1886-96.....	736	.249				
1945	O'Rourke, James, 1876-94.....	1750	.315				
1945	Robinson, Wilbert, 1886-1902.....	1316	.280				

PITCHERS

Year elected	Name and playing years	Won	Lost
1938	Alexander, Grover C., 1911-30....	373	208
1949	Brown, Mordecai, 1903-16.....	239	139
1946	Chesbro, John D., 1899-1909.....	199	128
1946	Griffith, Clark C., 1891-1908.....	237	140
1947	Grove, Robert M., 1925-41.....	300	141
1947	Hubbell, Carl O., 1928-43.....	253	154
1936	Johnson, Walter P., 1907-27.....	414	276
1946	McGinnity, Joseph J., 1899-1909..	248	141
1936	Mathewson, Christopher, 1900-16..	373	188
1949	Nichols, Charles A., 1890-1906...	360	202
1948	Pennock, Herbert J., 1912-34.....	239	161
1946	Plank, Edward S., 1901-17.....	324	190
1939	Radbourne, Charles G., 1880-91...	308	191
1946	Waddell, George E., 1897-1910....	203	143
1946	Walsh, Edward A., 1904-17.....	195	126
1937	Young, Denton T., 1890-1911.....	511	315

SELECTED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Morgan G. Bulkeley (1937), Alexander J. Cartwright (1938), Henry Chadwick (1938), William A. Cummings (1939), B. Bancroft Johnson (1937), Judge Kenesaw M. Landis (1944), Albert G. Spalding (1939).

HONOR ROLLS (All named in 1946)

EXECUTIVES—E. S. Barnard, Edward G. Barrow, John Bruce, John T. Brush, Barney Dreyfuss, Charles Ebbets, August Herrmann, John A. Heydler, J. A. (Bob) Quinn, Arthur H. Soden, Nicholas Young.
MANAGERS—William Carrigan, Edward Hanlon, Miller J. Huggins, Frank G. Selee, John M. Ward.
UMPIRES—Thomas Connelly, William Dinneen, Robert Emslie, William Evans, John Gaffney, Timothy Hurst, Honest John Kelly, William Klem, Thomas Lynch, Silk O'Loughlin, Jack Sheridan.
WRITERS—Walter Barnes, Harry E. Cross, William Hanna, Frank Hough, Sid Mercer, T. H. Murnane, Frank Richter, Cy Sanborn, John B. Sheridan, William Slocum, George Tidden, Joe Vila.

BABE RUTH'S MAJOR LEAGUE HOME-RUN RECORD

(A) American League; (N) National League

Regular Season			World Series			All-Star Game		
Year	Club	Home runs	Year	Club	Home runs	Year	Club	Home runs
1914	Boston (A).....	0	1926	New York (A)....	47	1915	Boston (A).....	0
1915	Boston (A).....	4	1927	New York (A)....	60	1916	Boston (A).....	0
1916	Boston (A).....	3	1928	New York (A)....	54	1918	Boston (A).....	0
1917	Boston (A).....	2	1929	New York (A)....	46	1921	New York (A)....	1
1918	Boston (A).....	11	1930	New York (A)....	49	1922	New York (A)....	0
1919	Boston (A).....	29	1931	New York (A)....	46	1923	New York (A)....	3
1920	New York (A)....	54	1932	New York (A)....	41	1926	New York (A)....	4
1921	New York (A)....	59	1933	New York (A)....	34	1927	New York (A)....	2
1922	New York (A)....	35	1934	New York (A)....	22	1928	New York (A)....	3
1923	New York (A)....	41	1935	Boston (N).....	6	1932	New York (A)....	2
1924	New York (A)....	46						
1925	New York (A)....	25						
			Total.....	714		Total.....	15	

Ruth Stadium Seats 60,000

Babe Ruth Stadium, home of the Baltimore Orioles of the International League, has a baseball seating capacity of 60,000, the largest in the minor leagues.

Minor League Baseball

Source: Robert L. Finch, Publicity Director, National Assn. of Professional Baseball Leagues.

PENNANT WINNERS IN 1949

Asterisk (*) indicates that play-offs determine champion-ship

Class AAA

League and champion	Play-off winner
American Association—St. Paul.....	Indianapolis
International—Buffalo.....	Montreal
Pacific Coast—Hollywood (Calif.).....	Hollywood

Class AA

Southern Association—Nashville.....	Nashville
Texas—Fort Worth.....	Tulsa (Okla.)*

Class A

Central—Dayton (Ohio).....	Grand Rapids (Mich.)
Eastern—Albany (N. Y.).....	Binghamton (N. Y.)
South Atlantic—Macon (Ga.).....	Macon
Western—Lincoln (Nebr.).....	Pueblo (Colo.)

Class B

Big State—Wichita Falls (Texas).....	Waco (Texas)*
Carolina—Danville (Va.).....	Burlington (N. C.)
Colonial—Bristol (Conn.).....	Bristol
Fla. International—Havana (Cuba).....	Tampa (Fla.)*
Inter-State—Allentown (Pa.).....	Trenton (N. J.)
New England—Pawtucket (R. I.).....	Portland (Me.)
Piedmont—Lynchburg (Va.).....	Lynchburg
Southeastern—Pensacola (Fla.).....	Pensacola
Three-I—Evansville (Ind.).....	Davenport (Iowa)
Tri-State—Florence (S. C.).....	Florence
Western Int'l—Yakima (Wash.).....	Vancouver (B. C.)

Class C

Arizona-Texas—Phoenix (Ariz.).....	El Paso (Texas)*
Border—Geneva (N. Y.).....	Geneva
California—Bakersfield.....	San Jose
Canadian-American—Quebec.....	Quebec
Central Assn.—Burlington (Iowa).....	Kewanee (Ill.)*
Cotton States—Greenwood (Miss.).....	Natchez (Miss.)
East Texas—Longview.....	Gladewater*
Evangeline—Houma (La.).....	Hammond (La.)

League and champion

Middle Atlantic (1st half)—Johnstown (Pa.).....	Erie
Middle Atlantic (2nd half)—Erie (Pa.).....	Erie
Northern—Eau Claire (Wis.).....	Aberdeen (S. D.)
Pioneer—Twin Falls (Idaho).....	Pocatello (Idaho)
Sunset—Las Vegas (Nev.).....	No play-offs
Western Assn.—St. Joseph (Mo.).....	Joplin (Mo.)*
W. Texas-N. Mexico—Albuquerque.....	Albuquerque*

Class D

Alabama State—Greenville.....	Andalusia
Appalachian—Bluefield (W. Va.).....	Bluefield
Blue Ridge—Mount Airy.....	North Wilkesboro (N. C.)
(N. C.).....	Greenville (N. C.)
Coastal Plain—Rocky Mount.....	Rehoboth Beach (Del.)
(N. C.).....	Pittsburg
Eastern Shore—Easton.....	Pittsburg
(Md.).....	St. Augustine
Far West—Pittsburg (Calif.).....	Georgia-Alabama—Newnan
Florida State—Gainesville.....	Alexander City (Ala.)
Georgia—Albany (Ga.).....	Waycross (Ga.)
Georgia State—Eastman.....	Tifton
Kansas—Okla.-Mo.—Independence.....	Independence
(Kans.).....	Madisonville (Ky.)
Kitty—Owensboro (Ky.).....	Big Spring
Longhorn—Big Spring (Texas).....	Big Spring
Miss.-Ohio Valley—Central (Ill.).....	Paducah (Ky.)
Mountain States—Harlan (Ky.).....	Harlan
North Atlantic—Stroudsburg (Pa.).....	Stroudsburg
N. C. State—High Point—Thomasville.....	High Point—Thomasville
Ohio-Indiana—Portsmouth (Ohio).....	Marion (Ohio)
Pony—Bradford (Pa.).....	Bradford
Rio Grande Valley—Corpus Christi.....	Corpus Christi*
(Texas).....	Corpus Christi*
Sooner State—Pauls Valley.....	Lawton (Okla.)*
(Okla.).....	Lawton (Okla.)*
Tobacco State—Dunn-Erwin.....	Red Springs (N. C.)
(N. C.).....	Petersburg
Virginia—Franklin.....	Petersburg
Western Carolina—Newton-Conover.....	Rutherford County
Wisconsin State—Oshkosh.....	No play-offs

FINAL 1949 REGULAR SEASON STANDINGS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION (AAA)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Paul.....	93	60	.608	Kansas City.....	71	80	.470
Indianapolis.....	93	61	.604	Columbus.....	70	83	.458
Milwaukee.....	76	76	.500	Louisville.....	70	83	.458
Minneapolis.....	74	78	.487	Toledo.....	64	90	.416

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE (AAA)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo.....	90	64	.584	Toronto.....	80	72	.526
Rochester.....	85	67	.559	Syracuse.....	73	80	.477
*Montreal.....	84	70	.545	Baltimore.....	63	91	.409
Jersey City.....	83	71	.539	Newark.....	55	98	.359

* Won third-place play-off.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE (AAA)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hollywood.....	109	78	.583	Seattle.....	95	93	.505
Oakland.....	104	83	.556	Portland.....	85	102	.454
Sacramento.....	102	85	.545	San Francisco.....	84	103	.449
*San Diego.....	96	92	.511	Los Angeles.....	74	113	.395

* Won fourth-place play-off.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION (AA)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Nashville.....	95	57	.625	Atlanta.....	71	82	.464
Birmingham.....	91	62	.595	Little Rock.....	69	85	.448
Mobile.....	82	69	.543	Memphis.....	65	88	.425
New Orleans.....	77	75	.507	Chattanooga.....	60	92	.395

TEXAS LEAGUE (AA)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Fort Worth.....	100	54	.649	Dallas.....	76	77	.497
Tulsa.....	90	64	.584	San Antonio.....	70	83	.458
Okla. City.....	81	72	.529	Houston.....	60	91	.397
Shreveport.....	80	74	.519	Beaumont.....	55	97	.362

EASTERN LEAGUE (A)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Albany.....	93	47	.664	Hartford.....	66	74	.471
Scranton.....	79	61	.564	Williamsport.....	66	74	.471
Wilkes-Barre.....	77	63	.550	Elmira.....	59	81	.421
Binghamton.....	70	70	.500	Utica.....	50	90	.357

CENTRAL LEAGUE (A)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Dayton.....	80	57	.586	Charleston.....	67	68	.496
Flint.....	77	62	.554	Muskegon.....	60	79	.432
Grand Rapids.....	70	66	.515	Saginaw.....	58	80	.420

SOUTH ATLANTIC (SALLY) LEAGUE (A)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Macon.....	96	58	.623	Jacksonville.....	73	81	.474
Savannah.....	64	68	.553	Augusta.....	69	83	.454
Greenville.....	82	72	.532	Charleston.....	68	83	.450
Columbus.....	80	73	.523	Columbia.....	59	93	.388

WESTERN LEAGUE (A)

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Lincoln.....	74	64	.536	Des Moines.....	70	70	.500
Pueblo.....	71	68	.511	Omaha.....	68	71	.489
Denver.....	71	68	.511	Sioux City.....	63	76	.453

JUNIOR WORLD SERIES RECORD

International League (I) vs. American Association (AA)

No series in 1905, 1908 to 1916, inclusive; 1918, 1919 and 1935.

Year	Winner	Manager	Games won	Loser	Manager	Games won
1904	Buffalo (I)	George Stallings	2	St. Paul	Mike Kelley	1
1906*	Buffalo (I)	George Stallings	3	Columbus	Bill Clymer	2
1907	Toronto (I)	Joe Kelley	4	Columbus	Bill Clymer	1
1917	Indianapolis (AA)	Jack Hendricks	4	Toronto	Nap Lajoie	1
1920	Baltimore (I)	Jack Dunn	5	St. Paul	Mike Kelley	1
1921	Louisville (AA)	Joe McCarthy	5	Baltimore	Jack Dunn	3
1922	Baltimore (I)	Jack Dunn	5	St. Paul	Mike Kelly	2
1923	Kansas City (AA)	Wilbur Good	5	Baltimore	Jack Dunn	4
1924*	St. Paul (AA)	Nick Allen	5	Baltimore	Jack Dunn	4
1925	Baltimore (I)	Jack Dunn	5	Louisville	Joe McCarthy	3
1926	Toronto (I)	Dan Howley	5	Louisville	Bill Meyer	0
1927	Toledo (AA)	Casey Stengel	5	Buffalo	Bill Clymer	1
1928*	Indianapolis (AA)	Bruno Betzel	5	Rochester	Billy Southworth	1
1929	Kansas City (AA)	Dutch Zwilling	5	Rochester	Billy Southworth	4
1930	Rochester (I)	Billy Southworth	5	Louisville	Al Sothoron	3
1931	Rochester (I)	Billy Southworth	5	St. Paul	Al Leifield	3
1932	Newark (I)	Al Mamaux	4	Minneapolis	Donie Bush	2
1933	Columbus (AA)	Ray Blades	5	Buffalo	Ray Schalk	3
1934	Columbus (AA)	Ray Blades	5	Toronto	Ike Boone	4
1936	Milwaukee (AA)	Al Sothoron	4	Buffalo	Ray Schalk	1
1937	Newark (I)	Oscar Vitt	4	Columbus	Burt Shotton	3
1938	Kansas City (AA)	Bill Meyer	4	Newark	Johnny Neun	3
1939	Louisville (AA)	Bill Burwell	4	Rochester	Billy Southworth	3
1940	Newark (I)	Johnny Neun	4	Louisville	Bill Burwell	2
1941	Columbus (AA)	Burt Shotton	4	Montreal	Clyde Sukeforth	2
1942	Columbus (AA)	Eddie Dyer	4	Syracuse	Jewel Ens	1
1943	Columbus (AA)	Nick Cullop	4	Syracuse	Jewel Ens	1
1944	Baltimore (I)	Tommy Thomas	4	Louisville	Harry Leibold	2
1945	Louisville (AA)	Harry Leibold	4	Newark	Bill Meyer	2
1946	Montreal (I)	Clay Hopper	4	Louisville	Harry Leibold	2
1947	Milwaukee (AA)	Nick Cullop	4	Syracuse	Jewel Ens	3
1948	Montreal (I)	Clay Hopper	4	St. Paul	Walter E. Alston	1
1949	Indianapolis (AA)	Al Lopez	4	Montreal	Clay Hopper	2

* Played tie game.

JUNIOR WORLD SERIES

Indianapolis (AA) vs. Montreal (I)

- * 1st game—Indianapolis 5, Montreal 1
- * 2d game—Indianapolis 5, Montreal 1
- * 3d game—Montreal 3, Indianapolis 1
- 4th game—Montreal 7, Indianapolis 1
- 5th game—Indianapolis 5, Montreal 4 †
- 6th game—Indianapolis 12, Montreal 2 †

* At Montreal. † Ten innings.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Indianapolis Indians	4	2	.667
Montreal Royals	2	4	.333

DIXIE SERIES

Nashville (SA) vs. Tulsa (TL)

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Nashville Vols	4	3	.571
Tulsa Oilers	3	4	.429

NEGRO BASEBALL CHAMPIONS, 1949

World—Baltimore Elite Giants
 American League (Eastern Division)—Baltimore Elite Giants
 American League (Western Division)—Chicago American Giants

RUTH'S BASEBALL EARNINGS

Year	Club	Salary
1914	Baltimore (I)	\$ 600
1914*	Boston (A)	1,300
1915	Boston (A)	3,500
1916	Boston (A)	3,500
1917	Boston (A)	5,000
1918	Boston (A)	7,000
1919	Boston (A)	10,000
1920	New York (A)	20,000
1921	New York (A)	30,000
1922	New York (A)	52,000
1923	New York (A)	52,000
1924	New York (A)	52,000
1925	New York (A)	52,000
1926	New York (A)	52,000
1927	New York (A)	70,000
1928	New York (A)	70,000
1929	New York (A)	70,000
1930	New York (A)	80,000
1931	New York (A)	80,000
1932	New York (A)	75,000
1933	New York (A)	50,000
1934	New York (A)	35,000
1935	Boston (N)	40,000
1938†	Brooklyn (N)	15,000
Total		\$925,900

* Bought by Boston Americans from Baltimore and farmed to Providence (I). † Coach.
 Ruth's share from ten world series amounted to \$41,445. In addition, he was reputed to have made \$1,000,000 from endorsements, barnstorming tours, movies and radio appearances.

The first intercollegiate baseball game on record was played between Amherst and Williams at Pittsfield, Mass., on July 1, 1859. The game went 26 innings before Amherst was declared the victor, 73 to 32.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

(W)—Site of Winter games. (S)—Site of Summer games.

1896—Athens	1912—Stockholm	1928—Amsterdam (S)	1936—Berlin (S)
1900—Paris	1920—Antwerp	1932—Lake Placid (W)	1948—St. Moritz (W)
1904—St. Louis	1924—Chamonix (W)	1932—Los Angeles (S)	1948—London (S)
1906—Athens	1924—Paris (S)	1936—Garmisch-Parten-	1952—Scheduled for
1908—London	1928—St. Moritz (W)	kirchen (W)	Oslo (W) and
			Helsinki (S)

THE first Olympic Games of which there is record occurred in 776 B.C. and consisted of one event, a great foot race of about 200 yards held on a plain by the River Alpheus (now the Ruphia) just outside the little town of Olympia in Greece. It was from that date that the Greeks began to keep their calendar by "Olympiads," the four-year spans between the celebrations of the famous games. There was a religious as well as an athletic significance to the ancient games and the shrines, temples and sacred fires within the Olympic enclosure were the scenes of worship all through the year whereas the Olympic Games, at the height of their popularity, never lasted more than five days and were held only once every four years.

The competition was entirely amateur at the start and the only prizes were laurel wreaths. Only free Greek citizens were allowed to compete and they had to undergo a strict training course that lasted ten months. But civic rivalry led to trickery and professionalism and the

games became degraded after some centuries. When Rome conquered Greece, the Roman emperors turned the Olympic Games from patriotic, religious and athletic festivals into carnivals and circuses. They dragged on malodorously until they were finally halted by decree of Emperor Theodosius I of Rome in A.D. 394.

The modern Olympic Games, which started in Athens in 1896, are the result of the devotion of a French educator, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, to the idea that, since boys and athletics have gone together down the ages, education and athletics might well go hand-in-hand toward a better international understanding. He planned a revival of the ancient Olympic Games on a world-wide basis and succeeded in getting nine nations to send athletes to the first of the modern games in 1896. Since then more than 29,000 athletes representing 58 nations have competed in the games.

Interrupted for the second time by war, the modern Olympic Games were resumed at London in 1948.

OLYMPIC GAMES CHAMPIONS, 1896-1948

Source: United States Olympic Association

TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

60-Meter Run

1900	A. E. Kraenzlein, United States.....	7s.
1904	Archie Hahn, United States.....	7s.

100-Meter Run

1896	T. E. Burke, United States.....	12s.
1900	F. W. Jarvis, United States.....	10.8s.
1904	Archie Hahn, United States.....	11s.
1906	Archie Hahn, United States.....	11.2s.
1908	R. E. Walker, South Africa.....	10.8s.
1912	R. C. Craig, United States.....	10.8s.
1920	C. W. Paddock, United States.....	10.8s.
1924	H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain.....	10.6s.
1928	Percy Williams, Canada.....	10.8s.
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States.....	10.3s.
1936	Jesse Owens, United States.....	10.3s.*
1948	Harrison Dillard, United States.....	10.3s.

* With the wind.

200-Meter Run

1900	J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States.....	22.2s.
1904	Archie Hahn, United States.....	21.6s.

1908	R. Kerr, Canada.....	22.4s.
1912	R. C. Craig, United States.....	21.7s.
1920	Allan Wodding, United States.....	22s.
1924	J. V. Scholz, United States.....	21.6s.
1928	Percy Williams, Canada.....	21.8s.
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States.....	21.2s.
1936	Jesse Owens, United States.....	20.7s.
1948	Melvin E. Patton, United States.....	21.1s.

400-Meter Run

1896	T. E. Burke, United States.....	54.2.
1900	M. W. Long, United States.....	49.4.
1904	H. L. Hillman, United States.....	49.2.
1906	Paul Pilgrim, United States.....	53.2.
1908	W. Halswelle, Great Britain (walkover).....	50s.
1912	C. D. Reidpath, United States.....	48.2s.
1920	B. G. D. Rudd, South Africa.....	49.6s.
1924	E. H. Liddell, Great Britain.....	47.6s.
1928	Ray Barbuti, United States.....	47.8s.
1932	William Carr, United States.....	46.2s.
1936	Archie Williams, United States.....	46.5s.
1948	Arthur Wint, Jamaica, B.W.I.....	46.2s.

800-Meter Run

1896	E. H. Flack, Great Britain.....	2m.11s.
1900	A. E. Tysoe, Great Britain.....	2m.14s.
1904	J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	1m.56s.
1906	Paul Pilgrim, United States.....	2m.1.2s.
1908	M. W. Sheppard, United States.....	1m.52.8s.
1912	J. E. Meredith, United States.....	1m.51.9s.
1920	A. G. Hill, Great Britain.....	1m.53.4s.
1924	D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.....	1m.52.4s.
1928	D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.....	1m.51.8s.
1932	Thomas Hampson, Great Britain.....	1m.49.8s.
1936	John Woodruff, United States.....	1m.52.9s.
1948	Malvin Whitfield, United States.....	1m.49.2s.

1,500-Meter Run

1896	E. H. Flack, Great Britain.....	4m.33.2s.
1900	C. Bennett, Great Britain.....	4m.6s.
1904	J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	4m.5.4s.
1906	J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	4m.12s.
1908	M. W. Sheppard, United States.....	4m.3.4s.
1912	A. N. S. Jackson, Great Britain.....	3m.56.8s.
1920	A. G. Hill, Great Britain.....	4m.1.8s.
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	3m.53.6s.
1928	H. E. Larva, Finland.....	3m.53.2s.
1932	Luigi Beccali, Italy.....	3m.51.2s.
1936	J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand.....	3m.47.8s.
1948	Henri Eriksson, Sweden.....	3m.49.8s.

5,000-Meter Run

1912	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....	14m.36.6s.
1920	J. Guillemot, France.....	14m.55.6s.
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	14m.31.2s.
1928	Willie Ritola, Finland.....	14m.38s.
1932	Lauri Lehtinen, Finland.....	14m.30s.
1936	Gunnar Hockert, Finland.....	14m.22.2s.
1948	Gaston Reiff, Belgium.....	14m.17.6s.

5-Mile Run

1906	H. Hawtrey, Great Britain.....	26m.26.2s.
1908	E. R. Voigt, Great Britain.....	25m.11.2s.

10,000-Meter Run

1912	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....	31m.20.8s.
1920	Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	31m.45.8s.
1924	Willie Ritola, Finland.....	30m.23.2s.
1928	Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	30m.18.8s.
1932	Janusz Kusocinski, Poland.....	30m.11.4s.
1936	Ilmari Salminen, Finland.....	30m.15.4s.
1948	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia.....	29m.59.6s.

Marathon

1896	S. Loues, Greece.....	2h.55m.20s.
1900	Teato, France.....	2h.59m.
1904	T. J. Hicks, United States.....	3h.28m.53s.
1906	W. J. Sherring, Canada.....	2h.51m.23.6s.
1908	John J. Hayes, United States.....	2h.55m.18.4s.
1912	K. K. McArthur, South Africa.....	2h.32m.35.8s.
1920	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....	2h.32m.35.8s.
1924	A. O. Stenroos, Finland.....	2h.41m.22.6s.
1928	El Ouafi, France.....	2h.32m.57s.
1932	Juan Zabala, Argentina.....	2h.31m.36s.
1936	Kitei Son, Japan.....	2h.29m.19.2s.
1948	Delfo Cabrera, Argentina.....	2h.34m.51.6s.

110-Meter Hurdles

1896	Curtis, United States.....	17.6s.
1900	A. E. Kraenzlein, United States.....	15.4s.
1904	F. W. Schule, United States.....	16s.
1906	R. G. Leavitt, United States.....	16.2s.
1908	Forrest Smithson, United States.....	15s.
1912	F. W. Kelly, United States.....	15.1s.
1920	E. J. Thomson, Canada.....	14.8s.
1924	D. C. Kinsey, United States.....	15s.
1928	S. Atkinson, South Africa.....	14.8s.
1932	George Saling, United States.....	14.6s.
1936	Forrest Towns, United States.....	14.2s.
1948	William Porter, United States.....	13.9s.

200-Meter Hurdles

1900	A. E. Kraenzlein, United States.....	25.4s.
1904	H. L. Hillman, United States.....	24.6s.

400-Meter Hurdles

1900	J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States.....	57.6s.
1904	H. L. Hillman, United States.....	53s.
1908	C. J. Bacon, United States.....	55s.
1920	F. F. Loomis, United States.....	54s.
1924	F. M. Taylor, United States.....	52.6s.
1928	Lord David Burghley, Great Britain.....	53.4s.
1932	Robert Tisdall, Ireland.....	51.8s.*
1936	Glenn Hardin, United States.....	52.4s.
1948	Roy Cochran, United States.....	51.1s.

* Record not allowed.

2,500-Meter Steeplechase

1900	G. W. Orton, United States.....	7m.34s.
1904	J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	7m.39.6s.

3,000-Meter Steeplechase

1920	P. Hodge, Great Britain.....	10m.2.4s.
1924	Willie Ritola, Finland.....	9m.33.6s.
1928	T. A. Loukola, Finland.....	9m.21.8s.
1932	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland.....	10m.33.4s.*
1936	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland.....	9m.3.8s.
1948	Thure Sjostrand, Sweden.....	9m.4.6s.

* About 3,450 meters—extra lap by error.

3,200-Meter Steeplechase

1908	A. Russell, Great Britain.....	10m.47.8s.
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4,000-Meter Steeplechase

1900	C. Rimmer, Great Britain.....	12m.58.4s.
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3,000-Meter Team

1912	United States.....	9 pts.
1920	United States.....	10 pts.
1924	Finland.....	8 pts.

3-Mile Team

1908	Great Britain.....	6 pts.
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8,000-Meter X-Country

1912	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....	45m.11.6s.
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8,000-Meter X-Country Team

1912	Sweden.....
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10,000-Meter X-Country

1920	Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	27m.15s.
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	32m.54.8s.

10,000-Meter X-Country Team

1912	Sweden.....	10 pts.
1920	Finland.....	10 pts.
1924	Finland.....	11 pts.

1,500-Meter Walk

1906	George V. Bonhag, United States.....	7m.12.6s.
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3,000-Meter Walk

1906	G. Stantics, Hungary	
1920	Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....	13m.14.2s.

3,500-Meter Walk

1908	G. E. Larner, Great Britain.....	14m.55s.
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10,000-Meter Walk

1912	G. H. Goulding, Canada.....	46m.28.4s.
1920	Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....	48m.6.2s.
1924	Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....	47m.49s.
1948	John Mikaelsson, Sweden.....	45m.13.2s.

10-Mile Walk

1908	G. E. Larner, Great Britain.....	1h.15m.57.4s.
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50,000-Meter Walk

1932	Thomas W. Green, Great Britain	4h.50m.10s.
1936	Harold Whitlock, Great Britain	4h.30m.41.4s.
1948	John Ljunggren, Sweden	4h.41m.52s.

400-Meter Relay

1912	Great Britain	42.4s.
1920	United States	42.2s.
1924	United States	41s.
1928	United States	41s.
1932	United States	40s.
1936	United States	39.8s.
1948	United States	40.6s.

1,600-Meter Relay

1908	United States	3m.27.2s.
1912	United States	3m.16.6s.
1920	Great Britain	3m.22.2s.
1924	United States	3m.16s.
1928	United States	3m.14.2s.
1932	United States	3m.8.2s.
1936	Great Britain	3m.9s.
1948	United States	3m.10.4s.

Pole Vault

1896	W. W. Hoyt, United States	10 ft. 9½ in.
1900	I. K. Baxter, United States	10 ft. 9.9 in.
1904	C. E. Dvorak, United States	11 ft. 6 in.
1906	Gonder, France	11 ft. 6 in.
1908	A. C. Gilbert, United States	12 ft. 2 in.
	E. T. Cook, Jr., United States	12 ft. 2 in.
1912	H. J. Babcock, United States	12 ft. 11½ in.
1920	F. K. Foss, United States	13 ft. 5 in.
1924	L. S. Barnes, United States	12 ft. 11½ in.
1928	Sabin W. Carr, United States	13 ft. 9½ in.
1932	William Miller, United States	14 ft. 1½ in.
1936	Earle Meadows, United States	14 ft. 3¼ in.
1948	Guinn Smith, United States	14 ft. 1¼ in.

Standing High Jump

1900	R. C. Ewry, United States	5 ft. 5 in.
1904	R. C. Ewry, United States	4 ft. 11 in.
1906	R. C. Ewry, United States	5 ft. 1½ in.
1908	R. C. Ewry, United States	5 ft. 2 in.
1912	Platt Adams, United States	5 ft. 4½ in.

Running High Jump

1896	E. H. Clark, United States	5 ft. 11½ in.
1900	I. K. Baxter, United States	6 ft. 2½ in.
1904	S. S. Jones, United States	5 ft. 11 in.
1906	Con Leahy, Ireland	5 ft. 9½ in.
1908	H. F. Porter, United States	6 ft. 3 in.
1912	A. W. Richards, United States	6 ft. 4 in.
1920	R. W. Landon, United States	6 ft. 4¼ in.
1924	H. M. Osborn, United States	6 ft. 5½ in.
1928	Robert W. King, United States	6 ft. 4½ in.
1932	Duncan McNaughton, Canada	6 ft. 5½ in.
1936	Cornelius Johnson, United States	6 ft. 7½ in.
1948	John Winter, Australia	6 ft. 6 in.

Standing Broad Jump

1900	R. C. Ewry, United States	10 ft. 6½ in.
1904	R. C. Ewry, United States	11 ft. 4½ in.
1906	R. C. Ewry, United States	10 ft. 10 in.
1908	R. C. Ewry, United States	10 ft. 11½ in.
1912	C. Tscilibras, Greece	11 ft. ¼ in.

Running Broad Jump

1896	E. H. Clark, United States	20 ft. 9½ in.
1900	A. E. Kraenzlein, United States	23 ft. 6½ in.
1904	Myer Prinstein, United States	24 ft. 1 in.
1906	Myer Prinstein, United States	23 ft. 7½ in.
1908	Frank Irons, United States	24 ft. 6½ in.
1912	A. L. Gutterson, United States	24 ft. 11¼ in.

1920	Wm. Pottersson, Sweden	23 ft. 5½ in.
1924	DeHart Hubbard, United States	24 ft. 5½ in.
1928	Edward B. Hamm, United States	25 ft. 4¼ in.
1932	Edward Gordon, United States	25 ft. ¾ in.
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	26 ft. 5½ in.
1948	Willie Steele, United States	25 ft. 8 in.

Standing Hop, Step, and Jump

1900	R. C. Ewry, United States	34 ft. 8½ in.
1904	R. C. Ewry, United States	34 ft. 7¼ in.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump

1896	J. B. Connolly, United States	45 ft.
1900	Myer Prinstein, United States	47 ft. 4¼ in.
1904	Myer Prinstein, United States	47 ft.
1906	P. O'Connor, Ireland	46 ft. 2 in.
1908	T. J. Ahearne, Great Britain	48 ft. 11¼ in.
1912	G. Lindblom, Sweden	48 ft. 5½ in.
1920	V. Tuulos, Finland	47 ft. 6½ in.
1924	A. W. Winter, Australia	50 ft. 11½ in.
1928	Mikio Oda, Japan	49 ft. 10½ in.
1932	Chuhei Nambu, Japan	51 ft. 7 in.
1936	Naoto Tajima, Japan	52 ft. 5½ in.
1948	Arne Ahman, Sweden	50 ft. 6¼ in.

16-Lb. Shot-put

1896	R. S. Garrett, United States	36 ft. 2 in.
1900	R. Sheldon, United States	46 ft. 3¼ in.
1904	Ralph Rose, United States	48 ft. 7 in.
1906	M. J. Sheridan, United States	40 ft. 4½ in.
1908	Ralph Rose, United States	46 ft. 7½ in.
1912	P. J. McDonald, United States	50 ft. 4 in.
1920	V. Porhola, Finland	48 ft. 7½ in.
1924	Clarence Houser, United States	49 ft. 2½ in.
1928	John Kuck, United States	52 ft. 1½ in.
1932	Leo Sexton, United States	52 ft. 6½ in.
1936	Hans Woellke, Germany	53 ft. 1¼ in.
1948	Wilbur Thompson, United States	56 ft. 2 in.

16-Lb. Shot-put (Both Hands)

1912	Ralph Rose, United States	90 ft. 5½ in.
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16-Lb. Hammer Throw

1900	J. J. Flanagan, United States	167 ft. 4 in.
1904	J. J. Flanagan, United States	168 ft. 1 in.
1908	J. J. Flanagan, United States	170 ft. 4½ in.
1912	M. J. McGrath, United States	177 ft. 7 in.
1920	P. J. Ryan, United States	173 ft. 5½ in.
1924	F. D. Toottell, United States	174 ft. 10¼ in.
1928	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	168 ft. 7½ in.
1932	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	176 ft. 11½ in.
1936	Karl Hein, Germany	185 ft. 4 in.
1948	Imry Nemeth, Hungary	183 ft. 11½ in.

56-Lb. Weight Throw

1904	E. Desmarteau, Canada	34 ft. 4 in.
1920	P. J. McDonald, United States	36 ft. 11½ in.

Discus Throw

1896	R. S. Garrett, United States	95 ft. 7½ in.
1900	R. Bauer, Hungary	118 ft. 2.9 in.
1904	M. J. Sheridan, United States	123 ft. 10½ in.
1906	M. J. Sheridan, United States	136 ft. ½ in.
1908	M. J. Sheridan, United States	134 ft. 2 in.
1912	A. R. Taipale, Finland	148 ft. 3.9 in.
1920	E. Niklander, Finland	146 ft. 7 in.
1924	Clarence Houser, United States	151 ft. 5½ in.
1928	Clarence Houser, United States	155 ft. 2½ in.
1932	John Anderson, United States	162 ft. 4½ in.
1936	Ken Carpenter, United States	165 ft. 7½ in.
1948	Adolfo Consolini, Italy	173 ft. 2 in.

Discus Throw—Greek Style

1906	W. Jaervinen, Finland	115 ft. 4 in.
1908	M. J. Sheridan, United States	124 ft. 8 in.

Discus Throw (Right and Left Hand)

1912	A. R. Taipale, Finland.....	271 ft. 10½ in.
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Javelin Throw

1906	E. Lemming, Sweden.....	175 ft. 6 in.
1908	E. Lemming, Sweden.....	179 ft. 10½ in.
1912	E. Lemming, Sweden.....	198 ft. 11¼ in.
1920	Jonni Myyra, Finland.....	215 ft. 9¼ in.
1924	Jonni Myyra, Finland.....	206 ft. 6¼ in.
1928	E. H. Lundquist, Sweden.....	218 ft. 6— in.
1932	Matti Jarvinen, Finland.....	238 ft. 7 in.
1936	Gerhard Stoeck, Germany.....	235 ft. 8½ in.
1948	Kaj Rautavaara, Finland.....	228 ft. 10½ in.

Javelin Throw—Free Style

1908	E. Lemming, Sweden.....	178 ft. 7½ in.
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Javelin Throw (Both Hands)

1912	J. J. Saaristo, Finland.....	358 ft. 11½ in.
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Pentathlon

1906	H. Mellander, Sweden.....	24 pts.
1912	F. R. Bie, Norway.....	21 pts.
1920	E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.....	14 pts.
1924	E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.....	16 pts.

Decathlon

1912	H. Wieslander, Sweden.....	7,724.495 pts.
1920	H. Lovland, Norway.....	6,804.35 pts.
1924	H. M. Osborn, United States.....	7,710.775 pts.
1928	Paavo Yrjola, Finland.....	8,053.29 pts.
1932	James Bausch, United States.....	8,462.23 pts.
1936	Glenn Morris, United States.....	7,900 pts.
1948	Robert B. Mathias, United States.....	7,139 pts.

(Old point system used from 1912 to 1932; new point system started in 1936.)

TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN**100-Meter Run**

1928	Elizabeth Robinson, United States.....	12.2s.
1932	Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland.....	11.9s.
1936	Helen Stephens, United States.....	11.5s.
1948	Fanny Blankers-Koen, Holland.....	11.9s.

200-Meter Run

1948	Fanny Blankers-Koen, Holland.....	24.4s.
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800-Meter Run

1928	Lina Radke, Germany.....	2m.16.8s.
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80-Meter Hurdles

1932	Mildred Didrikson, United States.....	11.7s.
1936	Trebisonoda Valla, Italy.....	11.7s.
1948	Fanny Blankers-Koen, Holland.....	11.2s.

400-Meter Relay

1928	Canada.....	48.4s.
1932	United States.....	47s.
1936	United States.....	46.9s.
1948	Holland.....	47.5s.

Running High Jump

1928	Ethel Catherwood, Canada.....	5 ft. 3 in.
1932	Jean Shiley, United States.....	5 ft. 5¼ in.
1936	Ibolya Csak, Hungary.....	5 ft. 3 in.
1948	Alice Coachman, United States.....	5 ft. 6½ in.

Running Broad Jump

1948	V. O. Gyarmati, Hungary.....	18 ft. 8¼ in.
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Discus Throw

1928	H. Konopacka, Poland.....	129 ft. 11½ in.
1932	Lillian Copeland, United States.....	133 ft. 2 in.
1936	Gisela Mauermayer, Germany.....	156 ft. 3¾ in.
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France.....	137 ft. 6½ in.

Javelin Throw

1932	Mildred Didrikson, United States.....	143 ft. 4 in.
1936	Tilly Fleischer, Germany.....	148 ft. 2¼ in.
1948	H. Bauma, Austria.....	149 ft. 6 in.

Shot-put

1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France.....	45 ft. 1½ in.
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SWIMMING—MEN**50 Yards**

1904	Zoltan de Halomay, Hungary.....	28s.
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100 Meters

1896	Alfred Hajos, Hungary.....	1m.22.2s.
1904	Zoltan de Halomay, Hungary.....	1m.2.8s.*
1906	C. M. Daniels, United States.....	1m.13s.
1908	C. M. Daniels, United States.....	1m.5.6s.
1912	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States.....	1m.3.4s.
1920	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States.....	1m.1.4s.
1924	John Weissmuller, United States.....	59s.
1928	John Weissmuller, United States.....	58.6s.
1932	Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan.....	58.2s.
1936	Ferenc Csik, Hungary.....	57.6s.
1948	Walter Ris, United States.....	57.3s.

* 100 yards.

220 Yards

1900	F. C. V. Lane, Australia.....	
1904	C. M. Daniels, United States.....	2m.44.2s.

400 Meters

1904	C. M. Daniels, United States.....	6m.16.2s.*
1906	Otto Sheff, Austria.....	6m.23.8s.
1908	H. Taylor, Great Britain.....	5m.36.8s.
1912	G. R. Hodgson, Canada.....	5m.24.4s.
1920	N. Ross, United States.....	5m.26.8s.
1924	John Weissmuller, United States.....	5m.4.2s.
1928	Albert Zorilla, Argentina.....	5m.1.6s.
1932	Clarence Crabbe, United States.....	4m.48.4s.
1936	Jack Medica, United States.....	4m.44.5s.
1948	William Smith, United States.....	4m.41s.

* 440 yards.

500 Meters

1896	Paul Neumann, Austria.....	
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880 Yards

1904	Emil Rausch, Germany.....	13m.11.4s.
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1,000 Meters

1900	Jarvis, Great Britain.....	
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1,200 Meters

1896	Alfred Hajos, Hungary.....	
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1,500 Meters

1908	H. Taylor, Great Britain.....	22m.48.4s.
1912	G. R. Hodgson, Canada.....	22m.
1920	N. Ross, United States.....	22m.23.2s.
1924	A. M. Charlton, Australia.....	20m.6.6s.
1928	Arne Borg, Sweden.....	19m.51.8s.
1932	Kusuo Kitamura, Japan.....	19m.12.4s.
1936	Noboru Terada, Japan.....	19m.13.7s.
1948	James McLane, United States.....	19m.18.5s.

1,600 Meters

1906	H. Taylor, Great Britain.....	28m.28s.
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One Mile

1904	Emil Rausch, Germany.....	27m.18.2s.
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Plunge for Distance

1904	W. E. Dickey, United States.....	62 ft. 6 in.
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800-Meter Relay

1908	Great Britain.....	10m.55.6s.
1912	Australia.....	10m.11.6s.
1920	United States.....	10m.4.4s.
1924	United States.....	9m.53.4s.
1928	United States.....	9m.36.2s.
1932	Japan.....	8m.58.4s.
1936	Japan.....	8m.51.5s.
1948	United States.....	8m.46s.

100-Meter Backstroke

1904	Walter Brack, Germany.....	1m.16.8s.*
1908	Arno Bieberstein, Germany.....	1m.24.6s.
1912	Harry Hebner, United States.....	1m.21.2s.
1920	Warren Kealoha, United States.....	1m.15.2s.
1924	Warren Kealoha, United States.....	1m.13.2s.
1928	George Kojac, United States.....	1m.8.2s.
1932	Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan.....	1m.8.6s.
1936	Adolph Kiefer, United States.....	1m.5.9s.
1948	Allen Stack, United States.....	1m.6.4s.

* 100 yards.

200-Meter Breast Stroke

1908	F. Holman, Great Britain.....	3m.9.2s.
1912	Walter Bathe, Germany.....	3m.1.8s.
1920	H. Malmroth, Sweden.....	3m.4.4s.
1924	R. D. Skelton, United States.....	2m.56.6s.
1928	Y. Tsuruta, Japan.....	2m.48.8s.
1932	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan.....	2m.45.4s.
1936	Tetsuo Hamuro, Japan.....	2m.42.5s.
1948	Joseph Verdeur, United States.....	2m.39.3s.

400-Meter Breast Stroke

1904	Georg Zacharias, Germany.....	7m.23.6s.
1920	H. Malmroth, Sweden.....	6m.31.8s.

1,000-Meter Team Race

1906	Hungary.....	17m.16.2s.
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Springboard Diving

		Points
1904	G. E. Sheldon, United States.....	12 2-3
1906	Gottlob Walz, Germany.....	
1908	Albert Zuermer, Germany.....	85.5
1912	Paul Guenther, Germany.....	6
1920	L. E. Kuehn, United States.....	6
1924	A. C. White, United States.....	7
1928	P. Desjardins, United States.....	185.04
1932	Michael Galitzen, United States.....	161.38
1936	Richard Degener, United States.....	163.57
1948	Bruce Harlan, United States.....	163.64

Fancy High Diving

		Points
1912	Eric Adlerz, Sweden.....	7
1920	C. E. Pinkston, United States.....	7
1924	A. C. White, United States.....	9

Plain High Diving

		Points
1908	H. Johanssen, Sweden.....	83.70
1912	Erik Adlerz, Sweden.....	7
1920	Arvid Wallman, Sweden.....	7
1924	Richard Eve, Australia.....	13½

Plain and Fancy High Diving

		Points
1928	P. Desjardins, United States.....	98.74
1932	Harold Smith, United States.....	124.80
1936	Marshall Wayne, United States.....	113.58
1948	Samuel Lee, United States.....	130.05

WATER POLO

1900	Great Britain
1904	United States
1908	Great Britain defeated Belgium
1912	Great Britain defeated Austria
1920	Great Britain defeated Belgium
1924	France defeated Belgium
1928	Germany defeated Hungary
1932	Hungary defeated Germany
1936	Hungary
1948	Italy

SWIMMING—WOMEN

100 Meters

1922	Fanny Durack, Australia.....	1m.22.2s.
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States.....	1m.13.6s.
1924	Ethel Lackie, United States.....	1m.12.4s.
1928	Albina Ospowich, United States.....	1m.11s.
1932	Helene Madison, United States.....	1m.6.8s.
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Holland.....	1m.5.9s.
1948	Greta Andersen, Denmark.....	1m.6.3s.

300 Meters

1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States.....	4m.34s.
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400 Meters

1924	Martha Norelius, United States.....	6m.2.2s.
1928	Martha Norelius, United States.....	5m.42.8s.
1932	Helene Madison, United States.....	5m.28.5s.
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Holland.....	5m.26.4s.
1948	Ann Curtis, United States.....	5m.17.8s.

400-Meter Relay

1912	Great Britain.....	5m.52.8s.
1920	United States.....	5m.11.6s.
1924	United States.....	4m.58.8s.
1928	United States.....	4m.47.6s.
1932	United States.....	4m.38s.
1936	Holland.....	4m.36s.
1948	United States.....	4m.23.2s.

100-Meter Backstroke

1924	Sybil Bauer, United States.....	1m.23.2s.
1928	Marie Braun, Holland.....	1m.22s.
1932	Eleanor Holm, United States.....	1m.19.4s.
1936	Dina Senff, Holland.....	1m.18.9s.
1948	Karen Harup, Denmark.....	1m.14.4s.

200-Meter Breast Stroke

1924	Lucy Morton, Great Britain.....	3m.33.2s.
1928	Hilde Schrader, Germany.....	3m.12.6s.
1932	Clare Dennis, Australia.....	3m.6.3s.
1936	Hideko Maehata, Japan.....	3m.3.6s.
1948	Nel van Vliet, Netherlands.....	2m.57.2s.

Plain High Diving

		Points
1912	Greta Johansson, Sweden.....	39.9
1920	Miss Fryland, Denmark.....	6
1924	Caroline Smith, United States.....	9

Fancy Springboard Diving

		Points
1920	Aileen Riggan, United States.....	9
1924	Elizabeth Becker, United States.....	8
1928	Helen Meany, United States.....	78.62
1932	Georgia Coleman, United States.....	87.52
1936	Marjorie Gestring, United States.....	89.27
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States.....	108.74

Plain and Fancy High Diving

	Points
1928 Elizabeth B. Pinkston, United States.....	31.60
1932 Dorothy Poynton, United States.....	40.26
1936 Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill, United States.....	33.93
1948 Victoria M. Draves, United States.....	68.87

POLO

1900 Great Britain	1924 Argentina
1908 Great Britain	1936 Argentina
1920 Great Britain	

BOXING**Flyweight**

1904 George V. Finnegan, United States (105-lb. class)
1920 Frank Genaro, United States
1924 Fidel La Barba, United States
1928 Anton Kocsis, Hungary
1932 Stephen Enekes, Hungary
1936 Willi Kaiser, Germany
1948 Pascuel Perez, Argentina

Bantamweight

1904 O. L. Kirk, United States (115-lb. class)
1908 H. Thomas, Great Britain
1920 Walker, South Africa
1924 W. H. Smith, South Africa
1928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
1932 Horace Gwynne, Canada
1936 Ulderico Sergio, Italy
1948 Tibor Csik, Hungary

Featherweight

1904 O. L. Kirk, United States
1908 R. K. Gunn, Great Britain
1920 Fritsch, France
1924 John Fields, United States
1928 L. Van Klaveren, Holland
1932 Carmelo Ambrosio Robledo, Argentina
1936 Oscar Casanovas, Argentina
1948 Ernesto Formenti, Italy

Lightweight

1904 H. J. Spanger, United States
1908 F. Grace, Great Britain
1920 Samuel Mosberg, United States
1924 Harold Nielsen, Denmark
1928 Carlo Orlandi, Italy
1932 Lawrence Stevens, South Africa
1936 Imre Harangi, Hungary
1948 Gerry Dreyer, South Africa

Welterweight

1904 Al Young, United States
1920 Schneider, Canada
1924 J. S. Delarge, Belgium
1928 Edward Morgan, New Zealand
1932 Edward Flynn, United States
1936 Sten Suvio, Finland
1948 Julius Torma, Czechoslovakia

Middleweight

1904 Charles Mayer, United States
1908 J. W. H. T. Douglas, Great Britain
1920 H. W. Mallin, Great Britain
1924 H. W. Mallin, Great Britain
1928 Piero Toscani, Italy
1932 Carmen Barth, United States
1936 Jean Despeaux, France
1948 Laszlo Papp, Hungary

Light Heavyweight

1920 Edward Eagan, United States
1924 H. J. Mitchell, Great Britain
1928 Victoria Avendano, Argentina
1932 David E. Carstens, South Africa
1936 Roger Michelot, France
1948 George Hunter, South Africa

Heavyweight

1904 Sam Berger, United States
1908 A. L. Oldham, Great Britain
1920 Rawson, Great Britain
1924 Otto Von Porath, Norway
1928 A. Rodriguez Jurado, Argentina
1932 Santiago A. Lovell, Argentina
1936 Herbert Runge, Germany
1948 Rafael Iglesias, Argentina

WRESTLING**CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN****Flyweight**

1904 R. Curry, United States (105-lb. class)
1948 V. L. Viitala, Finland

Bantamweight

1904 George N. Mehnert, U. S. (115-lb. class)
1908 George N. Mehnert, U. S. (119-lb. class)
1924 Kustaa Pihlajamaki, Finland
1928 K. Makinen, Finland
1932 Robert Edward Pearce, United States
1936 Odon Zombory, Hungary
1948 Nassuh Akar, Turkey

Featherweight

1896 Karl Schumann, Germany
1904 I. Niflot, United States
1908 G. S. Dole, United States
1920 Charles E. Ackerly, United States
1924 Robin Reed, United States
1928 Allie Morrison, United States
1932 Herman Pihlajamaki, Finland
1936 Kustaa Pihlajamaki, Finland
1948 Gazanfer Bilge, Turkey

Lightweight

1904 B. J. Bradshaw, United States
1908 G. de Relwyskow, Great Britain
1920 Kalle Antilla, Finland
1924 Russell Vis, United States
1928 O. Kapp, Esthonia
1932 Charles Pacome, France
1936 Karoly Karpati, Hungary
1948 Celal Atik, Turkey

Welterweight

1904 O. F. Roehm, United States
1924 Hermann Gehri, Switzerland
1928 A. J. Haavisto, Finland
1932 Jack F. Van Bebber, United States
1936 Frank Lewis, United States
1948 Yasar Dogu, Turkey

Middleweight

1904 Charles Erickson, United States
1908 S. V. Bacon, Great Britain
1920 E. Leino, Finland
1924 Fritz Haggmann, Switzerland
1928 E. Kyburg, Switzerland
1932 Ivar Johansson, Sweden
1936 Emile Poivre, France
1948 Glenn Brand, United States

Light Heavyweight

1920	Anders Larsson, Sweden
1924	John Spellman, United States
1928	T. S. Sjostedt, Sweden
1932	Peter Joseph Mehring, United States
1936	Knut Fridell, Sweden
1948	Henry Wittenberg, United States

Heavyweight

1904	B. Hansen, United States
1908	G. C. O'Kelly, Great Britain
1920	Roth, Switzerland
1924	Harry Steele, United States
1928	Johan C. Richthoff, Sweden
1932	Johan C. Richthoff, Sweden
1936	Kristjan Palusalu, Estonia
1948	George Bobis, Hungary

BASKETBALL

1904	United States	1936	United States
	1948		United States

ROWING**Eight-Oared Shell**

1900	United States	6m.7½s.
1904	United States	
1908	Great Britain	
1912	Great Britain	6m.15s.
1920	United States	6m.2½s.
1924	United States	6m.33½s.
1928	United States	6m.3½s.
1932	United States	6m.37½s.
1936	United States	6m.25.4s.
1948	United States	5m.56.7s.

Single Sculls

1900	Barrelet, Belgium	7m.35½s.
1904	Frank B. Greer, United States	
1908	H. T. Blackstaffe, Great Britain	
1912	W. D. Kinear, Great Britain	7m.47½s.
1920	J. B. Kelly, United States	7m.35s.
1924	Jack Beresford, Jr., Great Britain	7m.49—s.
1928	Henry Robert Pearce, Australia	7m.11s.
1932	Henry Robert Pearce, Australia	7m.44½s.
1936	Gustav Schaffer, Germany	8m.21.5s.
1948	Mervyn Wood, Australia	7m.24.4s.

Double Sculls

1904	United States	
1908	J. R. K. Fenning and G. L. Thomson, Great Britain	
1920	J. B. Kelly and Paul V. Costello, United States	7m.9s.

1924	J. B. Kelly and Paul V. Costello, United States	6m.34s.
1928	Paul V. Costello and Charles J. McIlvaine, United States	6m.41½s.
1932	Kenneth Myers and W. E. Garrett Gilmore, United States	7m.17½s.
1936	Jack Beresford and Leslie Southwood, Great Britain	7m.20.8s.
1948	B. H. Bushnell and R. D. Burnell, Great Britain	6m.51.3s.

Four-Oared Shell with Coxswain

1900	Germany	
1906	Italy	
1912	Germany	6m.59½s.
1920	Switzerland	6m.54s.
1924	Switzerland	7m.18½s.
1928	Italy	6m.47½s.
1932	Germany	7m.19½s.
1936	Germany	7m.16.2s.
1948	United States	6m.50.3s.

Four-Oared Shell without Coxswain

1904	United States	
1908	Great Britain	
1924	Great Britain	
1928	Great Britain	6m.36s.
1932	Great Britain	6m.58½s.
1936	Germany	7m.1.8s.
1948	Italy	6m.39s.

Pair-Oared Shell with Coxswain

1900	R. Klein and F. A. Brandt, Holland	7m.34½s.
1906	Italy (1,600 Meters)	
1906	Italy (1,000 Meters)	
1920	M. Oigeni and G. Scatturin, Italy	7m.56s.
1924	M. Candeveau and A. Felber, Switzerland	8m.39s.
1928	H. W. Schochlin and C. F. Schochlin, Switzerland	7m.42½s.
1932	Joseph A. Schauers and Charles M. Kieffer, United States	8m.25½s.
1936	Gerhard Gustmann and Herbert Adamski, Germany	8m.36.9s.
1948	F. Pedersen and T. Henriksen, Denmark	8m.0.5s.

Pair-Oared Shell without Coxswain

1904	United States	10m.57s.
1908	J. Fenning and G. Thomson, Great Britain	9m.41s.
1924	W. H. Rosingh and A. C. Beynen, Holland	8m.19½s.
1928	K. Moeschter and B. Muller, Germany	7m.6½s.
1932	Lewis Olive and H. R. Arthur Edwards, Great Britain	8m.
1936	Willi Eichhorn and Hugo Strauss, Germany	8m.16.1s.
1948	J. H. T. Wilson and W. G. R. M. Laurie, Great Britain	7m.21.1s.

OTHER 1948 OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS**SUMMER GAMES****WRESTLING****Greco-Roman**

Flyweight—Pietro Lombardi, Italy
Bantamweight—K. A. Petersen, Sweden
Featherweight—M. Oktav, Turkey
Lightweight—K. G. H. Freij, Sweden
Welterweight—E. G. Andersson, Sweden
Middleweight—R. A. E. Gronberg, Sweden
Light Heavyweight—Karl Nilsson, Sweden
Heavyweight—Armet Kirecci, Turkey

GYMNASTICS

Free standing exercises—F. Pataki, Hungary	38.
Horizontal bar—Josef Stalder, Switzerland	39.
Long-horse vault—P. J. Aaltonen, Finland	39.
Parallel bars—M. Reusch, Switzerland	39.
Pommel horse—Tie among P. J. Aaltonen, V. A. Huhtanen, H. Savolainen, all of Finland	38.
Rings—K. Frei, Switzerland	39.
12 exercises—V. A. Huhtanen, Finland	229.
Team—Finland	1,358.

Point

Women

(No individual competition)

Team—Czechoslovakia..... 445.45

CANOEING

Canadian Singles

1,000 m.—Josef Holecek, Czechoslovakia..... 5m.42s.
10,000 m.—Frantisek Capek, Czechoslovakia..... 1h.2m.5.2s.

Canadian Pairs

1,000 m.—Czechoslovakia (Jan Brzak-Bohumil Kudrna)..... 5m.7.1s.
10,000 m.—United States (Steve Lysak-Steve Macknowski)..... 55m.55.4s.

Kayak Singles

1,000 m.—Gert Fredriksson, Sweden..... 4m.33.2s.
10,000 m.—Gert Fredriksson..... 50m.47.7s.

Women's Kayak Singles

500 m.—Karan Hoff, Denmark..... 2m.31.9s.

Kayak Pairs

1,000 m.—Sweden (Hans Berglund-Lennart Klingstroem)..... 4m.7.3s.
10,000 m.—Sweden (G. Akerlund-H. Wetterstroem) 46m.9.4s.

WEIGHT LIFTING

	Pounds
Bantamweight—Joe De Pietro, U. S.....	677½
Featherweight—M. S. I. Fayad, Egypt.....	732½
Lightweight—I. Shams, Egypt.....	793½
Middleweight—Frank Spellman, U. S.....	859½
Light heavyweight—Stanley Stanczyk, U. S.....	920
Heavyweight—John Davis, U. S.....	997½

CYCLING

1,000-m. sprint—Mario Ghella, Italy
1,000-m. time trial—J. Dupont, France..... 1m.13.5s.
2,000-m. tandem—Italy (F. Teruzzi-R. Perona).... 3m.55.1s.
4,000-m. team pursuit race—France..... 4m.57.8s.
121-mile race—J. Beyaert, France..... 5h.18m.12.6s.
121-mile team race—Belgium..... 15h.58m.17.4s.

EQUESTRIAN

Individual

Dressage—Capt. H. Moser, Switzerland..... 492½ pts.
Three-day test—Capt. B. M. Chevallier, France..... 4 pts.
Prix des Nations—Col. H. Mariles Cortes, Mexico... 6¼ faults

Team

Dressage—France..... 1,269 pts.
Three-day test—United States..... 161½ minus pts.
Prix des Nations—Mexico..... 34¼ faults

FENCING

Individual

Foil—Jean Buhan, France
Epee—L. Cantone, Italy
Saber—Aladar Gerevich, Hungary
Women's foil—I. Elek, Hungary

Team

Foil—France Epee—France Saber—Hungary

MODERN PENTATHLON

Individual—Capt. W. O. G. Grut, Sweden..... 16 pts.

YACHTING

Class	Points
Dragon—Norway.....	4,746
Firefly—Denmark.....	5,543
Six-meter—United States (Lianoria).....	5,472
Star—United States (Hilaris).....	5,828
Swallow—Great Britain.....	5,625

SHOOTING

	Points
25-m. automatic pistol—K. Takacs, Hungary.....	580
50-m. free pistol—E. Vasquez Cam, Peru.....	545
50-m. small-bore rifle—Arthur E. Cook, U. S.....	599
300-m. full-bore rifle—Emil Grunig, Switzerland.....	1,120

OTHER TEAM CHAMPIONS

Field hockey—India Soccer—Sweden

WINTER GAMES

SKIING

Men

	Time
18-km. x-country—Martin Lundstroem, Sweden...	1:13:50
40-km. relay—Sweden.....	2:32:08
50 km.—Nils Karlsson, Sweden.....	3:47:48
Special slalom—Edi Reinalter, Switzerland.....	2:10.3
Downhill—Henri Oreiller, France.....	2:55
Slalom (Alpine)—James Couttet, France.....	2:14.9

Points

Jumping—Petter Hugsted, Norway.....	228.1
Jumping (Nordic)—Sven Israelsson, Sweden.....	221.9
Combined jumping and 18-km. x-country (Nordic)—Heikki Hasu, Finland.....	448.8
Combined downhill-slalom (Alpine)—Henri Oreiller, France.....	3.27

Women

	Time
Special slalom—Gretchen Fraser, U. S.....	1:57.2
Downhill—Hedy Schlunegger, Switzerland.....	2:28.3
Slalom (Alpine)—Erika Mahringer, Austria.....	1:58.1

Points

Combined downhill-slalom—Trude Beiser, Austria.... 6.58

FIGURE SKATING

	Points
Men—Richard Button, U. S.....	191.177
Women—Barbara Ann Scott, Canada.....	163.077
Pairs—Micheline Lannoy-Pierre Bagniet, Belgium	11.277

SPEED SKATING

	Time
500 meters—Finn Helgesen, Norway.....	0:43.1
1,500 meters—Sverre Farstad, Norway.....	2:17.6
5,000 meters—Reidar Liaklev, Norway.....	8:29.4
10,000 meters—Ake Seyffarth, Sweden.....	17:26.3

OTHER CHAMPIONS

	Time
Skeleton—Nino Bibbia, Italy.....	5:23.2
2-man bobsled—Switzerland.....	5:29.2
4-man bobsled—United States.....	5:20.1
Ice hockey—Canada	

1956 Olympics to Melbourne, Cortina

Last year the International Olympic Committee voted to hold the 1956 Summer Games at Melbourne, Australia, with Cortina, Italy, being selected as the site of the Winter tests.

SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS AND INFORMATION BUREAUS

- ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL CONFERENCE. Empire State Bldg., New York 1, N. Y.
- ALL-AMERICAN GIRLS BASEBALL LEAGUE. 462 Wrigley Bldg., Chicago 11, Ill.
- AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE U. S. 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
- AMATEUR BICYCLE LEAGUE OF AMERICA. 4233 - 205th St., Bayside, N. Y.
- AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA. Room 3406, 122 E. 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.
- AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSN. OF THE U. S. Madison Square Garden, 307 W. 49th St., New York 19, N. Y.
- AMATEUR SKATING UNION OF THE U. S. 18093 Ilene St., Detroit 21, Mich.
- AMATEUR SOFTBALL ASSN. OF AMERICA. Suite 401, 11 Hill St., Newark 2, N. J.
- AMATEUR TRAPSHOOTING ASSN. Vandalia, Ohio.
- AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSN. Pennsylvania Ave. at 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
- AMERICAN BADMINTON ASSN. 47 Colburn Rd., Wellesley Hills 82, Mass.
- AMERICAN BASKETBALL LEAGUE. 120 Wall St., New York 5.
- AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS. 2200 N. Third St., Milwaukee 12, Wis.
- AMERICAN CANOE ASSN. 8 P Skyline Gardens, North Arlington, N. J.
- AMERICAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE. 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
- AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE. Empire State Bldg., N. Y. 1.
- AMERICAN HORSE SHOWS ASSN. 90 Broad St., New York 4.
- AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB. 221 Fourth Ave., New York 3.
- AMERICAN LAWN BOWLING ASSN. 10276 Orton Ave., Los Angeles 64, Calif.
- AMERICAN LEAGUE SERVICE BUREAU (Baseball). 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.
- AMERICAN MOTORCYCLE ASSN. Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio
- AMERICAN POWER BOAT ASSN. 700 Canton Ave., Detroit 7, Mich.
- AMERICAN RACING DRIVERS CLUB (midget auto racing). 304 West 50th St., New York 19, N. Y.
- ASSN. OF PROFESSIONAL BALL PLAYERS OF AMERICA. 524 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.
- BASEBALL COMMISSIONER A. B. CHANDLER. 2601 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
- BILLIARD CONGRESS OF AMERICA. 921 Edison Bldg., Toledo 4, Ohio
- EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE. Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.
- ELIAS BASEBALL BUREAU, 11 West 42d St., New York 18
- FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.
- INTERNATL. AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION. 71 St. George's Sq., London, S.W.1, England
- INTERNATIONAL GAME FISH ASSN. American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.
- NATL. ARCHERY ASSN. OF THE U. S. 2 Grace St., Old Greenwich, Conn.
- NATL. ASSN. OF AMATEUR OARSMEN. 15 Whitehall St., New York 4, N. Y.
- NATL. ASSN. OF ANGLING AND CASTING CLUBS. 222 Papin Ave., Webster Groves 19, Mo.
- NATL. ASSN. OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUES (Minors). 696 E. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio
- NATL. ASSN. OF STATE RACING COMMISSIONERS. Box 156, Lexington, Ky.
- NATL. BASEBALL CONGRESS. Wichita 1, Kans.
- NATL. BASKETBALL ASSN. Empire State Bldg., New York 1, N. Y.
- NATL. BOXING ASSN. Room 2053, New Municipal Center, Washington 1, D. C.
- NATL. COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSN. Hotel Sherman, Chicago 1, Ill.
- NATL. DUCK PIN BOWLING CONGRESS. 1420 New York Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.
- NATL. FASTBALL LEAGUE. 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.
- NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE. 1518 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2.
- NATL. HOCKEY LEAGUE. Sun Life Bldg., Montreal, Quebec.
- NATL. HORSESHOE PITCHERS ASSN. OF AMERICA. 912 Melrose Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif.
- NATL. LEAGUE SERVICE BUREAU (Baseball). 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
- NATL. RIFLE ASSN. OF AMERICA. 1600 Rhode Island Ave., Washington 6, D. C.
- NATL. SKEET SHOOTING ASSN. 3911 Oak Lawn Ave., Dallas, Texas
- NATL. SKI ASSN. Box 33, Barre, Mass.
- NATL. SQUASH TENNIS ASSN. 131 E. 15th St., New York 3.
- NATL. STEEPLECHASE AND HUNT ASSN. 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- NEW YORK RACING ASSNS. SERVICE BUREAU. 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- NEW YORK STATE ATHLETIC (BOXING) COMMISSION. 80 Centre St., New York 13, N. Y.
- NORTH AMERICAN YACHT RACING UNION. 37 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.
- PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE. 334 Security Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.
- PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSN. OF AMERICA. 134 N. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill.
- PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS ASSN. OF THE U. S. 51 Columbus Ave., New York 23, N. Y.
- ROLLER SKATING RINK OPERATORS ASSN. OF THE U. S. Box 857, Detroit 31, Mich.
- THE JOCKEY CLUB. 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- THOROUGHBRED RACING ASSNS. OF THE U. S. 400 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- U. S. AMATEUR ROLLER SKATING ASSN. 120 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.
- U. S. CHESS FEDERATION. 208 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.
- U. S. FIGURE SKATING ASSN. 1122 Leader Bldg., Cleveland
- U. S. GOLF ASSN. 73 E. 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.
- U. S. HOCKEY LEAGUE. Baker Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.
- U. S. INTERCOLLEGIATE LACROSSE ASSN. 3317 Richmond Ave., Baltimore 13, Md.
- U. S. LAWN TENNIS ASSN. 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
- U. S. OLYMPIC ASSN. Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.
- U. S. POLO ASSN. 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- U. S. SOCCER FOOTBALL ASSN. 320 Fifth Ave., New York 1.
- U. S. SQUASH RACQUETS ASSN. 274 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
- U. S. TABLE TENNIS ASSN. 2501 Pocahontas Ave., Rock Hill Village 17, Mo.
- U. S. TROTTING ASSN. 1349 E. Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio
- WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS. 85 E. Gay St., Columbus 15, Ohio

ICE HOCKEY

ICE HOCKEY, by birth and upbringing a Canadian game, is an offshoot of field hockey. Some historians state that the first ice hockey game was played in Montreal in December, 1879, between two teams composed almost exclusively of McGill University students, but others assert that Kingston, Ont., or Halifax, N. S., were scenes of earlier hockey games. In the Montreal game of 1879 there were fifteen players on a side and they used an assortment of crude sticks to keep the puck in motion. Early rules allowed nine men on a side but the number was reduced to seven in 1886 and finally reduced to six, the standard of today.

The first governing body of the sport was the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada, organized in 1887. In the winter of 1894-95 a group of college students from the United States visited Canada, saw hockey played, became enthused over the game and introduced it as a winter sport when they returned home. This was the

start of hockey in the United States. The first professional league was the International Hockey League that operated, strangely enough, not in Canada but in northern Michigan in 1904-06 and included as players such famous stars as Cyclone Taylor and Hod Stuart, later included in the Hockey Hall of Fame.

Until 1910, professionals and amateurs were allowed to play together on "mixed teams," but this arrangement ended with the formation of the first "big league," the National Hockey Association, in eastern Canada in 1910. The Pacific Coast League, to provide professional hockey in the West, was organized in 1911 with Seattle (and later other American cities) included in the circuit. The National Hockey League replaced the National Hockey Association in 1917. Boston, in 1924, was the first American city to join that circuit. The Stanley Cup, top trophy of hockey, was competed for by "mixed teams" from 1894 to 1910, thereafter by professionals.

Professional Statistics

Source: James C. Hendy, editor, *Official National Hockey Guide*.

STANLEY CUP WINNERS

Emblematic of world professional championship.

1894—Montreal A. A. A.	1908—Montreal Wanderers	1922—Toronto St. Patricks	1936—Detroit Red Wings
1895—Montreal Victorias	1909—Ottawa Senators	1923—Ottawa Senators	1937—Detroit Red Wings
1896—Winnipeg Victorias	1910—Montreal Wanderers	1924—Montreal Canadiens	1938—Chicago Black Hawks
1897—Montreal Victorias	1911—Ottawa Senators	1925—Victoria Cougars	1939—Boston Bruins
1898—Montreal Victorias	1912—Quebec Bulldogs	1926—Montreal Maroons	1940—N. Y. Rangers
1899—Montreal Victorias	1913—Quebec Bulldogs	1927—Ottawa Senators	1941—Boston Bruins
1900—Montreal Shamrocks	1914—Toronto	1928—N. Y. Rangers	1942—Toronto Maple Leafs
1901—Winnipeg Victorias	1915—Vancouver Millionaires	1929—Boston Bruins	1943—Detroit Red Wings
1902—Montreal A. A. A.	1916—Montreal Canadiens	1930—Montreal Canadiens	1944—Montreal Canadiens
1903—Ottawa Silver Seven	1917—Seattle Metropolitans	1931—Montreal Canadiens	1945—Toronto Maple Leafs
1904—Ottawa Silver Seven	1918—Toronto Arenas	1932—Toronto Maple Leafs	1946—Montreal Canadiens
1905—Ottawa Silver Seven	1919—Series unfinished*	1933—N. Y. Rangers	1947—Toronto Maple Leafs
1906—Montreal Wanderers	1920—Ottawa Senators	1934—Chicago Black Hawks	1948—Toronto Maple Leafs
1907—Kenora Thistles	1921—Ottawa Senators	1935—Montreal Maroons	1949—Toronto Maple Leafs
1907—Mont. Wanderers (Mar.)			

* The Montreal Canadiens and Seattle, P.C.H.L. champions, had played five games at Seattle, Wash., when an influenza epidemic (which took the life of Joe Hall of the Canadiens) caused the Department of Health to stop the series. Each team won two games, with one contest ending in a tie.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Stanley Cup Play-offs, 1949

(Figures in parentheses indicate number of victories)

FINAL

Series C

Toronto (4) vs. Detroit (0)

*April 8—Toronto 3, Detroit 2

*April 10—Toronto 3, Detroit 1

April 13—Toronto 3, Detroit 1

April 16—Toronto 3, Detroit 1

* At Detroit.

† Overtime.

Series A

Detroit (4) vs. Montreal (3)

March 22—Detroit 2, Montreal 1†

March 24—Montreal 4, Detroit 3†

March 26—Montreal 3, Detroit 2

March 29—Detroit 3, Montreal 1

March 31—Detroit 3, Montreal 1

April 2—Montreal 3, Detroit 1

April 5—Detroit 3, Montreal 1

SEMIFINALS

Series B

Toronto (4) vs. Boston (1)

March 22—Toronto 3, Boston 0

March 24—Toronto 3, Boston 2

March 26—Boston 5, Toronto 4†

March 29—Toronto 3, Boston 1

March 30—Toronto 3, Boston 2

LEADING SCORERS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Regular Season						Stanley Cup Play-offs					
	Gms.	Gls.	As.	Pts.	PIM.		Gms.	Gls.	As.	Pts.	PIM.
Roy Conacher, Chicago.....	60	26	42	68	8	Gordon Howe, Detroit.....	11	8	3	11	19
Doug Bentley, Chicago.....	58	23	43	66	38	Ted Kennedy, Toronto.....	9	2	6	8	2
Sid Abel, Detroit.....	60	28	26	54	49	Ted Lindsay, Detroit.....	11	2	6	8	31
Ted Lindsay, Detroit.....	50	26	28	54	97	Sid Smith, Toronto.....	6	5	2	7	0
Jim Conacher, Det.-Chi.....	59	26	23	49	43	Max Bentley, Toronto.....	9	4	3	7	2
Paul Ronty, Boston.....	60	20	29	49	11	Cal Gardner, Toronto.....	9	2	5	7	0
Harry Watson, Toronto.....	60	26	19	45	0	Gerry Plamondon, Canadiens	7	5	1	6	0
Billy Reay, Canadiens.....	60	22	23	45	33	Harry Watson, Toronto.....	9	4	2	6	2
Gus Bodnar, Chicago.....	59	19	26	45	14	Ray Timgren, Toronto.....	9	3	3	6	2
John Peilson, Boston.....	59	22	21	43	45	Sid Abel, Detroit.....	11	3	3	6	6
Bud Pollo, Chi.-Det.....	60	21	21	42	8	Fleming Mackell, Toronto.....	9	2	1	5	6
Bill Mostenko, Chicago.....	60	17	25	42	6	Billy Reay, Canadiens.....	9	1	5	6	10
Max Bentley, Toronto.....	60	19	22	41	18	Jim Thomson, Toronto.....	9	1	5	6	10
Ken Smith, Boston.....	59	20	20	40	6						
Ted Kennedy, Toronto.....	59	18	21	39	25						
Gaye Stewart, Chicago.....	54	20	18	38	57						
Maurice Richard, Canadiens	59	20	18	38	110						
Grant Warwick, Boston.....	58	22	15	37	14						
Joe Carveth, Canadiens.....	60	15	22	37	8						
Gordon Howe, Detroit.....	40	12	25	37	57						

FINAL 1948-49 N. H. L. STANDING

(Regular season)

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.
Detroit Red Wings.....	34	19	7	75	195	145
Boston Bruins.....	29	23	8	66	178	163
Montreal Canadiens.....	28	23	9	65	152	126
Toronto Maple Leafs.....	22	25	13	57	147	161
Chicago Black Hawks.....	21	31	8	50	173	211
New York Rangers.....	18	31	11	47	133	172

1948-49 ALL-STAR TEAMS

FIRST TEAM

SECOND TEAM

Durnan, Montreal.....	G.....	Rayner, New York
Quackenbush, Detroit.....	D.....	Harmon, Montreal
Stewart, Detroit.....	D.....	Reardon, Montreal
Abel, Detroit.....	C.....	Doug Bentley, Chicago
Richard, Montreal.....	R.W.....	Howe, Detroit
R. Conacher, Chicago.....	L.W.....	Lindsay, Detroit

1948-49 TROPHY WINNERS

Hart (most valuable player).....	Sid Abel, Detroit
Ross (leading scorer).....	Roy Conacher, Chicago
Lady Byng (sportsmanship).....	Bill Quackenbush, Detroit
Calder (outstanding rookie).....	Pentti Lund, New York
Vezina (leading goaltender).....	Bill Durnan, Montreal

N. H. L. All-Star Game Record

1947-48—All-Stars 4, Toronto 3
1948-49—All-Stars 3, Toronto 1
1949-50—All-Stars 3, Toronto 1

HOME ATTENDANCE FIGURES

	1948-49	1947-48
Chicago Black Hawks.....	491,494	491,345
Toronto Maple Leafs.....	417,409	418,856
Boston Bruins.....	406,227	412,943
Detroit Red Wings.....	402,153	394,199
New York Rangers.....	366,278	467,054
Montreal Canadiens.....	326,204	333,645
	2,409,765	2,518,042*

* Record.

UNITED STATES LEAGUE

Final 1948-49 Standing of the Clubs

(Regular season)

NORTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.
*St. Paul Saints.....	36	20	10	82	284	210
Kansas City Pla-Mors.....	30	23	13	73	261	206
Omaha Knights.....	28	25	13	69	226	220
Minneapolis Millers.....	27	24	15	69	223	211

SOUTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.
*Tulsa Oilers.....	33	23	10	76	281	216
Dallas Texans.....	24	27	15	63	246	251
Fort Worth Rangers.....	24	35	7	55	217	298
Houston Huskies.....	17	42	7	41	200	326

* Divisional champions and pennant winners.

Championship Play-offs, 1949

Series

- A—Omaha beat Kansas City, 2 games to 0.
- B—Dallas beat Fort Worth, 2 games to 0.
- C—St. Paul beat Omaha, 2 games to 0.
- D—Tulsa beat Dallas, 2 games to 0.
- E (final)—St. Paul beat Tulsa, 4 games to 1.

Champions

1946—Kansas City	1948—Houston
1947—Kansas City	1949—St. Paul

Leading Scorers

(Regular season)

	Games	Gls.	As.	Pts.	PIM
Ray Powell, Kansas City....	61	48	58	106	22
Frank Ashworth, Tulsa.....	58	36	60	96	27
Bing Juckes, St. Paul.....	65	40	44	84	53
Dick Butler, Tulsa.....	57	42	41	83	35
Gordie Petrie, Dallas.....	65	24	57	81	20
Sam Kennedy, Fort Worth.....	66	42	36	78	18
Hal Brown, St. Paul.....	65	38	39	77	8
Bert Olmstead, Kansas.....	52	33	44	77	54
Joe Bell, Dallas.....	55	37	38	75	40
Dutch Delmonte, St. Paul.....	66	33	39	72	64
Wes Trainor, St. Paul.....	49	19	49	68	43
Johnny Harms, Kansas City	57	19	43	67	64
Larry Silvestri, Kansas City	66	31	34	65	19
Lin Bend, St. Paul.....	66	29	35	64	20
Hank Blade, Kansas City....	54	27	36	63	19
Lloyd Gronsahl, Tulsa.....	63	38	25	63	17

Longest Hockey Game

The Detroit Red Wings defeated Montreal Maroons 1-0, at Montreal, on March 24 and 25, 1936. The game lasted 176 minutes, 30 seconds.

HOCKEY'S HALL OF FAME

Kingston, Ontario

Donald Bain	Eddie Gerard	Lester Patrick	Eddie Shore
Hobey Baker	Aurel Joliat	Tom Phillips	Hod Stuart
Russell Bowie	Frank McGee	Harvey Pulford	Fred (Cyclone) Taylor
Aubrey Clapper	Howie Morenz	Arthur H. Ross	Georges Vezina
Charles Gardiner	Frank Nighbor		

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Final 1948-49 Standing of the Clubs

(Regular season)

EASTERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals	
					For	Agst.
Providence Reds.....	44	18	6	94	347	219
Hershey Bears.....	28	35	5	61	256	261
Springfield Indians.....	22	37	9	53	240	276
New Haven Ramblers.....	20	40	8	48	223	286
Philadelphia Rockets.....	15	48	5	35	230	407
Washington Lions.....	11	53	4	26	179	401

WESTERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals	
					For	Agst.
St. Louis Flyers.....	41	18	9	91	294	192
Indianapolis Capitals.....	39	17	12	90	288	209
Cleveland Barons.....	41	21	6	88	286	251
Pittsburgh Hornets.....	39	19	10	88	301	175
Buffalo Bisons.....	33	27	8	74	246	213

Calder Cup Play-offs, 1949

Series

- A—Providence beat St. Louis, 4 games to 3.
 B—Hershey beat Indianapolis, 2 games to 0.
 C—Cleveland beat Springfield, 2 games to 1.
 D—Hershey beat Cleveland, 2 games to 0.
 E (final)—Providence beat Hershey, 4 games to 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

NORTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals	
					For	Agst.
New Westminster Royals	39	26	5	83	285	229
Tacoma Rockets.....	34	31	5	73	239	262
Vancouver Canucks.....	33	31	6	72	262	256
Portland Eagles.....	32	31	7	71	246	236
Seattle Ironmen.....	29	36	5	63	225	246

SOUTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals	
					For	Agst.
Fresno Falcons.....	33	30	7	73	213	211
Oakland Oaks.....	33	33	4	70	241	222
San Diego Sky Hawks.....	32	35	3	67	249	275
Los Angeles Monarchs.....	28	33	9	65	246	271
San Francisco Shamrocks.....	29	36	5	63	273	271

Championship Play-offs, 1949

- Northern Division—New Westminster beat Portland, 3 games to 0; Tacoma beat Vancouver, 3 games to 0; New Westminster beat Tacoma, 3 games to 0.
 Southern Division—Los Angeles beat Fresno, 3 games to 0; San Diego beat Oakland, 3 games to 1; San Diego beat Los Angeles, 3 games to 1.
 Final—New Westminster beat San Diego, 4 games to 2.

Leading Scorers

(Regular season)

	Games		Gls.	As.	Pts.
Bob Love, New Westminster.....	70	38	63	101	
Bill Carse, Vancouver.....	70	29	64	93	
Tom Fowler, Oakland.....	69	29	57	86	
Alan Kuntz, Vancouver.....	64	42	38	80	
Ollie Dorohoy, New Westminster.....	69	32	48	80	
Stan Robertson, Portland.....	69	18	62	80	

WORLD AMATEUR TITLE TOURNAMENT, 1949

Conducted by Ligue Internationale de Hockey sur Glace (International Ice Hockey Federation) at Stockholm, Sweden.

Final Standing of the Teams

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals	
					For	Agst.
Czechoslovakia...	4	1	0	8	21	6
Canada.....	2	1	2	6	20	10
United States.....	3	2	0	6	23	16
Sweden.....	2	2	1	5	26	12
Switzerland.....	2	2	1	5	18	17
Austria.....	0	5	0	0	5	52

Leading Scorers

(Regular season)

	Games		Gls.	As.	Pts.	PIM
Sid Smith, Pittsburgh.....	68	55	57	112	4	
Carl Liscombe, Providence.....	68	55	47	102	2	
Roger Bedard, Providence.....	67	29	61	90	45	
Harvey Fraser, Providence.....	68	34	55	89	16	
Paul Gladu, St. Louis.....	67	51	34	85	28	
Murdo MacKay, Buffalo.....	68	32	52	84	20	
Fred Glover, Indianapolis.....	68	35	48	83	59	
Jack Hamilton, Providence.....	59	26	54	80	32	
Phil Maloney, Hershey.....	64	29	50	79	21	
Pete Leswick, Cleveland.....	68	44	35	79	10	
John Chad, Providence.....	55	32	46	78	8	
John Holota, Cleveland.....	62	34	44	78	12	
Gerry Reid, Indianapolis.....	68	31	47	78	18	

Champions

- 1941—Cleveland
 1942—Indianapolis
 1943—Buffalo
 1944—Buffalo
 1945—Cleveland
 1946—Buffalo
 1947—Hershey
 1948—Cleveland

1949—Providence

Source: Stan Saplin, Hockey Department, Madison Square Garden.

Amateur Ice Hockey

A. H. A. OF THE U. S.

Senior Open Championship, 1949

- Quarterfinals—New York Rovers beat Sault Ste. Marie Indians; Spokane Flyers beat Hibbing Saints; Windsor Hettches beat Detroit Auto Club; Toledo Mercurys beat Milwaukee.
 Semifinals—Spokane beat New York; Windsor beat Toledo.
 Final—Spokane beat Windsor.

QUEBEC SENIOR LEAGUE

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals	
					For	Agst.
*Ottawa Senators.....	44	15	1	89	341	207
Sherbrooke Saints.....	41	16	3	85	263	176
Montreal Royals.....	35	19	5	77	216	178
Valleyfield Braves.....	29	39	1	59	265	270
Quebec Aces.....	22	32	6	50	186	213
Shawinigan Falls Cats.....	18	40	2	38	201	292
New York Rovers.....	10	47	2	22	191	328

* Won play-off. Montreal and New York played one four-point game.

METROPOLITAN (NEW YORK) LEAGUE

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals	
					For	Agst.
Brooklyn Torpedoes.....	20	6	4	44	117	56
Sands Point Tigers.....	15	7	8	38	99	73
*Jamaica Hawks.....	9	14	7	25	83	107
Manhattan Arrows.....	3	20	7	13	50	113

* Won play-off.

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1949

International Amateur League—Windsor Hettches

Canadian

Allan Cup (senior amateur)—Ottawa Senators
 Memorial Cup (junior amateur)—Montreal Royals

Intercollegiate

N. C. A. A.—Boston College
 Thompson Trophy (international)—Montreal
 Pentagonal League—Dartmouth
 Canadian—Montreal

WORLD BOBSLED CHAMPIONS, 1949

- Four-man—United States No. 2 (Stanley Benham, driver; Pat Martin, James Atkinson and William Casey, brake).
 Two-man—Swiss No. 1 (Felix Endrich, driver; Freidrich Waller, brake).

NOTE—The world four-man and two-man champions were awarded the National A.A.U. senior titles in 1949.

BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL may be unique in sports. It is one game concerning which it is safe to state when, where and how it originated. In the winter of 1891-92, Dr. James Naismith, an instructor in the Y.M.C.A. Training College (now Springfield College) at Springfield, Mass., deliberately invented the game of basketball in order to provide indoor exercise and competition for the students between the closing of the football season and the opening of the baseball season. He affixed peach baskets overhead on the walls at opposite ends of the gymnasium and, with an association (soccer) football, organized teams to play his new game in which the purpose was to toss the ball into one basket and prevent, as far as possible, the opponents from tossing the ball into the other basket. Fun-

damentally, the game is the same today, though there have been some improvements in equipment and many changes in the rules.

Because Dr. Naismith had eighteen available players when he invented the game, the first rule was: "There shall be nine players on each side." Later the number of players became optional, depending upon the size of the available court, but the five-player standard was adopted when the game spread over the country. United States soldiers introduced the game in Europe in World War I and, being taken up by foreign nations, it soon became a world-wide sport. An odd point is that, though it is still chiefly an indoor game in the United States, in other countries it flourishes almost entirely outdoors.

Intercollegiate Statistics

National Collegiate A. A. Champions

1939—Oregon	1944—Utah
1940—Indiana	1945—Oklahoma A & M
1941—Wisconsin	1946—Oklahoma A & M
1942—Stanford	1947—Holy Cross
1943—Wyoming	1948—Kentucky
1949—Kentucky	

National Invitation Champions

(Madison Square Garden Tourney)

1938—Temple	1944—St. John's (Bklyn.)
1939—Long Island U.	1945—DePaul
1940—Colorado	1946—Kentucky
1941—Long Island U.	1947—Utah
1942—West Virginia	1948—St. Louis
1943—St. John's (Bklyn.)	1949—San Francisco

FINAL 1948-49 CONFERENCE STANDINGS

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yale.....	9	3	Cornell.....	5	7
Columbia.....	8	4	Dartmouth.....	4	8
Princeton.....	8	4	Harvard.....	0	12
Penn.....	8	4			

Western

Illinois.....	10	2	Ohio State.....	6	6
Minnesota.....	9	3	Wisconsin.....	5	7
Michigan.....	7	5	Iowa.....	3	9
Indiana.....	6	6	Northwestern.....	2	10
Purdue.....	6	6			

Missouri Valley

Okla. A. & M.....	9	1	Drake.....	4	6
St. Louis.....	8	2	Wichita.....	3	7
Bradley.....	6	4	Tulsa.....	0	10

ALL-AMERICA TEAM, 1949

(Associated Press Poll)

Name and college	Age	Ht.	Class
Ed Macauley, St. Louis.....	20	6:08	Sr.
Alex Groza, Kentucky.....	22	6:07	Sr.
Ralph Beard, Kentucky.....	21	5:10	Sr.
Tony Lavelli, Yale.....	21	6:03	Sr.
Vince Boryla, Denver.....	21	6:05	Jr.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONS, 1949

Men—Oakland (Calif.) Bittners
 Women—Nashville Goldblumes

Pacific Coast

NORTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.		W.	L.
*Oregon State.....	12	4	U. C. L. A.....	10	2
Washington St....	8	8	So. California....	8	4
Idaho.....	7	9	Stanford.....	5	7
Oregon.....	7	9	California.....	1	11
Washington.....	6	10			

* Won title play-off.

Big Seven

Nebraska.....	9	3	Colorado.....	4	8
Oklahoma.....	9	3	Iowa State.....	3	9
Kansas State.....	8	4	Kansas.....	3	9
Missouri.....	6	6			

Southwest

Arkansas.....	9	3	So. Methodist....	5	7
Baylor.....	9	3	Texas A. & M....	2	10
Rice.....	9	3	Texas Christian..	1	11
Texas.....	7	5			

OTHER INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS, 1949

Southeastern Conference—Kentucky
 Southern Conference—No. Carolina State
 Big Six Conference—Wyoming
 National Assn. (N.A.I.B.)—Hamline
 National Catholic—Regis
 Colored A. A.—West Virginia State
 Canadian—Western Ontario

Professional Basketball

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Source: Walter Kennedy, Publicity Director, Basketball Association of America.

Final 1948-49 Standing of the Clubs

(Regular season)

WESTERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Avg. pts. per game
Rochester Royals.....	45	15	.750	84.03
Minneapolis Lakers.....	44	16	.733	84.03
Chicago Stags.....	38	22	.633	83.96
St. Louis Bombers.....	29	31	.483	75.8
Fort Wayne Pistons.....	22	38	.367	74.3
Indianapolis Jets.....	18	42	.300	74.7

EASTERN DIVISION

Washington Capitols....	38	22	.633	81.8
New York Knickerbockers	32	28	.533	79.2
Baltimore Bullets.....	29	31	.483	83.6
Philadelphia Warriors...	28	32	.467	83.7
Boston Celtics.....	25	35	.417	76.6
Providence Steamrollers..	12	48	.200	78.5

* Won divisional play-offs.

CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY-OFFS, 1949

Quarterfinals (Eastern Division)—Washington beat Philadelphia, 2 games to 0; New York beat Baltimore, 2 games to 1.
 Quarterfinals (Western Division)—Rochester beat St. Louis, 2 games to 0; Minneapolis beat Chicago, 2 games to 0.
 Semifinal (Eastern Division)—Washington beat New York, 2 games to 1.
 Semifinal (Western Division)—Minneapolis beat Rochester, 2 games to 0.

FINAL

April 4—Minneapolis 85, Washington 84.
 April 6—Minneapolis 76, Washington 62.
 April 8—Minneapolis 94, Washington 74.
 April 9—Washington 83, Minneapolis 71.
 April 11—Washington 74, Minneapolis 65.
 April 13—Minneapolis 77, Washington 56.
 At Minneapolis. † At St. Paul.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Minneapolis Lakers.....	4	2	.667
Washington Capitols.....	2	4	.333

Leading Scorers

(Regular season)

	Gms.	Gls.	Fls.	Pts.
George Mikan, Minneapolis	60	583	532	1698
Joe Fulks, Philadelphia...	60	529	502	1560
Max Zaslofsky, Chicago....	58	425	347	1197
Ernie Risen, Rochester....	60	345	305	995
Ed Sadowski, Philadelphia..	60	340	240	920
Elus Smawley, St. Louis...	60	352	210	914
Bob Davies, Rochester.....	60	317	270	904
Henry Sailors, Providence..	57	309	281	899
John Braun, New York.....	57	299	212	810
Carl Logan, St. Louis.....	57	282	239	803
Tom Pollard, Minneapolis..	53	314	156	784
Donnie Simmons, Baltimore	60	299	181	779
Ray Lumpum, Ind.-New York	61	279	219	777
Bob Feerick, Washington...	58	248	256	752
Howie Shannon, Providence	55	292	152	736

Champions

1947—Philadelphia 1948—Baltimore
 1949—Minneapolis

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Source: National Basketball League.

CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY-OFFS, 1949

Quarterfinal (Eastern Division)—Syracuse beat Hammond, 2 games to 0.
 Quarterfinal (Western Division)—Tri-Cities beat Sheboygan, 2 games to 0.
 Semifinal (Eastern Division)—Anderson beat Syracuse, 3 games to 1.
 Semifinal (Western Division)—Oshkosh beat Tri-Cities, 3 games to 1.

FINAL

* April 16—Anderson 74, Oshkosh 70.
 * April 17—Anderson 72, Oshkosh 70.
 April 18—Anderson 88, Oshkosh 64.

* At Oshkosh.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Anderson Duffey Packers.....	3	0	1.000
Oshkosh All Stars.....	0	3	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Source: John J. O'Brien, President, American Basketball League.

Final 1948-49 Standing of the Clubs

(Regular season)

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Avg. pts. per game
*Wilkes-Barre (Pa.)				
Barons.....	29	12	.707	84.68
Scranton (Pa.) Miners...	26	15	.634	75.56
Trenton (N. J.) Tigers...	25	16	.610	79.39
Paterson (N. J.) Crescents	24	17	.585	74.44
Bridgeport Newfield				
Steelers.....	24	17	.585	76.88
Hartford (Conn.)				
Hurricanes.....	13	26	.333	76.21
Brooklyn Gothams.....	10	30	.250	70.63
Philadelphia Sphas.....	8	26	.235	79.85

* Won title play-offs. Paterson beat Bridgeport in fourth-place play-off.

Leading Scorers

(Regular season)

	Gms.	Gls.	Fls.	Pts.
Dick Holub, Paterson.....	41	285	265	835
Cuyler Ostrowski, Wilkes-B.	41	304	143	751
Bill Chanecka, Wilkes-B...	40	269	180	718
Mickey Homa, Bridgeport...	40	253	199	705
Jack Hewson, Trenton.....	36	240	204	684
Hank Baletti, Brooklyn...	40	205	230	640
Bill Zirkel, Bridgeport....	40	220	156	596
Ralph Kaplowitz, Hartford..	41	216	138	570
Peter Pasko, Wilkes-B.....	29	216	94	526
Mike Wallace, Scranton....	41	192	124	508

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

1938—Jersey Reds
 1939—New York Jewels
 1940—Philadelphia Sphas
 1941—Philadelphia Sphas
 1942—Wilmington
 1943—Philadelphia Sphas
 1944—Wilmington Bombers
 1945—Philadelphia Sphas
 1946—Baltimore Bullets
 1947—Trenton Tigers
 1948—Wilkes-Barre Barons
 1949—Wilkes-Barre Barons

ROWING

Rowing goes back so far in history that there is no possibility of tracing it to any particular aboriginal source. The oldest rowing race still on the calendar is the "Doggett's Coat and Badge" contest among professional watermen of the Thames (England) that began in 1715. The first Oxford-Cambridge race was held at Henley in 1829. Competitive rowing in the United States began with matches between boats rowed by professional oarsmen of the New York water front. They were oarsmen who rowed the small boats that plied as ferries from Manhattan Island to Brooklyn and return, or who rowed salesmen down the harbor to meet ships arriving from Europe. Since the first salesman to meet an incoming ship had some advantage over his rivals, there was keen competition in the bidding for fast boats and the best oarsmen. This gave rise to match races for a purse or a side bet on many occasions. The first of such races was held in June, 1811, in four-oared gigs.

Amateur boat clubs sprang up in the United States between 1820 and 1830 and seven students of Yale joined together to purchase a four-oared lap-streak gig in 1843. The first Harvard-Yale race was held Aug. 3, 1852, on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. The first time an American college crew went abroad was in 1869 when Harvard challenged Oxford and was defeated on the Thames. There were early college rowing races on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., and on Saratoga Lake, N. Y. but the Intercollegiate Rowing Association in 1895, settled on the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, as the setting for the annual "Poughkeepsie Regatta." The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, organized in 1872, has conducted annual championship regattas since that time. The first rowing races were held with lap-streak gigs but shells came into general favor about a century ago. The outrigger was invented in 1830 by Clasper, an Englishman. Yale used the sliding seat in 1877.

Rowing Statistics

Source: From *American Rowing*, Copyright by Robert F. Kelley; courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Yale-Harvard Varsity Race Record

Rowed at Centre Harbor, N. H., in 1852; Springfield, Mass., in 1855, 1872-73, 1876-77; Worcester, Mass., 1859, 1870; Saratoga Lake, N. Y., 1874-75; New London, Conn., 1878 to 1895, 1898 to 1916, 1919 to 1941, and since 1944; triangular race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1897 with Cornell victor in 20:34; Derby, Conn., in 1918, 1942, and Boston, Mass., in 1946. Course was 2 miles in 1852; 3 miles from 1855 to 1875, and 4 miles thereafter.

Year	Winner	Time	Year	Winner	Time	Year	Winner	Time
1852	Harvard	1	1890	Yale	21:29	1920	Harvard	23:11
1855	Harvard	22:00	1891	Harvard	21:23	1921	Yale	20:41
1859	Harvard	19:18	1892	Yale	20:48	1922	Yale	21:53
1860	Harvard	18:53	1893	Yale	25:01½	1923	Yale	22:10
1864	Yale	19:01	1894	Yale	23:45½	1924	Yale	21:58
1865	Yale	18:42½	1895	Yale	21:30	1925	Yale	20:20
1866	Harvard	18:43¾	1897	Yale	20:44	1926	Yale	20:14
1867	Harvard	18:12¾	1898	Yale	24:02	1927	Harvard	22:33
1868	Harvard	17:48½	1899	Harvard	20:52½	1928	Yale	20:21
1869	Harvard	18:02	1900	Yale	21:12¾	1929	Yale	21:20
1870	Harvard	20:30*	1901	Yale	23:37	1930	Yale	20:05
1872	Harvard	16:57	1902	Yale	20:20	1931	Harvard	22:2
1873	Yale	16:59	1903	Yale	20:19½	1932	Harvard	21:2
1874*	Harvard	16:56	1904	Yale	21:40½	1933	Harvard	22:4
1875	Harvard	17:05	1905	Yale	22:33½	1934	Yale	19:5
1876	Yale	22:02	1906	Harvard	23:02	1935	Yale	20:1
1877	Harvard	24:36	1907	Yale	21:10	1936	Harvard	20:1
1878	Harvard	20:44½	1908	Harvard	24:10	1937	Harvard	20:0
1879	Harvard	22:15	1909	Harvard	21:50	1938	Harvard	20:2
1880	Yale	24:27	1910	Harvard	20:46½	1939	Harvard	20:4
1881	Yale	22:13	1911	Harvard	22:44	1940	Harvard	21:3
1882	Harvard	20:47½	1912	Harvard	21:43½	1941	Harvard	20:4
1883	Harvard	25:46½	1913	Harvard	21:42	1942	Harvard	10:0
1884	Yale	20:31	1914	Yale	21:16	1943-45	No races	
1885	Harvard	25:15½	1915	Yale	20:52	1946*	Harvard	9:1
1886	Yale	20:42	1916	Harvard	20:02	1947	Harvard	20:4
1887	Yale	22:56	1917	No race		1948*	Harvard	19:2
1888	Yale	20:10	1918*	Harvard	10:58	1949 ¹⁰	Yale	19:5
1889	Yale	21:30	1919	Yale	21:42½			

¹ Harvard won by 3 to 4 lengths. ² Yale ran into Harvard at turn and was disqualified. ³ Yale did not finish because of collision. ⁴ Yale stroke taken from shell near 3-mile mark. ⁵ Race was informal; rowed at 2 miles on Housatonic. ⁶ Course was 110 feet less than 4 miles. ⁷ Rowed at 2 miles. ⁸ Rowed at 1¾ miles. ⁹ Both crews broke downstream record. ¹⁰ Both crews broke upstream record.

POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA RECORD

(Varsity eight-oared shells—4 miles)

Rowed on Saratoga Lake (3 miles) 1898. Rowed on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y. (2 miles) 1920. Racing suspended 1917, 1918, 1919, 1933, and 1942 to 1946, inclusive. Rowed at 3 miles from 1921 to 1924, inclusive, and since 1947.

Year	Time	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
895	21:25	Columbia.....	Cornell.....				
896	19:59	Cornell.....	Harvard.....	Pennsylvania....	Columbia		
897	20:47 4/5	Cornell.....	Columbia				
898	15:51 1/2	Pennsylvania....	Cornell.....	Wisconsin.....	Columbia		
899	20:4	Pennsylvania....	Wisconsin.....	Cornell.....	Columbia		
900	19:44 3/5	Pennsylvania....	Wisconsin.....	Cornell.....	Columbia	Georgetown	
901	18:53 1/5	Cornell.....	Columbia	Wisconsin.....	Georgetown....	Syracuse.....	Pennsylvania
902	19:5 3/5	Cornell.....	Wisconsin.....	Columbia	Pennsylvania....	Syracuse.....	Georgetown
903	18:57	Cornell.....	Georgetown....	Wisconsin.....	Pennsylvania....	Syracuse.....	Columbia
904	20:22 3/5	Syracuse.....	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania....	Columbia	Georgetown....	Wisconsin
905	20:29	Cornell.....	Syracuse.....	Georgetown....	Columbia	Pennsylvania....	Wisconsin
906	19:36 4/5	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania....	Syracuse.....	Wisconsin.....	Columbia	Georgetown
907	20:2 2/5	Cornell.....	Columbia	Navy.....	Pennsylvania....	Wisconsin.....	Georgetown
908	19:24 1/5	Syracuse.....	Columbia	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania....	Wisconsin	
909	19:2	Cornell.....	Columbia	Syracuse.....	Wisconsin.....	Pennsylvania	
910	20:42 1/5	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania....	Columbia	Syracuse.....	Wisconsin	
911	20:10 4/5	Cornell.....	Columbia	Pennsylvania....	Wisconsin.....	Syracuse	
912	19:31 2/5	Cornell.....	Wisconsin.....	Columbia	Syracuse.....	Pennsylvania....	Stanford
913	19:28 3/5	Syracuse.....	Cornell.....	Washington....	Wisconsin.....	Columbia	Pennsylvania
914	19:37 4/5	Columbia	Pennsylvania....	Cornell.....	Syracuse.....	Washington....	Wisconsin
915	19:36 3/5	Cornell.....	Stanford	Syracuse.....	Columbia	Pennsylvania	
916	20:15 2/5	Syracuse.....	Cornell.....	Columbia	Pennsylvania		
920	11:2 3/5	Syracuse.....	Cornell.....	Columbia	Pennsylvania		
921	14:7	Navy.....	California.....	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania....	Syracuse.....	Columbia
922*	13:33 3/5	Navy.....	Washington....	Syracuse.....	Cornell.....	Columbia	Pennsylvania
923	14:3 1/5	Washington....	Navy.....	Columbia	Syracuse.....	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania
924	15:2	Washington....	Wisconsin.....	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania....	Syracuse.....	Columbia
925	19:24 4/5	Navy.....	Washington....	Wisconsin.....	Pennsylvania....	Cornell.....	Syracuse
926	19:28 3/5	Washington....	Navy.....	Syracuse.....	Pennsylvania....	Columbia	California
927	20:57	Columbia	Washington....	California.....	Navy.....	Cornell.....	Syracuse
928	18:35 4/5	California.....	Columbia	Washington....	Cornell.....	Navy.....	Syracuse
929	22:58	Columbia	Washington....	Pennsylvania....	Navy.....	Wisconsin	
930	21:42	Cornell.....	Syracuse.....	M. I. T.....	California.....	Columbia	Washington
931	18:54 1/5	Navy.....	Cornell.....	Washington....	California.....	Syracuse.....	Pennsylvania
932	19:55	California.....	Cornell.....	Washington....	Navy.....	Syracuse.....	Columbia
933	19:44	California.....	Washington....	Navy.....	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania....	Syracuse
934	18:52	California.....	Cornell.....	Washington....	Navy.....	Syracuse.....	Pennsylvania
936	19:9 3/5	Washington....	California.....	Navy.....	Columbia	Cornell.....	Pennsylvania
937	18:33 3/5	Washington....	Navy.....	Cornell.....	Syracuse.....	California.....	Columbia
938	18:19	Navy.....	California.....	Washington....	Columbia	Wisconsin.....	Cornell
939†	18:12 3/5	California.....	Washington....	Navy.....	Cornell.....	Syracuse.....	Wisconsin
940	22:42	Washington....	Cornell.....	Syracuse.....	Navy.....	California.....	Columbia
941	18:53 3/10	Washington....	California.....	Cornell.....	Syracuse.....	Princeton....	Wisconsin
942	13:59 1/5	Navy.....	Cornell.....	Washington....	California.....	Princeton....	Syracuse
947	14:06 2/5	Washington....	California.....	Navy.....	Cornell.....	M. I. T.....	Princeton
949	14:42 3/5	California.....	Washington....	Cornell.....	Navy.....	Princeton....	Pennsylvania

* Record for three miles. † Record for four miles.

Seventh	Eighth	Tenth	Twelfth
925—Columbia	1926—Cornell	1947—Rutgers	1949—Rutgers
926—Wisconsin	1930—Wisconsin	1948—Columbia	
927—Pennsylvania	1931—Wisconsin	1949—Stanford	
928—Pennsylvania	1932—M. I. T.		
930—Pennsylvania	1940—Princeton		
931—Columbia	1941—M. I. T.		
932—Pennsylvania	1947—M. I. T.		
934—Columbia	1948—Wisconsin		
935—Columbia	1949—Columbia		
936—Syracuse			
937—Wisconsin			
938—Syracuse			
939—Columbia			
940—Wisconsin			
941—Rutgers			
947—Wisconsin			
948—Pennsylvania			
949—Wisconsin			

Other Poughkeepsie Results, 1949

Junior varsity—3 miles—1, Washington (16:00); 2, Navy; 3, California; 4, Pennsylvania; 5, Princeton; 6, Cornell; 7, Syracuse; 8, M. I. T.; 9, Columbia.
 Freshman—2 miles—1, Washington (9:40.2); 2, Cornell; 3, California; 4, Princeton; 5, Pennsylvania; 6, M. I. T.; 7, Columbia; 8, Navy; 9, Syracuse.

Who's Who in Sports

(Name, Birthplace and Date of Birth)

BASEBALL

- | | |
|---|---|
| ALEXANDER, Grover C., St. Paul, Nebr., Feb. 26, 1887. | KINER, Ralph, Santa Rita, N. M., Oct. 27, 1922. |
| APPLING, Luke, High Point, N. C., April 2, 1909. | KLEM, Bill, Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1874. |
| BLACKWELL, Ewell, Jr., Fresno, Calif., Oct. 23, 1922. | KUHEL, Joe, Cleveland, June 25, 1906. |
| BOUDREAU, Lou, Harvey, Ill., July 17, 1917. | LYONS, Ted, Lake Charles, La., Dec. 28, 1900. |
| BRANNICK, Eddie, New York, N. Y., July 22, 1893. | MCCARTHY, Joe, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 21, 1887. |
| CHANDLER, A. B. (Happy), Corydon, Ky., July 14, 1898. | MACK, Connie, East Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 23, 1862. |
| COAKLEY, Andy, Providence, Nov. 20, 1882. | McKECHNIE, William B., Wilkinsburg, Pa., Aug. 7, 1877. |
| COBB, Tyrus R. (Ty), Banks County, Ga., Dec. 17, 1886. | MEYER, Bill, Knoxville, Jan. 14, 1893. |
| COCHRANE, Gordon S. (Mickey), Bridgewater, Mass., Apr. 6, 1903. | MUSIAL, Stan, Donora, Pa., Nov. 21, 1920. |
| CRONIN, Joe, San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1906. | NEWHouser, Hal, Detroit, May 20, 1921. |
| DEAN, Jerome H. (Dizzy), Holdenville, Okla., Jan. 16, 1911. | O'NEILL, Steve, Minooka, Pa., July 6, 1891. |
| DICKEY, Bill, Bastrop, La., June 6, 1907. | ONslow, Jack, Scottdale, Pa., Oct. 13, 1889. |
| DI MAGGIO, Dom, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 12, 1918. | OTT, Mel, Gretna, La., Mar. 2, 1909. |
| DI MAGGIO, Joe, Martinez, Calif., Nov. 25, 1914. | RICKEY, Branch, Senecaville, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1881. |
| DUROCHER, Leo, West Springfield, Mass., July 27, 1906. | ROBINSON, Jackie, Cairo, Ga., Jan. 31, 1919. |
| DYER, Eddie, Morgan City, La., Oct. 11, 1900. | ROLFE, Robert (Red), Penacook, N. H., Oct. 17, 1908. |
| EVANS, Billy, Chicago, Feb. 10, 1884. | ROWE, Lynwood T. (Schoolboy), Waco, Tex., Jan. 11, 1912. |
| FELLER, Bobby, Van Meter, Iowa, Nov. 3, 1918. | RUEL, Herold (Muddy), St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20, 1896. |
| FOXX, Jimmy, Sudlersville, Md., Oct. 22, 1907. | SAWYER, Eddie, Westerly, R. I., Sept. 10, 1910. |
| FRICK, Ford C., Wawaka, Ind., Dec. 19, 1894. | SHAUGHNESSY, Frank J., Albion, Ill., April 8, 1885. |
| FRISCH, Frank F., New York, Sept. 9, 1898. | SHOTTON, Burt E., Brownhelm, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1884. |
| GEHRINGER, Charles, Fowlerville, Mich., May 11, 1903. | SISLER, George H., Manchester, Ohio, Mar. 24, 1893. |
| GORDON, Joseph L. (Flash), Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1915. | SOUTHWORTH, Billy, Harvard, Nebr., Mar. 9, 1893. |
| GREENBERG, Hank, New York, Jan. 1, 1911. | SPEAKER, Tris, Hubbard, Texas, Apr. 4, 1888. |
| GRIFFITH, Clark C., Clear Creek, Mo., Nov. 20, 1869. | STENGEL, Charles D. (Casey), Kansas City, Mo., July 30, 1890. |
| GRIMM, Charlie, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28, 1898. | TAYLOR, Zack, Yulee, Fla., July 27, 1893. |
| GROVE, Robert M. (Lefty), Lonaconing, Md., March 6, 1900. | TRAUTMAN, George M., Bucyrus, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1890. |
| HARRIDGE, Will, Chicago, Oct. 16, 1886. | TRAYNOR, Harold J. (Pie), Framingham, Mass., Nov. 11, 1899. |
| HARRIS, Stanley R. (Bucky), Port Jervis, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1896. | WAGNER, John P. (Hans), Mansfield, Pa., Feb. 24, 1874. |
| HEILMANN, Harry, San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 3, 1894. | WALKER, Fred (Dixie), Villa Rica, Ga., Sept. 24, 1910. |
| HEYDLER, John A., La Fargeville, N. Y., July 10, 1869. | WALTERS, Bucky, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 19, 1910. |
| HORNSBY, Rogers, Winters, Texas, Apr. 27, 1896. | WEISS, George M., New Haven, Conn., Jun. 23, 1895. |
| | WILLIAMS, Ted, San Diego, Calif., Oct. 30, 1918. |
| | YOUNG, Cy, Gilmore, Ohio, March 20, 1867. |

BASKETBALL

- ALLEN, Forrest C. (Phog), Jamesport, Mo., July 18, 1885.
- AUERBACH, Arnold, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1917.
- BENNETT, Carl, Bluffton, Ind., Dec. 7, 1915.
- BISHOP, Ralph, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1915.
- CANN, Howard, Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 11, 1895.
- FULKS, Joe, Birmingham, Ky., Oct. 26, 1921.
- GOTTLIEB, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15, 1899.
- HALE, Bruce, Medford, Oreg., Aug. 31, 1918.
- HOLMAN, Nat, New York, Oct. 19, 1896.
- IBA, Henry P., Easton, Mo., Aug. 6, 1904.
- JEANNETTE, Buddy, New Kensington, Pa., Sept. 15, 1917.
- JULIAN, Alvin, Reading, Pa., Apr. 5, 1901.
- KUNDLA, John, Star Junction, Pa., July 3, 1916.
- LAPCHICK, Joe, Yonkers, N. Y., April 12, 1900.
- LEWIS, Grady, Boyd, Texas, March 25, 1917.
- LOEFFLER, Kenneth, Beaver Falls, Pa., April 14, 1904.
- McDERMOTT, Bob, Whitestone, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1916.
- MALANOWICZ, Edmund, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1910.
- MIKAN, George, Joliet, Ill., June 18, 1924.
- OLSEN, Harold, Rice Lake, Wis., May 12, 1895.
- RUPP, Adolph, Halstead, Kans., Sept. 2, 1901.
- SUESSENS, Ken, Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 23, 1916.

BOXING

- ARMSTRONG, Henry, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1912.
- BAER, Max, Omaha, Nebr., February 11, 1909.
- BRADDOCK, Jim, North Bergen, N. J., Dec. 6, 1905.
- BURNS, Tommy, Hanover, Canada, June 17, 1881.
- CHARLES, Ezzard, Atlanta, July 20, 1923.
- COCHRANE, Freddie, Elizabeth, N. J., May 6, 1915.
- DEMPSEY, Jack, Manassa, Colo., June 24, 1894.
- GRAZIANO, Rocky, New York, N. Y., June 7, 1922.
- JACK, Beau, Augusta, Ga., Apr. 1, 1921.
- JACOBS, Mike, New York, March 10, 1880.
- JEFFRIES, James J., Carroll, Ohio, Apr. 15, 1875.
- LANGFORD, Sam, Weymouth, N. Ireland, Feb. 12, 1880.
- LESNEVICH, Gus, Cliffside Park, N. J., Feb. 22, 1915.
- LOUGHRAN, Tommy, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1902.
- LOUIS, Joe, Lexington, Ala., May 13, 1914.
- MILLS, Freddie, Bournemouth, England, June 26, 1919.
- MONAGHAN, Rinty, Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 21, 1920.
- ORTIZ, Manuel, Corona, Calif., July 2, 1916.
- PEP, Willie, Middletown, Conn., Nov. 20, 1922.
- ROBINSON, Ray, Detroit, May 3, 1920.
- ROSENBLOOM, Max, New York, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1904.
- SADDLER, Sandy, Boston, June 28, 1926.
- STEELE, Freddie, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 18, 1912.
- TUNNEY, Gene, New York, May 25, 1898.
- WALCOTT, Joe, Merchantville, N. J., Jan. 31, 1914.
- WALKER, Mickey, Elizabeth, N. J., July 13, 1901.
- WILLARD, Jess, Pottawatomie County, Kans., Dec. 29, 1883.
- WILLIAMS, Ike, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 2, 1923.
- ZALE, Tony, Gary, Ind., May 29, 1914.

FOOTBALL

- BAUGH, Sammy, Temple, Tex., Mar. 17, 1914.
- BELL, Bert, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25, 1894.
- BIBLE, Dana X., Jefferson City, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1891.
- BIERMAN, Bernard W., Springfield, Minn., Mar. 11, 1894.
- BLAIK, Earl H., Detroit, Feb. 15, 1897.
- BROWN, Paul E., Norwalk, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1908.
- CLARK, Earl (Dutch), Fowler, Colo., Oct. 11, 1906.
- CONZELMAN, Jimmy, St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1898.
- CRISLER, Herbert O. (Fritz), Earlville, Ill., Jan. 12, 1899.
- CROWLEY, Jim, Chicago, Sept. 10, 1902.

Football—(cont.)

- DAWSON, Lowell (Red), Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20, 1906.
- DORAIS, Gus, Chippewa Falls, Wis., July 2, 1891.
- DUDLEY, Bill, Bluefield, Va., Dec. 24, 1921.
- EDWARDS, Albert G. (Turk), Clarkston, Wash., Sept. 28, 1907.
- FLAHERTY, Ray, Spokane, Wash., Sept. 1, 1904.
- GRAHAM, Otto, Waukegan, Ill., Dec. 6, 1921.
- GRANGE, Harold (Red), Wheaton, Ill., June 13, 1904.
- HALAS, George, Chicago, Feb. 2, 1895.
- HARLOW, Dick, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1889.
- HEFFELFINGER, W. W. (Pudge), Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20, 1867.
- HEIN, Mel, Redding, Calif., Aug. 22, 1909.
- HUTSON, Don, Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 31, 1913.
- ISEBELL, Cecil, Huston, Texas, July 11, 1915.
- KESSING, O. O., Greensburg, Ind., Dec. 6, 1890.
- LAMBEAU, E. L. (Curly), Green Bay, Wis., April 9, 1898.
- LAYDEN, Elmer F., Davenport, Iowa, May 4, 1903.
- LEAHY, Frank, O'Neill, Nebr., Aug. 21, 1908.
- LITTLE, Lou, Leominster, Mass., Dec. 6, 1893.
- LUCKMAN, Sid, Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1916.
- McLAUGHRY, DeOrmond (Tuss), Chicago, May 19, 1893.
- McMILLIN, Alvin N. (Bo), Prairie Hill, Tex., Jan. 12, 1899.
- MICHELOSEN, Johnny, Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1915.
- MOTLEY, Marlon, Leesburg, Ga., June 5, 1920.
- NAGURSKI, Bronko, International Falls, Minn., Nov. 3, 1908.
- NEALE, Earle (Greasy), Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 6, 1891.
- NEVERS, Ernie, Willow River, Minn., June 11, 1903.
- NEYLAND, Robert, Greenville, Texas, Sept. 17, 1892.
- OWEN, Steve, Cleo Springs, Okla., April 21, 1898.
- PHELAN, Jimmy, Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 5, 1893.
- SHAUGHNESSY, Clark D., St. Cloud, Minn., Mar. 6, 1892.
- SHAW, Lawrence T. (Buck), Mitchellville, Iowa, March 28, 1899.
- SMITH, Maurice (Clipper), Manteno, Ill., Oct. 15, 1898.
- SPEARS, Dr. Clarence W., De Witt, Ark., July 24, 1894.
- STAGG, A. Alonzo, West Orange, N. J., Aug. 16, 1862.
- STRADER, Norman (Red), Newton, N. J., Dec. 21, 1904.
- STRONG, Ken, West Haven, Conn., Apr. 21, 1906.
- STUHLREHER, Harry A., Massillon, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1901.
- THOMAS, Frank, Muncie, Ind., Nov. 15, 1898.
- THORPE, Jim, near Prague, Okla., May 28, 1886.
- VAN BUREN, Steve, Tela, Honduras, Dec. 20, 1920.
- WADE, Wallace, Trenton, Tenn., June 15, 1892.
- WARNER, Glenn S., Springville, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1871.
- WATERFIELD, Bob, Elmira, N. Y., July 26, 1920.

Golf

- ALEXANDER, Stewart (Skip), Jr., Lexington, N. C., Aug. 6, 1918.
- ARMOUR, Tommy, Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 24, 1895.
- CHAPMAN, Dick, Greenwich, Conn., March 23, 1911.
- COTTON, Henry, Jan. 26, 1907.
- DEMARET, Jim, Huston, Texas, May 10, 1910.
- DUDLEY, Ed, Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 10, 1902.
- FERRIER, Jim, Manly, Australia, Feb. 24, 1915.
- HAGEN, Walter, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1892.
- HARMON, Claude, Savannah, Ga., July 14, 1916.
- HOGAN, Ben, Dublin, Tex., Aug. 13, 1912.
- JONES, Bobby, Atlanta, Mar. 17, 1902.
- LITTLE, W. Lawson, Jr., Newport, R. I., June 23, 1910.
- LOCKE, Arthur D. (Bobby), Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa, Nov. 20, 1917.
- McSPADEN, Harold (Jug), Rosedale, Kans., July 21, 1908.
- MANGRUM, Lloyd, Dallas, Aug. 1, 1914.
- MIDDLECOFF, Cary, Halls, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1921.
- NELSON, Byron, Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 4, 1912.
- OLIVER, Ed (Porky), Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6, 1916.

Golf—(cont.)

- ORCUTT, Maureen, New York, Apr. 1, 1907.
 RIEGEL, Robert H. (Skee), New Bloomfield, Pa., Nov. 25, 1914.
 SARAZEN, Gene, Harrison, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1902.
 SHUTE, Denny, Cleveland, Oct. 25, 1904.
 SNEAD, Sam, Hot Springs, Va., May 27, 1912.
 STRANAHAN, Frank R., Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1922.
 SUGGS, Louise, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7, 1923.
 TURNESA, Joe, New York, Jan. 31, 1901.
 TURNESA, Willie, Elmsford, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1914.
 VARE, Glenna Collett, New Haven, Conn., June 20, 1903.
 VINES, H. Ellsworth, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 28, 1911.
 WARD, Marvin H. (Bud), Olympia, Wash., May 1, 1913.
 WORSHAM, Lew, Alta Vista, Va., Oct. 5, 1917.
 ZAHARIAS, Mildred Didrikson (Babe), Port Arthur, Tex., June 26, 1913.

HOCKEY

- ABEL, Sid, Melville, Sask., Feb. 22, 1918.
 BENTLEY, Doug, Delisle, Sask., Sept. 3, 1916.
 BENTLEY, Max, Delisle, Sask., March 1, 1920.
 BLAKE, Hector (Toe), Victoria Mines, Ontario, Aug. 21, 1912.
 BOUCHER, Frank, Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 7, 1901.
 BRIMSEK, Frank, Eveleth, Minn., Sept. 26, 1915.
 BRODA, Walter (Turk), Brandon, Manitoba, May 15, 1914.
 CAMPBELL, Clarence, Fleming, Saskatchewan, July 9, 1905.
 CLAPPER, Aubrey V. (Dit), Newmarket, Ontario, Feb. 9, 1907.
 CONACHER, Charlie, Toronto, Dec. 10, 1909.
 CONACHER, Roy, Toronto, Oct. 5, 1916.
 DAY, C. H. (Happy), Owen Sound, Ontario, June 1, 1901.
 DURNAN, Bill, Toronto, Jan. 22, 1915.
 GOTTSELIG, Johnny, Odessa, Russia, June 24, 1905.
 IRVIN, Dick, Hamilton, Ont., July 19, 1892.
 IVAN, Tommy, Toronto, Jan. 31, 1911.
 LUMLEY, Harry, Owen Sound, Ontario, Nov. 11, 1926.
 MURDOCH, MURRAY, Lucknow, Ont., May 19, 1904.
 PATRICK, Lester, Drummondville, Quebec, Dec. 31, 1883.
 PATRICK, Lynn, Victoria, B. C., Feb. 3, 1912.
 QUACKENBUSH, Bill, Toronto, March 2, 1922.
 REARDON, Kenny, Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 1, 1921.
 RICHARD, Maurice, Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 4, 1921.
 ROSS, Arthur H., Naughton, Ontario, Jan. 13, 1886.
 SCHMIDT, Milt, Kitchener, Ontario, March 5, 1918.
 SHORE, Eddie, Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, Nov. 26, 1902.
 SMYTHE, Conn, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1895.
 STEWART, Jack, Pilot Mound, Manitoba, May 6, 1917.

HORSE RACING

- ADAMS, Johnny, Iola, Kans., Aug. 1, 1914.
 ARCARO, Eddie, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1916.
 ATKINSON, Ted, Toronto, June 17, 1916.
 BROOKS, Steve, McCook, Nebr., Aug. 12, 1921.
 CASSIDY, Marshall, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1892.
 CHRISTMAS, E. A., Upper Marlboro, Md., Oct. 10, 1903.
 FITZSIMMONS, James (Sunny Jim), Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., July 23, 1874.
 GLISSON, Gordon, Winnsboro, S. C., Oct. 31, 1930.
 HIRSCH, Max, Fredericksburg, Texas, July 12, 1880.
 JACOBS, Hirsch, New York, April 8, 1904.
 JESSOP, Job Dean, Nibley, Utah, Dec. 4, 1926.
 JONES, Ben A., Parnell, Mo., Dec. 31, 1882.
 JONES, H. A. (Jimmy), Parnell, Mo., Nov. 24, 1906.
 LONGDEN, Johnny, Wakefield, England, Feb. 14, 1910.
 MCCREARY, Conn, St. Louis, June 17, 1921.
 MEHRTENS, Warren, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1920.
 MOLTER, Willie, Fredericksburg, Texas, June 2, 1910.
 PERMANE, Bobby, Camden, N. J., Jan. 21, 1924.
 SANDE, Earl, Groton, S. D., Nov. 19, 1898.
 WOODWARD, William, New York, N. Y., April 7, 1876.

TENNIS

- BAKER, Lawrence A., Lowndesville, S. C., June 20, 1890.
- BROMWICH, John, Kogarah, N.S.W., Australia, Nov. 14, 1918.
- BROUGH, A. Louise, Oklahoma City, Okla., March 11, 1923.
- BUDGE, J. Donald, Oakland, Calif., June 13, 1915.
- COCHELL, Earl H., Sacramento, Calif., May 18, 1922.
- DU PONT, Margaret Osborne, Joseph, Oreg., March 4, 1918.
- FLAM, Herbert, Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1928.
- FRY, Shirley, Akron, Ohio, June 30, 1927.
- GONZALES, Richard (Pancho), Los Angeles, May 9, 1928.
- HART, Doris, St. Louis, June 20, 1925.
- JACOBS, Helen Hull, Globe, Ariz., Aug. 6, 1908.
- KRAMER, John A., Las Vegas, Nev., Aug. 1, 1921.
- MARBLE, Alice I., Plumas County, Calif., Sept. 28, 1913.
- MORAN, Gertrude (Gussy), Santa Monica, Calif., Aug. 8, 1923.
- MULLOY, Gardnar, Miami, Fla., Nov. 22, 1914.
- PARKER, Frank, Milwaukee, Jan. 31, 1916.
- RICHARDS, Vincent, New York, N. Y., March 20, 1903.
- RIGGS, Robert L., Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 25, 1918.
- ROARK, Helen Wills Moody, Centerville, Calif., Oct. 6, 1905.
- SCHROEDER, Ted., Newark, N. J., July 20, 1921.
- SEDGMAN, Frank, Mont Albert, Victoria, Australia, Oct. 29, 1927.
- SEGURA, Francisco, Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 20, 1921.
- SEIXAS, E. Victor, Jr., Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1923.
- SIDWELL, Billy, Goulburn, N.S.W., Australia, April 16, 1920.
- TALBERT, Billy, Cincinnati, Sept. 4, 1918.
- TILDEN, William T., II, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10, 1893.
- TODD, Patricia C., San Francisco, July 22, 1922.

Other Sports

- BARTHOLOMEW, Ken, Leonard, N. D., Feb. 10, 1920 (Speed skating).
- BINGHAM, William J., Norristown, Pa., Aug. 8, 1889 (Athletic director).
- BRUNDAGE, Avery, Detroit, Sept. 28, 1887 (Executive).
- BUSHNELL, Asa S., Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1900 (Executive).
- COCHRAN, Welker, Manson, Iowa, Oct. 7, 1896 (Billiards).
- COFFEY, Jack, New York, Jan. 28, 1888 (Athletic director).
- COOK, Arthur, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1928 (Rifle shooting).
- CROMWELL, Dean B., Turner, Oreg., Sept. 20, 1879 (Track and Field).
- CURTIS, Ann, San Francisco, Mar. 6, 1926 (Swimming).
- DE MAR, Clarence, Melrose, Mass., Mar. 20, 1888 (Marathon).
- DEVLIN, Arthur, Lake Placid, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1923 (Skiing).
- DILLARD, Harrison, Cleveland, July 8, 1923 (Track).
- EDERLE, Gertrude, New York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1906 (Swimming).
- ELLING, Emil Von, New York, N. Y., Mar. 30, 1883 (Track and Field).
- ENGEN, Alf, Nijondalen, Norway, May 15, 1909 (Skiing).
- FALCARO, Joe, Naples, Italy, Jan. 3, 1896 (Bowling).
- FERRIS, Dan, Pawling, N. Y., July 7, 1899 (Track and Field).
- GREENLEAF, Ralph, Monmouth, Ill., Nov. 3, 1899 (Billiards).
- HENRY, Ken, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7, 1929 (Speed skating).
- HOPPE, Willie, Cornwall, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1887 (Billiards).
- KILPATRICK, John Reed, New York, N. Y., June 15, 1889 (Executive).
- KIPHUTH, Robert J. H. (Bob), Tonawanda, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1890 (Athletic director).
- LAMB, Delbert, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 22, 1914 (Speed skating).
- OWENS, Jesse, Decatur, Ala., Sept. 12, 1913 (Track and Field).
- PALIN, Sep. F., Rushville, Ind., April 11, 1876 (Harness racing).
- PATTON, Mel, Los Angeles, Nov. 16, 1924 (Track).
- RICE, Grantland, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1880 (Writer).
- RUDD, Birger, Kongsberg, Norway, Aug. 23, 1911 (Skiing).
- SCHAEFER, Jake, Chicago, Oct. 18, 1894 (Billiards).
- VANDERBILT, Harold S., Oakdale, N. Y., July 6, 1884 (Yachting).
- VARIPAPA, Andy, Italy, Mar. 31, 1894 (Bowling).
- WEBER, Ernest, Mainz, Germany, Feb. 29, 1908 (Walking).
- WERKET, John R., St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 8, 1924 (Speed skating).
- WHITE, Ben, Whiteville, Ontario, Feb. 5, 1873 (Harness racing).

FENCING

Source: Amateur Fencers League of America.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

	Foil	Epee	Saber	Women's foil
2.	W. S. O'Connor	B. F. O'Connor	R. O. Haubold	
3.	W. T. Heintz	G. M. Hammond	G. M. Hammond	
4.	C. G. Bothner	R. O. Haubold	G. M. Hammond	
5.	A. V. Z. Post	C. G. Bothner	C. G. Bothner	
6.	G. Kavanaugh	A. V. Z. Post	C. G. Bothner	
7.	C. G. Bothner	C. G. Bothner	C. G. Bothner	
8.	No competition			
9.	G. Kavanaugh	M. Diaz	G. Kavanaugh	
0.	F. Townsend	W. D. Lyon	J. L. Erving	
1.	C. Tatham	C. Tatham	A. V. Z. Post	
2.	J. P. Parker	C. Tatham	A. V. Z. Post	
3.	F. Townsend	C. Tatham	A. V. Z. Post	
4.	C. G. Bothner	C. G. Bothner	A. G. Anderson	
5.	C. G. Bothner	W. S. O'Connor	K. B. Johnson	
6.	S. D. Breckinridge	W. Grebe	A. G. Anderson	
7.	C. Waldbott	W. D. Lyon	A. G. Anderson	
8.	W. L. Bowman	P. Benzenberg	G. W. Postgate	
9.	O. A. Dickinson	A. De La Poer	A. E. Sauer	
0.	G. K. Bainbridge	A. De La Poer	J. T. Shaw	
1.	G. H. Breed	G. H. Breed	A. G. Anderson	A. Baylis
2.	S. Hall	A. V. Z. Post	C. A. Bill	Mrs. W. H. Dewar
3.	P. J. Meylan	A. E. Sauer	A. G. Anderson	M. Stimson
4.	S. D. Breckinridge	F. W. Allen	W. Von Blijenburgh	J. Pyle
5.	O. A. Dickinson	J. A. MacLaughlin	S. Hall	Mrs. C. H. Woorhees
6.	A. E. Sauer	W. H. Russell	S. Hall	F. Walton
7.	S. Hall	L. G. Nunes	A. S. Lyon	
8.	No competition			No competition
9.	S. Hall	W. H. Russell	A. S. Lyon	A. Gehrig
0.	S. Hall	R. W. Dutcher	S. Hall	A. Gehrig
1.	F. W. Honeycutt	C. R. McPherson	C. R. McPherson	A. Gehrig
2.	H. M. Raynor	L. G. Nunes	L. G. Nunes	A. Gehrig
3.	R. Peroy	G. C. Calnan	L. M. Schoonmaker	A. Gehrig
4.	L. G. Nunes	L. G. Nunes	J. E. Gignoux	Mrs. C. H. Hopper
5.	G. C. Calnan	W. H. Russell	J. Vince	Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker
6.	G. C. Calnan	L. G. Nunes	L. G. Nunes	Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker
7.	G. C. Calnan	H. Van Buskirk	N. Muray	S. Stern
8.	G. C. Calnan	L. G. Nunes	N. Muray	M. Lloyd
9.	J. L. Levis	F. S. Righeimer	L. G. Nunes	Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker
0.	G. C. Calnan	M. Pasche	N. C. Armitage	Mrs. H. Van Buskirk
1.	G. C. Calnan	M. A. de Capriles	J. R. Huffman	M. Lloyd
2.	J. L. Levis	L. G. Nunes	J. R. Huffman	D. Locke
3.	J. L. Levis	G. M. Heiss	J. R. Huffman	D. Locke
4.	H. V. Alessandroni	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
5.	J. L. Levis	T. J. Sands	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
6.	H. V. Alessandroni	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	Mrs. J. de Tuscan
7.	J. L. Levis	T. J. Sands	J. R. Huffman	H. Mayer
8.	D. Every	J. R. de Capriles	J. R. Huffman	H. Mayer
9.	N. Lewis	L. Tingley	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
0.	D. Every	F. Seibert	N. C. Armitage	H. Mroczkowska
1.	D. Cetrulo	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
2.	W. Dow	H. Santos	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
3.	W. Dow	R. Driscoll	N. C. Armitage	H. Mroczkowska
4.	A. Snyder	M. A. de Capriles	T. Nyilas	M. Dalton
5.	D. Every	M. Gilman	N. C. Armitage	M. Cerra
6.	J. R. de Capriles	A. Wolff	T. Nyilas	H. Mayer
7.	Dean Cetrulo	James Strauch	James Flynn	Mrs. Helena Dow
8.	Nathaniel Lubell	Norman Lewis	Dean Cetrulo	Mrs. Helena Dow
9.	Daniel Bukantz	Norman Lewis	Umberto Martino	Polly Craus

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1949

World
 Foil—C. Doriola, France
 Epee—E. Mangiarotti, Italy
 Saber—G. Dare, Italy
 Women's Foil—Ellen Muller-Preiss, Austria

National Individual
 3-weapon—Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Salle Santelli, New York
 Women's Intercollegiate
 Individual—Diane Greenberg, New York University
 Team—N. Y. U. (Sally Zacharewitz, Diane Greenberg, Christine Castro)

TABLE TENNIS

Source: United States Table Tennis Association (compiled by Victor B. Rupp).

World Champions

Year	Men's singles	Men's doubles	Year	Women's singles
1927-28	R. Jacobi, Hungary	Jacobi-Pecsi, Hungary	1927-31	M. Mednyansky, Hungary
1928-29	M. Mechlovits, Hungary	Liebster-Thum, Austria	1932	A. Sipos, Hungary
1929-30	Fred Perry, England	Barna-Szabados, Hungary	1933	A. Sipos, Hungary
1930-31	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary	1934	Marie Kettnerova, Czechoslovakia
1931-32	Miklos Szabados, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary	1935	Marie Kettnerova, Czechoslovakia
1932-33	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary	1936	Ruth Hughes Aarons, United States
1933-34	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Glancz, Hungary	1937	No tournament
1934-35	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary	1938	Trudi Pritzi, Austria
1935-36	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary	1939	Vlasha Depetrisova, Czechoslovakia
1936-37	Standa Kolar, Czechoslovakia	Blattner-McClure, United States	1947	Giselle Farkas, Hungary
1937-38	Ricnard Bergmann, Austria	Blattner-McClure, United States	1948	Giselle Farkas, Hungary
1938-39	Bohumil Vana, Czechoslovakia	McClure-Schiff, United States	1949	Giselle Farkas, Hungary
1939-40	Richard Bergmann, Austria	Bergmann, Austria-Barna, Hungary		
1947-48	Verhuslav Vana, Czechoslovakia	Vana-Slar, Czechoslovakia		
1948-49	Richard Bergmann, England	Vana-Steipek, Czechoslovakia		
1949-50	John Leach, England	Tokar-Andreadis, Czechoslovakia		

Other World Champions, 1949

Men's team (Swaythling Cup)—Hungary
 Women's team (Corbillon Cup)—United States
 Women's doubles—Helen Elliot, Scotland-Giselle Farkas, Hungary
 Mixed doubles—Ferenc Sido-Giselle Farkas, Hungary

United States Champions

MEN'S SINGLES

1931	Marcus Schussheim, New York
1932	Coleman Clark, Chicago*
	Marcus Schussheim, New York*
1933	James M. Jacobson, New Rochelle, N. Y.*
	Sidney Heitner, New York*
1934	James McClure, Indianapolis*
	Sol Schiff, New York*
1935	A. Berenbaum, New York
1936	Viktor Barna, Hungary†
	Sol Schiff, New York†
1937	Laszlo Bellak, Hungary†
1938	Laszlo Bellak, Hungary
1939	James McClure, Indianapolis
1940	Louis Pagliaro, New York
1941	Louis Pagliaro, New York
1942	Louis Pagliaro, New York
1943	William Holzrichter, Chicago
1944	John Somael, New York
1945	Richard Miles, New York
1946	Richard Miles, New York
1947	Richard Miles, New York
1948	Richard Miles, New York
1949	Richard Miles, New York

* Co-champions. At the time there were two national associations, each with its own champion. † Open champion ship. ‡ Closed championships.

MEN'S DOUBLES

1932	James M. Jacobson-George T. Bacon, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1933	Paul Pearson-Edwin Lewis, Chicago*
	Ralph Langsam-Lloyd Waterson, New York*
1934	Samuel Silberman-Alan Lobell, New York*
	Sol Schiff, N. Y.-Manny Moskowitz, Rutherford, N. J.*
1935	A. Berenbaum, N. Y.-Edward Silverglade, Trenton, N. J.
1936	James McClure, Indianapolis-Robert Blattner, St. Louis†
	James M. Jacobson, New Rochelle, N. Y.-Sol Schiff, New York†
1937	Laszlo Bellak, Hungary-Standa Kolar, Czechoslovakia†
1938	Sol Schiff, New York-James McClure, Indianapolis
1939	Laszlo Bellak-Tibor Hazi, Hungary
1940	Sol Schiff, New York-James McClure, Indianapolis
1941	Edward Pinner-Cy Sussman, New York
1942	Edward Pinner-Cy Sussman, New York
1943	Laszlo Bellak, New York-Tibor Hazi, Philadelphia
1944	William Holzrichter, Chicago-Laszlo Bellak, N. Y.
1945	John Somael, New York-Max Hersh, Detroit
1946	Edward Pinner-Cy Sussman, New York
1947	Douglas Cartland-Arnold Fetbrod, New York
1948	Tibor Hazi, Washington-John Somael, New York
1949	Martin Reisman-Sol Schiff, New York

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1933	Jessie Purves, Des Plaines, Ill.*
	Mrs. Fan Pockrose, New York*
1934	Ruth Hughes Aarons, Stamford, Conn.*
	Iris Little, Maplewood, N. J.*
1935	Ruth Hughes Aarons, Stamford, Conn.
1936	Ruth Hughes Aarons, Stamford, Conn.†
1937	Ruth Hughes Aarons, Stamford, Conn.†
1938	Emily Fuller, New York
1939	Emily Fuller, New York
1940	Sally Green, Indianapolis
1941	Sally Green, Indianapolis
1942	Sally Green, Indianapolis
1943	Sally Green, Indianapolis
1944	Sally Green, Indianapolis
1945	Davida Hawthorn, New York
1946	Bernice Charney, New York
1947	Leah Thall, Columbus, Ohio
1948	Peggy McLean, Hollis, N. Y.
1949	Mrs. Leah Thall Neuberger, New York

* Co-champions. At the time there were two national associations, each with its own champion. † Open champion ship. ‡ Closed championship.

DOG SHOWS

Source: The American Kennel Club.

Morris and Essex Kennel Club Exhibition

(Madison, New Jersey)

Year	Best in show	Breed	Owner
1927	Ch. Higgins' Red Pat.	Irish setter	William W. Higgins
1928	Ch. Delf Discriminate of Pinegrade	Sealyham terrier	Pinegrade Kennels
1929	Ch. Little Emir	Pomeranian	Mrs. V. Matta
1930	Ch. Weltona Frizzette of Wildoaks	Fox terrier, wire	Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bondy
1931	Ch. Fionne v Loheland of Walnut Hall	Great dane	Harkness Edwards
1932	Ch. Lone Eagle of Earlsmoor	Fox terrier, wire	Dr. and Mrs. S. Milbank
1933	Eppingeville of Blarney	Fox terrier, wire	John G. Bates
1934	Ch. Gunside Babs of Hollybourne	Sealyham terrier	S. L. Froelich
1935	Ch. Milson O'Boy	Irish setter	Mrs. Cheever Porter
1936	Ch. Mr. Reynal's Monarch	Harrier	Amory L. Haskell
1937	Ch. Sturdy Max	English setter	Maridor Kennels
1938	Ch. Ideal Weather	Old English sheep dog	Leonard Collins
1939	Ch. My Own Brucie	Cocker spaniel	H. E. Mellenthin
1940	Ch. Blakeen Jung Frau	Poodle, standard	Blakeen Kennels
1941	Ch. Nornay Saddler	Fox terrier, smooth	Wissaboo Kennels
1942-45	No shows		
1946	Ch. Benbow's Beau	Cocker spaniel	Robert A. Gusman
1947	Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1948	Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1949	Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune	Scottish terrier	Mrs. John G. Winant

Westminster Kennel Club Exhibition

(Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.)

Year	Best in show	Breed	Owner
1907	Ch. Warren Remedy	Fox terrier, smooth	Winthrop Rutherford
1908	Ch. Warren Remedy	Fox terrier, smooth	Winthrop Rutherford
1909	Ch. Warren Remedy	Fox terrier, smooth	Winthrop Rutherford
1910	Ch. Sabine Rarebit	Fox terrier, smooth	Sabine Kennels
1911	Ch. Tickle Em Jock	Scottish terrier	A. Albright, Jr.
1912	Ch. Kenmore Sorceress	Airedale terrier	William P. Wolcott
1913	Ch. Strathway Prince Albert	Bulldog	Alex H. Stewart
1914	Ch. Brentwood Hero	Old English sheep dog	Mrs. Tyler Morse
1915	Ch. Matford Vic	Fox terrier, wire	George W. Quintard
1916	Ch. Matford Vic	Fox terrier, wire	George W. Quintard
1917	Ch. Conejo Wycollar Boy	Fox terrier, wire	Mrs. Roy A. Rainey
1918	Ch. Haymarket Faultless	Bull terrier	R. H. Elliot
1919	Ch. Briergate Bright Beauty	Airedale terrier	G. L. L. Davis
1920	Ch. Conejo Wycollar Boy	Fox terrier, wire	Mrs. Roy A. Rainey
1921	Ch. Midkiff Seductive	Cocker spaniel	William T. Payne
1922	Ch. Boxwood Barkentine	Airedale terrier	Frederic C. Hood
1923	No best in show award		
1924	Ch. Barberryhill Bootlegger	Sealyham terrier	Bayard Warren
1925	Ch. Governor Moscow	Pointer	Robert F. Maloney
1926	Ch. Signal Circuit	Fox terrier, wire	Halleston Kennels
1927	Ch. Pinegrade Perfection	Sealyham terrier	Frederic C. Brown
1928	Ch. Talavera Margaret	Fox terrier, wire	R. M. Lewis
1929	Land Loyalty of Bellhaven	Collie	Mrs. Florence B. Ilch
1930	Ch. Pendley Calling of Blarney	Fox terrier, wire	John G. Bates
1931	Ch. Pendley Calling of Blarney	Fox terrier, wire	John G. Bates
1932	Ch. Nancolleth Markable	Pointer	Giralda Farms
1933	Ch. Warland Protector of Shelterock	Airedale terrier	S. M. Stewart
1934	Ch. Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston	Fox terrier, wire	Halleston Kennels
1935	Ch. Nunsoe Duc de la Terrace of Blakeen	Poodle	Blakeen Kennels
1936	Ch. St. Margaret Magnificent of Clairedale	Sealyham terrier	Clairedale Kennels
1937	Ch. Flornell Spicy Piece of Halleston	Fox terrier, wire	Halleston Kennels
1938	Daro of Maridor	English setter	Maridor Kennels
1939	Ferry v. Rauhfelsen of Giralda	Doberman pinscher	Giralda Farms
1940	Ch. My Own Brucie	Cocker spaniel	H. E. Mellenthin
1941	Ch. My Own Brucie	Cocker spaniel	H. E. Mellenthin
1942	Ch. Wolvey Pattern Edgerstoune	West Highland terrier	Mrs. John G. Winant
1943	Ch. Pitter Patter of Piperscroft	Miniature poodle	Mrs. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen
1944	Ch. Flornell Rare-Bit of Twin Ponds	Welsh terrier	Mrs. Edward P. Alker
1945	Shieling's Signature	Scottish terrier	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sneathen
1946	Ch. Hetherington Model Rhythm	Fox terrier, wire	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Carruthers III
1947	Ch. Warlord of Mazelaine	Boxer	Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kettles, Jr.
1948	Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1949	Ch. Mazelaine's Zazarac Brandy	Boxer	Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wagner

GOLF

IT MAY BE that golf originated in Holland—historians believe it did—but certainly Scotland fostered the game and is famous for it. In fact, in 1457 the Scottish Parliament, disturbed because football and golf had lured young Scots from the more soldierly exercise of archery, passed an ordinance that "futeball and golf be utterly cryit down and nocht usit". James I and Charles I of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as "the royal and ancient game of golf".

The golf balls used in the early games were leather covered and stuffed with feathers. Clubs of all kinds were fashioned by hand to suit individual players. The great step in spreading the game came with the change from the feather ball to the gutta-percha ball about 1850, and in 1860 formal competition began with the establishment of an annual tournament for the British open championship. There are records of "golf clubs" in the United

States as far back as colonial days but no proof of actual play before John Reid and some friends laid out six holes on the Reid lawn in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1888 and played there with the golf balls and club brought over from Scotland by Robert Lockhart. This group then formed the St. Andrews Golf Club of Yonkers, and golf was established in this country.

However, it remained a rather sedate and almost aristocratic pastime until a 20-year-old ex-caddy, Francis Ouimet of Boston, defeated two great British professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. This feat put the game and Francis Ouimet on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of enthusiasm for the sport. The greatest feat so far in golf history was that of Robert Tyre Jones, Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., in winning the British Open, the British Amateur, the U. S. Open and the U. S. Amateur titles in one year, 1930.

Golf Statistics

Source: United States Golf Association.

UNITED STATES OPEN CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Score	Where played	Year	Winner	Score	Where played
1895	Horace Rawlins.....	173	Newport	1922	Gene Sarazen.....	288	Skokie
1896	James Foulis.....	152	Shinnecock Hills	1923	R. T. Jones, Jr.(a,b)....	296	Inwood
1897	Joe Lloyd.....	162	Chicago	1924	Cyril Walker.....	297	Oakland Hills
1898*	Fred Herd.....	328	Myopia	1925	W. Macfarlane (a).....	291	Worcester
1899	Willie Smith.....	315	Baltimore	1926	R. T. Jones, Jr.(a,b)....	293	Scioto
1900	Harry Vardon.....	313	Chicago	1927	Tommy Armour (a).....	301	Oakmont
1901	Willie Anderson (a).....	331	Myopia	1928	Johnny Farrell (a).....	294	Olympia Fields
1902	L. Auchterlonie.....	307	Garden City	1929	R. T. Jones, Jr.(a,b)....	294	Winged Foot
1903	Willie Anderson (a).....	307	Baltusrol	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr.(b)....	287	Interlachen
1904	Willie Anderson.....	303	Glen View	1931	Billy Burke (a).....	292	Inverness
1905	Willie Anderson.....	314	Myopia	1932	Gene Sarazen.....	285	Fresh Meadow
1906	Alex Smith.....	295	Onwentsia	1933	John Goodman (b).....	287	North Shore
1907	Alex Ross.....	302	Philadelphia	1934	Olin Dutra.....	293	Merion
1908	Fred McLeod (a).....	322	Myopia	1935	Sam Parks, Jr.....	299	Oakmont
1909	George Sargent.....	290	Englewood	1936	Tony Manero.....	282	Baltusrol
1910	Alex Smith (a).....	298	Philadelphia	1937	Ralph Guldahl.....	281	Oakland Hills
1911	J. J. McDermott (a).....	307	Chicago	1938	Ralph Guldahl.....	284	Cherry Hills
1912	J. J. McDermott.....	294	Buffalo	1939	Byron Nelson (a).....	284	Philadelphia
1913	Francis Ouimet (a,b)....	304	Brookline	1940	W. Lawson Little, Jr.(a) .	287	Canterbury
1914	Walter Hagen.....	290	Midlothian	1941	Craig Wood.....	284	Colonial
1915	Jerome D. Travers (b)...	297	Baltusrol	1942-45	No tournaments†		
1916	Charles Evans, Jr.(b)....	286	Minikahda	1946	Lloyd Mangrum (a).....	284	Canterbury
1917-18	No tournaments†			1947	Lew Worsham (a).....	282	St. Louis
1919	Walter Hagen (a).....	301	Brae Burn	1948	Ben Hogan.....	276	Riviera
1920	Edward Ray.....	295	Inverness	1949	Cary Middlecoff.....	286	Medinah
1921	James M. Barnes.....	289	Columbia				

(a) Won play-off. (b) Amateur. * In 1898 competition was extended to 72 holes. † In 1917, Jock Hutchison with a 292, won an Open Patriotic Tournament for the benefit of the American Red Cross at Whitemarsh Valley Country Club. ‡ In 1942, Ben Hogan, with a 271, won a Hale American National Open Tournament for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society and USO at Ridgemoor Country Club.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1895	Charles B. Macdonald.....	Newport	1921	Jesse P. Guilford.....	St. Louis
1896	H. J. Whigham.....	Shinnecock Hills	1922	Jess W. Sweetser.....	Brookline
1897	H. J. Whigham.....	Chicago	1923	Max R. Marston.....	Flossmoor
1898	Findlay S. Douglas.....	Morris County	1924	R. T. Jones, Jr.....	Merion
1899	H. M. Harriman.....	Onwentsia	1925	R. T. Jones, Jr.....	Oakmont
1900	Walter J. Travis.....	Garden City	1926	George Von Elm.....	Baltusrol
1901	Walter J. Travis.....	Atlantic City	1927	R. T. Jones, Jr.....	Minikahda
1902	Louis N. James.....	Glen View	1928	R. T. Jones, Jr.....	Brae Burn
1903	Walter J. Travis.....	Nassau	1929	H. R. Johnston.....	Del Monte
1904	H. Chandler Egan.....	Baltusrol	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr.....	Merion
1905	H. Chandler Egan.....	Chicago	1931	Francis Ouimet.....	Beverly
1906	Eben M. Byers.....	Englewood	1932	C. R. Somerville.....	Baltimore
1907	Jerome D. Travers.....	Euclid	1933	G. T. Dunlap, Jr.....	Kenwood
1908	Jerome D. Travers.....	Garden City	1934	W. Lawson Little, Jr.....	Brookline
1909	Robert A. Gardner.....	Chicago	1935	W. Lawson Little, Jr.....	Cleveland
1910	W. C. Fownes, Jr.....	Brookline	1936	John W. Fischer.....	Garden City
1911	Harold H. Hilton.....	Apawamis	1937	John Goodman.....	Alderwood
1912	Jerome D. Travers.....	Chicago	1938	Willie Turnesa.....	Oakmont
1913	Jerome D. Travers.....	Garden City	1939	Marvin H. Ward.....	North Shore
1914	Francis Ouimet.....	Ekwonok	1940	R. D. Chapman.....	Winged Foot
1915	Robert A. Gardner.....	Detroit	1941	Marvin H. Ward.....	Omaha
1916	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Merion	1946	Ted Bishop.....	Baltusrol
1917-18	No tournaments		1947	Robert Riegel.....	Del Monte
1919	S. D. Herron.....	Oakmont	1948	Willie Turnesa.....	Memphis
1920	Charles Evans, Jr.....	Engineers'	1949	Charles Coe.....	Oak Hill

UNITED STATES WOMEN CHAMPIONS

(Amateur)

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1895	Mrs. C. S. Brown.....	Meadow Brook	1921	Marion Hollins.....	Hollywood (N. J.)
1896	Beatrix Hoyt.....	Morris County	1922	Glenna Collett.....	Greenbrier
1897	Beatrix Hoyt.....	Essex (Mass.)	1923	Edith Cummings.....	Westchester-Biltmore
1898	Beatrix Hoyt.....	Ardsey	1924	Mrs. D. C. Hurd.....	Rhode Island
1899	Ruth Underhill.....	Philadelphia	1925	Glenna Collett.....	St. Louis
1900	Frances C. Griscom.....	Shinnecock Hills	1926	Mrs. G. H. Stetson.....	Merion
1901	Genevieve Hecker.....	Baltusrol	1927	Mrs. M. B. Horn.....	Cherry Valley
1902	Genevieve Hecker.....	Brookline	1928	Glenna Collett.....	Hot Springs (Va.)
1903	Bessie Anthony.....	Chicago	1929	Glenna Collett.....	Oakland Hills
1904	G. M. Bishop.....	Merion	1930	Glenna Collett.....	Los Angeles
1905	Pauline Mackay.....	Morris County	1931	Helen Hicks.....	Buffalo
1906	Harriet S. Curtis.....	Brae Burn	1932	Virginia Van Wie.....	Salem
1907	Margaret Curtis.....	Midlothian	1933	Virginia Van Wie.....	Exmoor
1908	K. C. Harley.....	Chevy Chase	1934	Virginia Van Wie.....	Whitemarsh Valley
1909	D. I. Campbell.....	Merion	1935	Mrs. E. H. Vare, Jr.....	Interlachen
1910	D. I. Campbell.....	Homewood	1936	Pamela Barton.....	Canoe Brook
1911	Margaret Curtis.....	Baltusrol	1937	Mrs. J. A. Page, Jr.....	Memphis
1912	Margaret Curtis.....	Essex (Mass.)	1938	Patty Berg.....	Westmoreland
1913	Gladys Ravenscroft.....	Wilmington	1939	Betty Jameson.....	Wee Burn
1914	Mrs. H. A. Jackson.....	Nassau	1940	Betty Jameson.....	Del Monte
1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck.....	Onwentsia	1941	Mrs. Frank Newell.....	Brookline
1916	Alexa Stirling.....	Belmont Springs	1946	Mrs. M. D. Zaharias.....	Tulsa
1917-18	No tournaments		1947	Louise Suggs.....	Franklin Hills
1919	Alexa Stirling.....	Shawnee	1948	Grace Lenczyk.....	Pebble Beach
1920	Alexa Stirling.....	Mayfield	1949	Mrs. D. G. Porter.....	Merion

United States Public Links Champions

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1922	Edmund R. Held.....	Toledo, Ohio	1934	David A. Mitchell.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1923	Richard J. Walsh.....	Washington, D. C.	1935	Frank Strafaci.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
1924	Joseph Coble.....	Dayton, Ohio	1936	B. Patrick Abbott.....	Farmingdale, N. Y.
1925	R. J. McAuliffe.....	Garden City, N. Y.	1937	Bruce N. McCormick.....	San Francisco, Calif.
1926	Lester Bolstad.....	Buffalo, N. Y.	1938	Al Leach.....	Cleveland, Ohio
1927	C. F. Kauffmann.....	Cleveland, Ohio	1939	Andrew Szwedko.....	Baltimore, Md.
1928	C. F. Kauffmann.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	1940	Robert C. Clark.....	Detroit, Mich.
1929	C. F. Kauffmann.....	St. Louis, Mo.	1941	William M. Welch.....	Spokane, Wash.
1930	Robert E. Wingate.....	Jacksonville, Fla.	1946	Smiley Quick.....	Denver, Colo.
1931	Charles Ferrera.....	St. Paul, Minn.	1947	Wilfred Crossley.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
1932	R. L. Miller.....	Louisville, Ky.	1948	Michael R. Ferentz.....	Atlanta, Ga.
1933	Charles Ferrera.....	Portland, Oreg.	1949	Ken Towns.....	Los Angeles, Calif.

UNITED STATES P. G. A. CHAMPIONS

Source: The Professional Golfers' Association of America.

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1916	Jim Barnes	Siwanoy, N. Y.	1934	Paul Runyan	Park Club, Buffalo
1917-18	No tournaments		1935	Johnny Revolta	Twin Hills, Okla.
1919	Jim Barnes	Engineers, L. I.	1936	Denny Shute	Pinehurst, N. C.
1920	Jock Hutchison	Flossmoor, Ill.	1937	Denny Shute	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1921	Walter Hagen	Inwood, L. I.	1938	Paul Runyan	Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
1922	Gene Sarazen	Oakmont, Pa.	1939	Henry Picard	Pomonok, L. I.
1923	Gene Sarazen	Pelham, N. Y.	1940	Byron Nelson	Hershey, Pa.
1924	Walter Hagen	French Lick, Ind.	1941	Victor Ghezzi	Denver, Colo.
1925	Walter Hagen	Olympia Fields, Ill.	1942	Sam Snead	Atlantic City, N. J.
1926	Walter Hagen	Salisbury, L. I.	1943	No tournament	
1927	Walter Hagen	Dallas, Texas	1944	Bob Hamilton	Spokane, Wash.
1928	Leo Diegel	Baltimore, Md.	1945	Byron Nelson	Dayton, Ohio
1929	Leo Diegel	Hillcrest, Calif.	1946	Ben Hogan	Portland, Oreg.
1930	Tommy Armour	Fresh Meadow, L. I.	1947	Jim Ferrier	Plum Hollow, Mich.
1931	Tom Creavy	Wannamoissett, R. I.	1948	Ben Hogan	St. Louis, Mo.
1932	Olin Dutra	Keller Course, Minn.	1949	Sam Snead	Richmond, Va.
1933	Gene Sarazen	Blue Mound, Wis.			

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Score	Where played	Year	Winner	Score	Where played
1860	W. Park	174	Prestwick	1901	James Braid	309	Muirfield
1861	Tom Morris, Sr.	163	Prestwick	1902	Alex Herd	307	Hoylake
1862	Tom Morris, Sr.	163	Prestwick	1903	H. Vardon	300	Prestwick
1863	W. Park	168	Prestwick	1904	Jack White	296	Sandwich
1864	Tom Morris, Sr.	167	Prestwick	1905	James Braid	318	St. Andrews
1865	A. L. Strath	162	Prestwick	1906	James Braid	300	Muirfield
1866	W. Park	169	Prestwick	1907	Arnaud Massy	312	Hoylake
1867	Tom Morris, Sr.	170	Prestwick	1908	James Braid	291	Prestwick
1868	Tom Morris, Jr.	170	Prestwick	1909	J. H. Taylor	295	Deal
1869	Tom Morris, Jr.	154	Prestwick	1910	James Braid	299	St. Andrews
1870	Tom Morris, Jr.	149	Prestwick	1911	Harry Vardon (a)	303	Sandwich
1872	Tom Morris, Jr.	166	Prestwick	1912	E. Ray	295	Muirfield
1873	Tom Kidd	179	St. Andrews	1913	J. H. Taylor	304	Hoylake
1874	Mungo Park	159	Musselburgh	1914	Harry Vardon	306	Prestwick
1875	Willie Park	166	Prestwick	1915-19	No tournaments		
1876	Bob Martin	176	St. Andrews	1920	George Duncan	303	Deal
1876	Jamie Anderson	160	Musselburgh	1921	Jock Hutchison (a)	296	St. Andrews
1878	Jamie Anderson	157	Prestwick	1922	Walter Hagen	300	Sandwich
1879	Jamie Anderson	170	St. Andrews	1923	A. G. Havers	295	Troon
1880	Bob Ferguson	162	Musselburgh	1924	Walter Hagen	301	Hoylake
1881	Bob Ferguson	170	Prestwick	1925	Jim Barnes	300	Prestwick
1882	Bob Ferguson	171	St. Andrews	1926	R. T. Jones, Jr.	291	Royal Lytham, St. Annes
1883	W. L. Fernie (a)	159	Musselburgh	1927	R. T. Jones, Jr.	285	St. Andrews
1884	Jack Simpson	160	Prestwick	1928	Walter Hagen	292	Sandwich
1885	Bob Martin	171	St. Andrews	1929	Walter Hagen	292	Muirfield
1886	D. L. Brown	157	Musselburgh	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr.	291	Hoylake
1887	W. Park, Jr.	161	Prestwick	1931	T. D. Armour	296	Carnoustie
1888	Jack Burns	171	St. Andrews	1932	G. Sarazen	283	Princes, Sandwich
1889	W. Park, Jr. (a)	155	Musselburgh	1933	D. Shute (a)	292	St. Andrews
1890	John Ball	164	Prestwick	1934	T. H. Cotton	283	Sandwich
1891	Hugh Kirkaldy	166	St. Andrews	1935	A. Perry	283	Muirfield
1892*	H. H. Hilton	305	Muirfield	1936	A. H. Padgham	287	Royal Liverpool
1893	W. Auchterlonie	322	Prestwick	1937	T. H. Cotton	290	Carnoustie
1894	J. H. Taylor	326	Sandwich	1938	R. A. Whitcombe	295	Sandwich
1895	J. H. Taylor	322	St. Andrews	1939	R. Burton	290	St. Andrews
1896	H. Vardon (a)	316	Muirfield	1940-45	No tournaments		
1897	H. H. Hilton	314	Hoylake	1946	Sam Snead	290	St. Andrews
1898	H. Vardon	307	Prestwick	1947	Fred Daly	293	Hoylake
1899	H. Vardon	310	Sandwich	1948	Henry Cotton	284	Gullane, Muirfield
1900	J. H. Taylor	309	St. Andrews	1949	Bobby Locke (a)	283	Sandwich, Deal

(a) Won play-off. * In 1892 competition was extended to 72 holes.

Ace Matched in Same Foursome

Two holes-in-one were scored by members of the same foursome on the same hole at the Middleboro (Ky.) Golf Club last July. Playing in a four-ball tourna-

ment, Frank Edwards made an ace on the 99-yard fifth hole. Then his opponent, Ben Brown, went ahead and duplicated Edwards' performance.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1885	A. F. MacFie.....	Hoylake	1913	H. H. Hilton.....	St. Andrews
1886	H. G. Hutchinson.....	St. Andrews	1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.....	Sandwich
1887	H. G. Hutchinson.....	Hoylake	1915-19	No tournaments	
1888	John Ball.....	Prestwick	1920	Cyril J. H. Tolley.....	Muirfield
1889	J. E. Laidlay.....	St. Andrews	1921	W. I. Hunter.....	Hoylake
1890	John Ball.....	Hoylake	1922	E. W. E. Holderness.....	Prestwick
1891	J. E. Laidlay.....	St. Andrews	1923	R. H. Wethered.....	Deal
1892	John Ball.....	Sandwich	1924	E. W. E. Holderness.....	St. Andrews
1893	Peter L. Anderson.....	Prestwick	1925	Robert Harris.....	Westward Ho
1894	John Ball.....	Hoylake	1926	Jess W. Sweetser.....	Muirfield
1895	L. M. B. Melville.....	St. Andrews	1927	Dr. W. Tweddell.....	Hoylake
1896	F. G. Tait.....	Sandwich	1928	T. P. Perkins.....	Prestwick
1897	A. J. T. Allan.....	Muirfield	1929	C. J. H. Tolley.....	Sandwich
1898	F. G. Tait.....	Hoylake	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr.....	St. Andrews
1899	John Ball.....	Prestwick	1931	E. Martin Smith.....	Westward Ho
1900	H. H. Hilton.....	Sandwich	1932	J. De Forest.....	Muirfield
1901	H. H. Hilton.....	St. Andrews	1933	Hon. M. Scott.....	Hoylake
1902	C. Hutchings.....	Hoylake	1934	W. Lawson Little, Jr.....	Prestwick
1903	R. Maxwell.....	Muirfield	1935	W. Lawson Little, Jr.....	Royal Lytham, St. Annes
1904	W. J. Travis.....	Sandwich	1936	H. Thomson.....	St. Andrews
1905	A. G. Barry.....	Prestwick	1937	R. Sweeny, Jr.....	Sandwich
1906	James Robb.....	Hoylake	1938	C. R. Yates.....	Tron
1907	John Ball.....	St. Andrews	1939	A. Kyle.....	Hoylake
1908	E. A. Lassen.....	Sandwich	1940-45	No tournaments	
1909	R. Maxwell.....	Muirfield	1946	J. Bruen.....	Birkdale
1910	John Ball.....	Hoylake	1947	Willie Turnesa.....	Carnoustie
1911	H. H. Hilton.....	Prestwick	1948	Frank Stranahan.....	Sandwich
1912	John Ball.....	Westward Ho	1949	Sam McCready.....	Portmarnock

Intercollegiate Golf Association of America Champions

Year	Individual	Team	Year	Individual	Team
1897	Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Princeton.....	Yale	1917-18	No tournaments	
1898*	John Reid, Jr., Yale.....	Harvard	1919	A. L. Walker, Jr., Columbia.....	Princeton
	James F. Curtis, Harvard.....	Yale	1920	Jess W. Sweetser, Yale.....	Princeton
1899	Percy Pyne, 2d, Princeton.....	Harvard	1921	J. Simpson Dean, Princeton.....	Dartmouth
1900	No tournament		1922	Pollack Boyd, Dartmouth.....	Princeton
1901	H. Lindsley, Harvard.....	Harvard	1923	Dexter Cummings, Yale.....	Princeton
1902*	Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale.....	Yale	1924	Dexter Cummings, Yale.....	Yale
	H. Chandler Egan, Harvard.....	Harvard	1925	G. Fred Lamprecht, Tulane.....	Yale
1903	F. O. Reinhart, Princeton.....	Harvard	1926	G. Fred Lamprecht, Tulane.....	Yale
1904	A. L. White, Harvard.....	Harvard	1927	Watts Gunn, Georgia Tech.....	Princeton
1905	Robert Abbott, Yale.....	Yale	1928	M. J. McCarthy, Jr., Georgetown.....	Princeton
1906	W. E. Clow, Jr., Yale.....	Yale	1929	Tom Aycock, Yale.....	Princeton
1907	Ellis Knowles, Yale.....	Yale	1930	George T. Dunlap, Jr., Princeton.....	Princeton
1908	H. H. Wilder, Harvard.....	Yale	1931	George T. Dunlap, Jr., Princeton.....	Yale
1909	Albert Seckel, Princeton.....	Yale	1932	John W. Fischer, Jr., Michigan.....	Yale
1910	Robert E. Hunter, Yale.....	Yale	1933	Walter Emery, Oklahoma.....	Yale
1911	George C. Stanley, Yale.....	Yale	1934	Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech.....	Michigan
1912	F. C. Davison, Harvard.....	Yale	1935	Ed White, U. of Texas.....	Michigan
1913	Nathaniel Wheeler, Yale.....	Yale	1936	Charles Kocsis, Michigan.....	Yale
1914	Edward P. Allis, 3d, Harvard.....	Princeton	1937	Fred Haas, Jr., L. S. U.....	Princeton
1915	Francis R. Blossom, Yale.....	Yale	1938	John P. Burke, Georgetown.....	Stanford
1916	J. W. Hubbell, Harvard.....	Princeton			

* Two tournaments, in spring and fall.

National Collegiate Athletic Association Champions

Year	Individual	Team	Year	Individual	Team
1939	Vincent D'Antoni, Tulane.....	Stanford	1944	Louis Lick, Minnesota.....	Notre Dame
1940	F. Dixon Brooke, Virginia.....	Princeton*	1945	John Lorms, Ohio State.....	Ohio State
		L. S. U.*	1946	George Hamer, Georgia.....	Stanford
1941	Earl Stewart, L. S. U.....	Stanford*	1947	Dave Barclay, Michigan.....	L. S. U.
1942	Frank Tatum, Jr., Stanford.....	L. S. U.*	1948	Bobby Harris, San Jose St.....	San Jose St.
1943	Wallace Ulrich, Carleton.....	Yale	1949	Harvie Ward, North Carolina.....	No. Tex. St.

* Tie.

Walker Cup Record

MEN (AMATEUR)

Year		Where played
1922	United States 8, Great Britain 4...	Southampton
1923	United States 6, Great Britain 5...	St. Andrews, Scotland
1924	United States 9, Great Britain 3...	Garden City G. C.
1926	United States 6, Great Britain 5...	St. Andrews, Scotland
1928	United States 11, Great Britain 1...	Wheaton, Ill.
1930	United States 10, Great Britain 2...	Royal St. George's
1932	United States 8, Great Britain 1...	The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
1934	United States 9, Great Britain 2...	St. Andrews, Scotland
1936	United States 9, Great Britain 0...	Pine Valley G. C., Clementon, N. J.
1938	Great Britain 7, United States 4...	St. Andrews, Scotland
1947	United States 8, Great Britain 4...	St. Andrews
1949	United States 10, Great Britain 2...	Winged Foot

Curtis Cup Record

WOMEN

Year		Where played
1932	United States 5½, Great Britain 3½...	Wentworth, Eng.
1934	United States 6½, Great Britain 2½...	Chevy Chase
1936	United States 4½, Great Britain 4½...	Gleneagles
1938	United States 5½, Great Britain 3½...	Essex C. C.
1948	United States 6½, Great Britain 2½...	Birkdale

AUGUSTA MASTERS' CHAMPIONS

Year and winner	Score	Year and winner	Score
1934—Horton Smith...	284	1941—Craig Wood.....	280
1935—Gene Sarazen*...	282	1942—Byron Nelson.....	280
1936—Horton Smith.....	285	1943-45—No tournaments	
1937—Byron Nelson.....	283	1946—Herman Keiser.....	282
1938—Henry Picard.....	285	1947—Jimmy Demaret.....	281
1939—Ralph Guldahl.....	279	1948—Claude Harmon.....	279
1940—Jimmy Demaret.....	280	1949—Sam Snead.....	282

* Won play-off.

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1949

Match Play

Broadmoor Invitational—Claude Wright, Denver
 Canadian Amateur—Dick Chapman, Pinehurst, N. C.
 Dixie Amateur—Al Bessellink, Univ. of Miami (Fla.)
 Eastern Interscholastic—Bob Black, Blair Academy
 Great Lakes Amateur—Robert Riegel, Upper Darby, Pa.
 Midwest Amateur—Alex Brooks, Chicago
 National Caddie—Don Guariglia, St. Louis
 National Junior—Gay Brewer, Jr., Lexington, Ky.
 National Lefthanders—Alvin Everett, Rome, Ga.
 North-South Amateur—Frank Stranahan, Toledo
 Southern Amateur—Tommy Barnes, Atlanta, Ga.
 Southern Intercollegiate—Al Bessellink
 Trans-Mississippi—Charlie Coe, Ardmore, Okla.
 Western Amateur—Frank Stranahan

WOMEN

British Amateur—Frances Stephens, South Port, England
 Canadian Open—Gracie De Moss, Corvallis, Ore.
 National Intercollegiate—Marilynn Smith, U. of Kansas
 National Junior—Marlene Bauer, Los Angeles
 North-South—Peggy Kirk, Findlay, Ohio
 Southern—Margaret Gunther, Memphis
 Trans-Mississippi—Betsy Rawls, Austin, Texas
 Western Amateur—Helen Sigel, Philadelphia
 Western Open—Louise Suggs

Ryder Cup Record

MEN (PROFESSIONAL)

Year		Where played
1927	United States 9½, Great Britain 2½...	Worcester C. C.
1929	Great Britain 7, United States 5.....	Moortown, Eng.
1931	United States 9, Great Britain 3.....	Scioto C. C.
1933	Great Britain 6½, United States 5½...	Southport, Eng.
1935	United States 9, Great Britain 3.....	Ridgewood C. C.
1937	United States 8, Great Britain 4.....	Southport, Eng.
1947	United States 11, Great Britain 1.....	Portland, Ore.
1949	United States 7, Great Britain 5.....	Ganton, Eng.

P.G.A. TOURNEY WINNERS, 1949

	Score
Los Angeles Open—Lloyd Mangrum.....	284
Seniors' Championship—Marshall Crichton...	145
Crosby Pro-Amateur—Ben Hogan.....	208
Long Beach Open—Ben Hogan.....	272
Phoenix Open—Jimmy Demaret.....	278
Tucson Open—Lloyd Mangrum.....	263
Texas Open—Dave Douglas.....	268
Houston Open—Johnny Palmer.....	272
Rio Grande Valley Open—Cary Middlecoff....	267
St. Petersburg Open—Pete Cooper.....	275
Miami 4-Ball—Cary Middlecoff—Jim Ferrier...	
La Gorce Pro-Amateur—George Schneider....	137
Seminole Pro-Amateur—Henry Ransom.....	274
Jacksonville Open—Cary Middlecoff.....	274
Greater Greensboro Open—Sam Snead*.....	276
Augusta Masters'—Sam Snead.....	282
Cavalier Specialists—Bobby Locke*.....	201
Willington (N. C.) Open—Henry Ransom....	276
Greenbrier Pro-Amateur—Cary Middlecoff....	265
Goodall Round-Robin—Bobby Locke.....	plus 66
Phila. Inquirer Open—Joe Kirkwood, Jr.....	276
P.G.A. Championship—Sam Snead.....	286
National Open—Cary Middlecoff.....	273
Motor City Open—Lloyd Mangrum—Cary Middlecoff.....	271
Canadian Open—E. J. (Dutch) Harrison.....	272
Washington Star Open—Sam Snead.....	266
Reading Open—Cary Middlecoff.....	274
Dapper Dan Open—Sam Snead.....	
Inverness Round-Robin 4-Ball—Bob Hamilton—Chick Harbert.....	268
Western Open—Sam Snead.....	276
Tam O'Shanter All-American—Lloyd Mangrum.....	275
Tam O'Shanter World's Championship—Johnny Palmer*.....	263
Grand Rapids Open—Jim Ferrier.....	211
Cedar Rapids Open—Dick Metz.....	203
Ozark Open—Dave Douglas.....	277
Kansas City Open—Jim Ferrier.....	

* Won play-off. † Tied after 11-hole "sudden death" play-off.

Medal Play

	Score
All-American Amateur—Frank Stranahan.....	286
French Open—Humberto Cyappazzoni, Italy.....	275
Irish Open—Harry Bradshaw, Ireland.....	286
National Senior—Joseph Wells, East Liverpool, Ohio...	145
Tam O'Shanter Amateur—Bill Campbell, Huntington, W. Va.....	290

WOMEN

All-American Open—Louise Suggs.....	303
Eastern Amateur—Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J.....	240
Eastern Open—Mrs. Mildred D. Zaharias, Denver.....	219
National Open—Louise Suggs.....	291
National Senior—Mrs. Robert F. Beard, Villanova, Pa.....	166
Tam O'Shanter Amateur—Grace Lenczyk, Newington, Conn.....	313
Tam O'Shanter Professional—Mrs. M. D. Zaharias.....	301
Titleholders'—Peggy Kirk.....	299

Team

Duke of Devonshire Cup—United States
 East-West (women)—East
 Griscom Cup (women)—New York
 Harding Cup (public links)—San Francisco

LAWN TENNIS

LAWN TENNIS is a comparatively modern modification of the ancient game of court tennis. Major Walter Clopton Wingfield thought that something like court tennis might be played outdoors on lawns and in December, 1873, at Nantclwyd, Wales, he introduced his new game under the name of *Sphairistike* at a lawn party. The game was a success and spread rapidly, but the name was a total failure and almost immediately disappeared when all the players and spectators began to refer to the new game as "lawn tennis." In the early part of 1874 a young lady named Mary Ewing Outerbridge returned from Bermuda to New York, bringing with her the implements and necessary equipment of the new game that she had obtained from a British Army supply store in Bermuda. Miss Outerbridge and friends played the first game of lawn tennis in the United States on the grounds of the Staten Island

Cricket and Baseball Club in the spring of 1874.

For a few years the new game went along in haphazard fashion under varying rules. Tennis balls were of no standard size or texture. The nets were set at different heights up to 5 feet on the side and 4 feet in the middle. Some courts were marked out in hour-glass shape, narrow in the middle and wide at both ends. But about 1880 standard measurements for the court and standard equipment within definite limits became the rule. In 1881 the United States Lawn Tennis Association was formed and conducted the first national championship at Newport, R. I. The international matches for the Davis Cup began with a series between the British and United States players on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., in 1900, with the home players winning.

Lawn Tennis Statistics

Source: *The Official Tennis Guide*; published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUND RESULTS

No matches in 1901, 1910, 1915-18, and 1940-45.

Year	Result	Where played	Year	Result	Where played
1900	United States 5, British Isles 0.....	Chestnut Hill	1925	United States 5, France 0.....	Philadelphia
1902	United States 3, British Isles 2.....	Brooklyn	1926	United States 4, France 1.....	Philadelphia
1903	British Isles 4, United States 1.....	Chestnut Hill	1927	France 3, United States 2.....	Philadelphia
1904	British Isles 5, Belgium 0.....	Wimbledon	1928	France 4, United States 1.....	Paris
1905	British Isles 5, United States 0.....	Wimbledon	1929	France 3, United States 2.....	Paris
1906	British Isles 5, United States 0.....	Wimbledon	1930	France 4, United States 1.....	Paris
1907	Australasia 3, British Isles 2.....	Wimbledon	1931	France 3, Great Britain 2.....	Paris
1908	Australasia 3, United States 2.....	Melbourne	1932	France 3, United States 2.....	Paris
1909	Australasia 5, United States 0.....	Sydney	1933	Great Britain 3, France 2.....	Paris
1911	Australasia 5, United States 0.....	Christchurch	1934	Great Britain 4, United States 1.....	Wimbledon
1912	British Isles 3, Australasia 2.....	Melbourne	1935	Great Britain 5, United States 0.....	Wimbledon
1913	United States 3, British Isles 2.....	Wimbledon	1936	Great Britain 3, Australia 2.....	Wimbledon
1914	Australasia 3, United States 2.....	Forest Hills	1937	United States 4, Great Britain 1.....	Wimbledon
1919	Australasia 4, British Isles 1.....	Sydney	1938	United States 3, Australia 2.....	Philadelphia
1920	United States 5, Australasia 0.....	Auckland	1939	Australia 3, United States 2.....	Haverford
1921	United States 5, Japan 0.....	Forest Hills	1946	United States 5, Australia 0.....	Melbourne
1922	United States 4, Australasia 1.....	Forest Hills	1947	United States 4, Australia 1.....	Forest Hills
1923	United States 4, Australasia 1.....	Forest Hills	1948	United States 5, Australia 0.....	Forest Hills
1924	United States 5, Australasia 0.....	Philadelphia	1949	United States 4, Australia 1.....	Forest Hills

WIGHTMAN CUP RECORD

WOMEN

Year	Result	Where played	Year	Result	Where played
1923	United States 7, England 0.....	Forest Hills	1934	United States 5, England 2.....	Wimbledon
1924	England 6, United States 1.....	Wimbledon	1935	United States 4, England 3.....	Forest Hills
1925	England 4, United States 3.....	Forest Hills	1936	United States 4, England 3.....	Wimbledon
1926	United States 4, England 3.....	Wimbledon	1937	United States 6, England 1.....	Forest Hills
1927	United States 5, England 2.....	Forest Hills	1938	United States 5, England 2.....	Wimbledon
1928	England 4, United States 3.....	Wimbledon	1939	United States 5, England 2.....	Forest Hills
1929	United States 4, England 3.....	Forest Hills	1940-45	No matches	
1930	England 4, United States 3.....	Wimbledon	1946	United States 7, England 0.....	Wimbledon
1931	United States 5, England 2.....	Forest Hills	1947	United States 7, England 0.....	Forest Hills
1932	United States 4, England 3.....	Wimbledon	1948	United States 6, England 1.....	Wimbledon
1933	United States 4, England 3.....	Forest Hills	1949	United States 7, England 0.....	Haverford

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS

Men's Singles

1881 Richard D. Sears	1899 Malcolm D. Whitman	1916 R. N. Williams, II	1933 Fred J. Perry
1882 Richard D. Sears	1900 Malcolm D. Whitman	1917 R. Lindley Murray†	1934 Fred J. Perry
1883 Richard D. Sears	1901 William A. Larned	1918 R. Lindley Murray	1935 Wilmer L. Allison
1884 Richard D. Sears	1902 William A. Larned	1919 William Johnston	1936 Fred J. Perry
1885 Richard D. Sears	1903 Hugh L. Doherty	1920 William T. Tilden, II	1937 J. Donald Budge
1886 Richard D. Sears	1904 Holcombe Ward	1921 William T. Tilden, II	1938 J. Donald Budge
1887 Richard D. Sears	1905 Beals C. Wright	1922 William T. Tilden, II	1939 Robert L. Riggs
1888 Henry W. Slocum, Jr.	1906 William J. Clothier	1923 William T. Tilden, II	1940 Donald McNeill
1889 Henry W. Slocum, Jr.	1907 William A. Larned	1924 William T. Tilden, II	1941 Robert L. Riggs
1890 Oliver S. Campbell	1908 William A. Larned	1925 William T. Tilden, II	1942 Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr.
1891 Oliver S. Campbell	1909 William A. Larned	1926 Jean Rene Lacoste	1943 Lt. (jg) Joseph R. Hunt
1892 Oliver S. Campbell	1910 William A. Larned	1927 Jean Rene Lacoste	1944 Sgt. Frank A. Parker
1893 Robert D. Wrenn	1911 William A. Larned	1928 Henri Cochet	1945 Sgt. Frank A. Parker
1894 Robert D. Wrenn	1912 Maurice E. McLoughlin*	1929 William T. Tilden, II	1946 John A. Kramer
1895 Fred H. Hovey	1913 Maurice E. McLoughlin	1930 John H. Doeg	1947 John A. Kramer
1896 Robert D. Wrenn	1914 R. N. Williams, II	1931 H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	1948 Richard Gonzales
1897 Robert D. Wrenn	1915 William Johnston	1932 H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	1949 Richard Gonzales
1898 Malcolm D. Whitman			

* Challenge round abandoned. † Patriotic tourney.

Men's Doubles

1881 C. M. Clark—F. W. Taylor	1916 William Johnston—C. J. Griffin
1882 R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1917 F. B. Alexander—H. A. Throckmorton*
1883 R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1918 W. T. Tilden, II—Vincent Richards†
1884—R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1919 N. E. Brookes—G. L. Patterson
1885 R. D. Sears—J. S. Clark	1920 William Johnston—C. J. Griffin
1886—R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1921 W. T. Tilden, II—Vincent Richards
1887—R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1922 W. T. Tilden, II—Vincent Richards
1888 O. S. Campbell—V. G. Hall	1923 W. T. Tilden, II—B. I. C. Norton
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr.—H. A. Taylor	1924 H. O. Kinsey—R. G. Kinsey
1890 V. G. Hall—Clarence Hobart	1925 Vincent Richards—R. N. Williams, II
1891 O. S. Campbell—R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1926 Vincent Richards—R. N. Williams, II
1892 O. S. Campbell—R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1927 W. T. Tilden, II—F. T. Hunter
1893 Clarence Hobart—F. H. Hovey	1928 G. M. Lott, Jr.—J. F. Hennessey
1894—Clarence Hobart—F. H. Hovey	1929 G. M. Lott, Jr.—J. H. Doeg
1895—M. G. Chace—R. D. Wrenn	1930 G. M. Lott, Jr.—J. H. Doeg
1896—C. B. Neel—S. R. Neel	1931 W. L. Allison—John Van Ryn
1897—L. E. Ware—G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1932 H. E. Vines, Jr.—Keith Gledhill
1898—L. E. Ware—G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1933 G. M. Lott, Jr.—L. R. Stoeven
1899 Holcombe Ward—D. F. Davis	1934 G. M. Lott, Jr.—L. R. Stoeven
1900 Holcombe Ward—D. F. Davis	1935 W. L. Allison—John Van Ryn
1901—Holcombe Ward—D. F. Davis	1936 J. D. Budge—C. G. Mako
1902—R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1937 Baron G. von Cramm—Henner Henkel
1903 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1938 J. D. Budge—C. G. Mako
1904 Holcombe Ward—B. C. Wright	1939 A. K. Quist—J. E. Bromwich
1905 Holcombe Ward—B. C. Wright	1940 J. A. Kramer—F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1906 Holcombe Ward—B. C. Wright	1941 J. A. Kramer—F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1907—H. H. Hackett—F. B. Alexander	1942 Lt. (jg) Gardnar Mulloy—W. F. Talbert
1908 H. H. Hackett—F. B. Alexander	1943 J. A. Kramer—Cpl. F. A. Parker
1909 H. H. Hackett—F. B. Alexander	1944 Lt. W. D. McNeil—a/c Robert Falkenburg
1910 H. H. Hackett—F. B. Alexander	1945 Lt. Gardnar Mulloy—W. F. Talbert
1911 R. D. Little—G. F. Touchard	1946 Gardnar Mulloy—W. F. Talbert
1912 M. E. McLoughlin—T. C. Bundy	1947 J. A. Kramer—F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1913 M. E. McLoughlin—T. C. Bundy	1948 Gardnar Mulloy—W. F. Talbert
1914 M. E. McLoughlin—T. C. Bundy	1949 John Bromwich—William Sidwell
1915 William Johnston—C. J. Griffin	

* Patriotic tournament. † Challenge round abandoned.

Pro Tennis Champions, 1949

WORLD INDOOR

Singles—Jack Kramer, Los Angeles

Doubles—Robert L. Riggs, Altadena, Calif.—Jack Kramer

UNITED STATES OUTDOOR

Singles—Robert L. Riggs

Doubles—Don Budge, Los Angeles—Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONS, 1949

Singles—Frank Parker, Los Angeles

Women's singles—Mrs. Margaret O. du Pont, Bellevue, Del.

Doubles—Frank Parker—Richard Gonzales, Los Angeles

Women's doubles—Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif.—Mrs. Margaret O. du Pont

Mixed doubles—Eric Sturgess—Mrs. Sheila Summers, South Africa

Women's Singles

1887 Ellen F. Hansell	1903 Elisabeth H. Moore	1919 Mrs. George W. Wightman	1935 Helen Jacobs
1888 Bertha L. Townsend	1904 May G. Sutton	1920 Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory	1936 Alice Marble
1889 Bertha L. Townsend	1905 Elisabeth H. Moore	1921 Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory	1937 Anita Lizana
1890 Ellen C. Roosevelt	1906 Helen Homans	1922 Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory	1938 Alice Marble
1891 Mabel E. Cahill	1907 Evelyn Sears	1923 Helen N. Wills	1939 Alice Marble
1892 Mabel E. Cahill	1908 Mrs. Maud Bargar-Wallach	1924 Helen N. Wills	1940 Alice Marble
1893 Aline M. Terry	1909 Hazel V. Hotchkiss	1925 Helen N. Wills	1941 Mrs. Sarah P. Cooke
1894 Helen R. Helwig	1910 Hazel V. Hotchkiss	1926 Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory	1942 Pauline M. Betz
1895 Juliette P. Atkinson	1911 Hazel V. Hotchkiss	1927 Helen N. Wills	1943 Pauline M. Betz
1896 Elisabeth H. Moore	1912 Mary K. Browne	1928 Helen N. Wills	1944 Pauline M. Betz
1897 Juliette P. Atkinson	1913 Mary K. Browne	1929 Helen N. Wills	1945 Mrs. Sarah P. Cooke
1898 Juliette P. Atkinson	1914 Mary K. Browne	1930 Betty Nuthall	1946 Pauline M. Betz
1899 Marion Jones	1915 Molla Bjurstedt	1931 Mrs. Helen W. Moody	1947 A. Louise Brough
1900 Myrtle McAteer	1916 Molla Bjurstedt	1932 Helen Jacobs	1948 Mrs. M. O. du Pont
1901 Elisabeth H. Moore	1917 Molla Bjurstedt*	1933 Helen Jacobs	1949 Mrs. M. O. du Pont
1902 Marion Jones	1918 Molla Bjurstedt†	1934 Helen Jacobs	

* Louise Hammond won patriotic tourney. † Challenge round abandoned.

Women's Doubles

1890 Ellen C. Roosevelt—Grace W. Roosevelt	1920 Marion Zinderstein—Eleanor Goss
1891 Mabel E. Cahill—Mrs. W. F. Morgan	1921 Mary K. Browne—Mrs. R. H. Williams
1892 Mabel E. Cahill—A. M. McKinley	1922 Mrs. J. B. Jessup—Helen N. Wills
1893 Aline M. Terry—Hattie Butler	1923 Kathleen McKane—Mrs. B. C. Covell
1894 Helen R. Helwig—J. P. Atkinson	1924 Mrs. G. W. Wightman—Helen N. Wills
1895 Helen R. Helwig—J. P. Atkinson	1925 Mary K. Browne—Helen N. Wills
1896 E. H. Moore—J. P. Atkinson	1926 Elizabeth Ryan—Eleanor Goss
1897 J. P. Atkinson—Kathleen Atkinson	1927 Mrs. L. A. Godfree—Ermytrude Harvey
1898 J. P. Atkinson—Kathleen Atkinson	1928 Mrs. G. W. Wightman—Helen N. Wills
1899 Jane W. Craven—Myrtle McAteer	1929 Mrs. Phoebe Watson—Mrs. L. R. C. Michell
1900 Edith Parker—Hallie Champlin	1930 Betty Nuthall—Sarah Palfrey
1901 J. P. Atkinson—Myrtle McAteer	1931 Betty Nuthall—Mrs. E. B. Whittingstall
1902 J. P. Atkinson—Marion Jones	1932 Helen Jacobs—Sarah Palfrey
1903 E. H. Moore—Carrie B. Neely	1933 Betty Nuthall—Freda James
1904 May G. Sutton—Miriam Hall	1934 Helen Jacobs—Sarah Palfrey
1905 Helen Homans—Carrie B. Neely	1935 Helen Jacobs—Mrs. S. P. Fabyan
1906 Mrs. L. S. Coe—Mrs. D. S. Platt	1936 Mrs. M. G. Van Ryn—Carolyn Babcock
1907 Marie Weimer—Carrie B. Neely	1937 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Alice Marble
1908 Evelyn Sears—Margaret Curtis	1938 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Alice Marble
1909 Hazel V. Hotchkiss—Edith E. Rotch	1939 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Alice Marble
1910 Hazel V. Hotchkiss—Edith E. Rotch	1940 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Alice Marble
1911—Hazel V. Hotchkiss—Eleanor Sears	1941 Mrs. S. P. Cooke—Margaret Osborne
1912 Dorothy Green—Mary K. Browne	1942 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1913 Mary K. Browne—Mrs. R. H. Williams	1943 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1914 Mary K. Browne—Mrs. R. H. Williams	1944 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1915 Mrs. G. W. Wightman—Eleanor Sears	1945 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1916 Molla Bjurstedt—Eleanora Sears	1946 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1917 Molla Bjurstedt—Eleanor Sears	1947 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1918 Marion Zinderstein—Eleanor Goss	1948 A. Louise Brough—Mrs. Margaret O. du Pont
1919 Marion Zinderstein—Eleanor Goss	1949 A. Louise Brough—Mrs. Margaret O. du Pont

OTHER UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS, 1949

Singles

Veterans'—J. Gilbert Hall, New York
 Women veterans'—Mrs. Richard A. Buck, New York
 Juniors'—Gil Bogley, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Boys'—Jack Frost, Monterey, Calif.
 Interscholastic—Keston Deimling, Oak Park, Ill.
 Girls'—Maureen Connolly, San Diego, Calif.

Doubles

Mixed—Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif.-Eric Sturgess, South Africa
 Veterans'—Wilmer Allison, Austin, Texas-J. Gilbert Hall
 Women Veterans'—Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, Boston-
 Mrs. Richard A. Buck
 Father-and-son—G. Diehl Mateer, Sr.-G. Diehl Mateer, Jr.,
 Haverford, Pa.

Hard Courts

Singles—Ted Schroeder, La Crescenta, Calif.
 Women's singles—Doris Hart, Jacksonville, Fla.

Doubles—Eric Sturgess, South Africa-Ted Schroeder
 Women's doubles—Gertrude Moran, Santa Monica, Calif.-
 Mrs. Virginia W. Kovacs, Oakland, Calif.
 Mixed doubles—Eric Sturgess-Doris Hart

Clay Courts

Singles—Richard Gonzales, Los Angeles
 Women's singles—Mrs. Magda Rurac, Los Angeles
 Doubles—Sam Match, Los Angeles-Vic Seixas, Philadelphia
 Veterans' singles—Lou Kruger, Philadelphia
 Veterans' doubles—Bill Nassau, Paoli, Pa.-Lou Kruger

Indoor

Singles—Richard Gonzales
 Women's singles—Gertrude Moran
 Doubles—William Talbert, New York-Donald McNeill, Belle-
 rose, N. Y.
 Women's doubles—Mrs. Richard A. Buck-Gertrude Moran
 Mixed doubles—Richard Gonzales-Gertrude Moran

BRITISH LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Men's Singles

1877 S. W. Gore	1893 J. Pin	1909 A. W. Gore	1928 R. Lacoste
1878 P. F. Hadow	1894 J. Pin	1910 A. F. Wilding	1929 H. Cochet
1879 J. T. Hartley	1895 W. Baddeley	1911 A. F. Wilding	1930 W. T. Tilden, II
1880 J. T. Hartley	1896 H. S. Mahony	1912 A. F. Wilding	1931 S. B. Wood
1881 W. Renshaw	1897 R. F. Doherty	1913 A. F. Wilding	1932 H. E. Vines, Jr.
1882 W. Renshaw	1898 R. F. Doherty	1914 N. E. Brookes	1933 J. H. Crawford
1883 W. Renshaw	1899 R. F. Doherty	1915-18 No tournaments	1934 F. J. Perry
1884 W. Renshaw	1900 R. F. Doherty	1919 G. L. Patterson	1935 F. J. Perry
1885 W. Renshaw	1901 A. W. Gore	1920 W. T. Tilden, II	1936 F. J. Perry
1886 W. Renshaw	1902 H. L. Doherty	1921 W. T. Tilden, II	1937 J. D. Budge
1887 H. F. Lawford	1903 H. L. Doherty	1922 G. L. Patterson*	1938 J. D. Budge
1888 E. Renshaw	1904 H. L. Doherty	1923 W. M. Johnston	1939 R. L. Riggs
1889 W. Renshaw	1905 H. L. Doherty	1924 J. Borotra	1946 Yvon Petra
1890 W. J. Hamilton	1906 H. L. Doherty	1925 R. Lacoste	1947 John A. Kramer
1891 W. Baddeley	1907 N. E. Brookes	1926 J. Borotra	1948 R. Falkenburg
1892 W. Baddeley	1908 A. W. Gore	1927 H. Cochet	1949 F. R. Schroeder, Jr.

* Challenge round abandoned.

Men's Doubles

1879 L. R. Erskine—H. F. Lawford	1899 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1923 R. Lycett—L. A. Godfree
1880 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1900 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1924 V. Richards—F. T. Hunter
1881 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1901 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1925 J. Borotra—R. Lacoste
1882 J. T. Hartley—R. T. Richardson	1902 S. H. Smith—F. L. Riseley	1926 H. Cochet—J. Brugnon
1883 C. W. Grinstead—C. E. Welldon	1903 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1927 W. T. Tilden, II—F. T. Hunter
1884 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1904 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1928 H. Cochet—J. Brugnon
1885 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1905 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1929 W. Allison—J. Van Ryn
1886 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1906 S. H. Smith—F. L. Riseley	1930 W. Allison—J. Van Ryn
1887 P. Bowes-Lyon—H. W. W. Wilberforce	1907 N. E. Brookes—A. F. Wilding	1931 G. M. Lott—J. Van Ryn
1888 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1908 A. F. Wilding—M. J. G. Ritchie	1932 J. Borotra—J. Brugnon
1889 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1909 A. W. Gore—H. R. Barrett	1933 J. Borotra—J. Brugnon
1890 J. L. Pim—F. O. Stoker	1910 A. F. Wilding—M. J. G. Ritchie	1934 G. M. Lott—L. R. Stofen
1891 W. Baddeley—H. Baddeley	1911 M. Decugis—A. H. Gobert	1935 J. H. Crawford—A. K. Quist
1892 H. S. Barlow—E. W. Lewis	1912 H. R. Barrett—C. P. Dixon	1936 C. R. D. Tuckey—G. P. Hughes
1893 J. L. Pim—F. O. Stoker	1913 H. R. Barrett—C. P. Dixon	1937 J. D. Budge—C. Gene Mako
1894 W. Baddeley—H. Baddeley	1914 N. E. Brookes—A. F. Wilding	1938 J. D. Budge—C. Gene Mako
1895 W. Baddeley—H. Baddeley	1915-18 No tournaments	1939 R. L. Riggs—E. T. Cooke
1896 W. Baddeley—H. Baddeley	1919 R. V. Thomas—P. O'Hara Wood	1946 J. A. Kramer—Tom Brown
1897 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1920 R. N. Williams, II—C. S. Garland	1947 J. A. Kramer—R. Falkenburg
1898 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1921 R. Lycett—M. Woosnam	1948 I. Bromwich—F. Sedgman
	1922 R. Lycett—J. O. Anderson*	1949 J. Parker—R. Gonzales

* Challenge round abandoned.

Women's Singles

1884 M. Watson	1899 Mrs. Hillyard	1913 Mrs. L. Chambers	1930 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1885 M. Watson	1900 Mrs. Hillyard	1914 Mrs. L. Chambers	1931 Mrs. F. S. Aussen
1886 Miss Bingley	1901 Mrs. Sterry	1915-18 No tournaments	1932 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1887 L. Dod	1902 M. E. Robb	1919 Mlle. Lenglen	1933 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1888 L. Dod	1903 Miss Douglas	1920 Mlle. Lenglen	1934 D. E. Round
1889 Mrs. Hillyard	1904 Miss Douglas	1921 Mlle. Lenglen	1935 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1890 L. Rice	1905 M. Sutton	1922 Mlle. Lenglen	1936 H. H. Jacobs
1891 L. Dod	1906 Miss Douglas	1923 Mlle. Lenglen	1937 D. E. Round
1892 L. Dod	1907 M. Sutton	1924 K. McKane	1938 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1893 L. Dod	1908 Mrs. Sterry	1925 Mlle. Lenglen	1939 A. Marble
1894 Mrs. Hillyard	1909 D. Boothby	1926 Mrs. Godfree	1946 Pauline M. Betz
1895 C. Cooper	1910 Mrs. L. Chambers	1927 H. Wills	1947 Margaret Osborne
1896 C. Cooper	1911 Mrs. L. Chambers	1928 H. Wills	1948 A. Louise Brough
1897 Mrs. Hillyard	1912 Mrs. Larcombe	1929 H. Wills	1949 A. Louise Brough
1898 C. Cooper			

Women's Doubles

1913 Mrs. McNair—Miss Boothby	1926 Miss Ryan—M. K. Browne	1935 K. E. Stammers—F. James
1914 Miss Ryan—A. M. Morton	1927 Miss Ryan—H. Wills	1936 K. E. Stammers—F. James
1915-18 No tournaments	1928 Mrs. H. Watson—P. Saunders	1937 Mme. S. Mathieu—A. M. Yorke
1919 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1929 Mrs. H. Watson—Mrs. Michell	1938 A. Marble—Mrs. S. P. Fabyan
1920 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1930 Miss Ryan—Mrs. F. S. Moody	1939 A. Marble—Mrs. S. P. Fabyan
1921 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1931 Mrs. Shepherd-Barron—Mrs. Mudford King	1946 A. L. Brough—M. Osborne
1922 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1932 Mlle. D. Metaxa—Mlle. J. Sigart	1947 Doris Hart—Mrs. Pat Todd
1923 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1933 Miss Ryan—Mme. Mathieu	1948 A. L. Brough—Mrs. M. O. du Pont
1924 Mrs. Wightman—H. Wills	1934 Miss Ryan—Mme. Mathieu	1949 A. L. Brough—Mrs. M. O. du Pont
1925 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan		

COURT TENNIS

Source: Allison Danzig, *The New York Times*.

National Champions

1892 Richard D. Sears, Boston A. A.
 1893 Fiske Warren, Boston A. A.
 1894-95 B. Spalding de Garmendia, R. and T. Club
 1896 Lawrence M. Stockton, Boston A. A.
 1897 George R. Fearing, Jr., Boston A. A.
 1898-99 Lawrence M. Stockton, Boston A. A.
 1900 Eustace H. Miles, England
 1901-04 Joshua Crane, Boston A. A.
 1905 Charles E. Sands, R. and T. Club
 1906-17 Jay Gould, Philadelphia R. C.
 1918-19 No tournaments
 1920-25 Jay Gould, Philadelphia R. C.
 1926 C. Suydam Cutting, R. and T. Club
 1927 George Huband, England, and Chicago R. C.

1928-29 Hewitt Morgan, R. and T. Club
 1930 Lord Aberdare, England
 1931-32 William C. Wright, Philadelphia
 1933 James H. Van Alen, R. and T. Club
 1934-37 Ogden Phipps, R. and T. Club
 1938 James H. Van Alen, R. and T. Club
 1939 Ogden Phipps, R. and T. Club
 1940 James H. Van Alen, R. and T. Club
 1941 Alastair B. Martin, R. and T. Club
 1942-45 No tournaments
 1946 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1947 E. M. Beals, Jr., Boston
 1948-49 Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, N. Y.

RACQUETS

Source: Allison Danzig, *The New York Times*.

National Champions

1890 B. Spalding de Garmendia, N. Y. Racquet Court
 1891 B. Spalding de Garmendia, R. and T. Club
 1892 J. S. Tooker, R. and T. Club, Boston A. A.
 1893-94 B. Spalding de Garmendia, R. and T. Club
 1895 J. S. Tooker, R. and T. Club, Boston A. A.
 1896-97 B. Spalding de Garmendia, R. and T. Club
 1898 F. F. Rolland, Canada
 1899 Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston A. A.
 1900 Eustace H. Miles, England
 1901 Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston A. A.
 1902 Clarence H. Mackay, R. and T. Club
 1903 Payne Whitney, R. and T. Club
 1904 George H. Brooke, Philadelphia R. C.
 1905 Lawrence Waterbury, R. and T. Club
 1906 Percy D. Haughton, R. and T. Club
 1907 Reginald Fincke, R. and T. Club
 1908 Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston T. and R. Club
 1909 H. F. McCormick, University Club, Chicago
 1910 Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston T. and R. Club
 1911-12 Reginald Fincke, R. and T. Club
 1913-14 Lawrence Waterbury, R. and T. Club
 1915 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo

1916 S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1917 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1918-19 No tournaments
 1920-22 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1923 S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1924-25 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1926 S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1927-28 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1929 H. D. Sheldon, R. and T. Club
 1930 S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1931-33 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1934 E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia R. C.
 1935 H. D. Sheldon, R. and T. Club
 1936 E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia R. C.
 1937-39 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1940 Warren Ingersoll, III, Philadelphia R. C.
 1941 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1942-45 No tournaments
 1946 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1947 J. Richards Leonard, R. and T. Club
 1948-49 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club

Tuxedo (N. Y.) Gold Racquet Winners

1904 —M. S. Barger, R. and T. Club
 1905-07—C. H. Mackay, R. and T. Club
 1908 —J. G. Douglas, R. and T. Club
 1909 —H. F. McCormick, Chicago Univ. Club
 1910 —G. C. Clark, R. and T. Club
 1911-12—J. G. Douglas, R. and T. Club
 1913 —H. F. McCormick, Chicago Univ. Club
 1914-17—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1918-20—No tournaments
 1921-23—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1924 —S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1925-27—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1928 —S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo

1929-30—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1931 —S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1932-33—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1934 —J. R. Leonard, R. and T. Club
 1935 —H. B. Sheldon, R. and T. Club
 1936 —C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1937-39—R. Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1940 —J. R. Leonard, R. and T. Club
 1941 —R. Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1942-45—No tournaments
 1946-47—R. Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1948 —J. R. Leonard, R. and T. Club
 1949 —R. Grant, III, R. and T. Club

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1949

Court Tennis

British amateur—Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, N. Y.
 National doubles—Robert L. Gerry, Jr.-Alastair B. Martin,
 Racquet and Tennis Club, New York

Racquets

National doubles—Robert Grant III-Clarence C. Pell, Jr.,
 New York
 Canadian singles—J. Richards Leonard, New York
 Canadian doubles—Clarence C. Pell, Jr.-J. Richards Leonard,
 Yew York

SQUASH RACQUETS

Source: United States Squash Racquets Association.

National Singles Champions

1907	John A. Miskey, Overbrook G. C.	1928	Herbert N. Rawlins, Jr., R. and T. Club, N. Y.
1908	John A. Miskey, Overbrook G. C.	1929	J. Lawrence Pool, Harvard Club, New York.
1909	W. L. Freeland, Germantown C. C.	1930	Herbert N. Rawlins, Jr., R. and T. Club, N. Y.
1910	John A. Miskey, Overbrook G. C.	1931	J. Lawrence Pool, Harvard Club, New York.
1911	F. S. White, Germantown C. C.	1932	Beekman Pool, Harvard University
1912	Constantine Hutchins, Boston A. A.	1933	Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, New York.
1913	Mortimer L. Newhall, Germantown C. C.	1934	Neil J. Sullivan, Germantown C. C.
1914	Constantine Hutchins, Boston T. and R. Club	1935	Donald Strachan, Philadelphia C. C.
1915	Stanley W. Pearson, Germantown C. C.	1936	Germain G. Glidden, Harvard University.
1916	Stanley W. Pearson, Germantown C. C.	1937	Germain G. Glidden, Harvard Club, New York.
1917	Stanley W. Pearson, Germantown C. C.	1938	Germain G. Glidden, Harvard Club, New York.
1918-19	No tournaments	1939	Donald Strachan, Merion C. C.
1920	Charles C. Peabody, Union B. C., Boston.	1940	A. Willing Patterson, Philadelphia R. C.
1921	Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia R. C.	1941	Charles W. Brinton, Princeton University.
1922	Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia R. C.	1942	Charles W. Brinton, Princeton University.
1923	Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia R. C.	1943-45	No tournaments
1924	Gerald Roberts, Bath Club, London.	1946	Charles W. Brinton, Philadelphia.
1925	W. Palmer Dixon, Harvard University.	1947	Charles W. Brinton, Philadelphia.
1926	W. Palmer Dixon, R. and T. Club, N. Y.	1948	Stanley Pearson, Jr., Philadelphia.
1927	Myles P. Baker, Boston A. A.	1949	Hunter H. Lott, Jr., Merion C. C.

Lapham International Trophy Record

Year	Result	Where played	Year	Result	Where played
1922	U. S. 11, Canada 2.....	Boston	1935	U. S. 11, Canada 4.....	Montreal
1923	U. S. 9, Canada 3.....	Toronto	1936	U. S. 10, Canada 2.....	Detroit
1924	U. S. 7½, England 6, Canada 1½.....	Philadelphia	1937	Canada 8, U. S. 7.....	Montreal
1925	U. S. 10, Canada 5.....	Montreal	1938	U. S. 13, Canada 2.....	Boston
1926	U. S. 13, Canada 2.....	New York	1939	Canada 11, U. S. 4.....	Toronto
1927	England 17½, U. S. 16½, Canada 11.....	Toronto	1940	Canada 10, U. S. 5.....	Hartford
1928	U. S. 14, Canada 1.....	Buffalo	1941	U. S. 8, Canada 7.....	Toronto
1929	Canada 8, U. S. 4.....	Hamilton	1942	U. S. 13, Canada 2.....	Rochester, N. Y.
1930	U. S. 8, Canada 1.....	Baltimore	1943	Canada 7, U. S. 5.....	Montreal
1931	Canada 6, U. S. 5.....	Quebec	1944	U. S. 12, Canada 3.....	New York
1932	U. S. 8, Canada 0.....	Hartford	1945	Canada 12, U. S. 3.....	Toronto
1933	Canada 11, U. S. 4.....	Toronto	1946	U. S. 13, Canada 2.....	Boston
1934	U. S. 10, Canada 1.....	Cedarhurst, N. Y.	1947	Canada 9, U. S. 6.....	Hamilton
			1948	U. S. 15, Canada 5.....	Hartford
			1949	Canada 7, U. S. 3.....	Quebec

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1949

Grant Trophy (men)—United States

Wolfe-Noel Cup (women)—United States

National

Doubles—Hunter H. Lott, Jr.-G. Diehl Mateer, Jr., Merion (Pa.) Cricket Club

Intercollegiate—G. Diehl Mateer, Jr., Haverford

Professional—Edward Reid, Hartford, Conn.

Women's Singles—Janet Morgan, Surrey, England

Women's Doubles—Mrs. Alice Teague, Devonshire, England-Janet Morgan

SQUASH TENNIS

National Champions

Year	Winner and club	Year	Winner and club
1911	Alfred Stillman, Harvard	1929	Rowland B. Haines, Columbia
1912	Alfred Stillman, Harvard	1930	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1913	George Whitney, Harvard	1931	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1914	Alfred Stillman, Harvard	1932	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1915	Eric S. Winston, Harvard	1933	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1916	Eric S. Winston, Harvard	1934	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1917	Eric S. Winston, Harvard	1935	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1918	Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard	1936	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1919	John W. Appel, Jr., Harvard	1937	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1920	Auguste J. Cordier, Yale	1938	Harry F. Wolf, Montclair
1921	Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard	1939	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1922	Thomas R. Coward, Yale	1940	Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
1923	R. Earl Fink, Crescent	1941	Joseph J. Lordi, New York A. C.
1924	Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard	1942-45	No tournaments
1925	William Rand, Jr., Harvard	1946	Frank R. Hanson, Columbia
1926	Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard	1947	Frederick B. Ryan, Jr., Yale
1927	Rowland B. Haines, Columbia	1948	H. Robert Reeve, Bayside T. C.
1928	Rowland B. Haines, Columbia	1949	H. Robert Reeve, Bayside T. C.

BOXING

WHETHER it be called pugilism, prize fighting or boxing, there is no tracing "the Sweet Science" to any definite source. Tales of rivals exchanging blows for fun, fame or money go back to earliest recorded history and classical legend. There was a mixture of boxing and wrestling called the "pancratium" in the ancient Olympic Games and in such contests the rivals belabored one another with hands fortified with heavy leather wrappings that were sometimes studded with metal. More than one Olympic competitor lost his life at this brutal exercise.

There was little law or order in pugilism until Jack Broughton, one of the early champions of England, drew up a set of rules for the game in 1743. Broughton, called "the father of English boxing," also is credited with having invented boxing gloves. However, these gloves—or "mufflers" as they were called—were used only in teaching "the manly art of self-defense" or in training bouts. All professional

championship fights were contested with "bare knuckles" until 1892 when John L. Sullivan lost the heavyweight championship of the world to James J. Corbett in New Orleans in a bout in which both contestants wore regulation gloves.

The Broughton rules were superseded by the London Prize Ring Rules of 1838. The 8th Marquess of Queensberry, with the help of John G. Chambers, put forward the "Queensberry Rules" in 1866, a code that called for gloved contests. Amateurs took quickly to the Queensberry Rules, the professionals slowly.

There is no official international set of rules for boxing even today. Amateur organizations set rules for amateurs in different countries and professional rules set by boxing commissions vary even in different sections of the United States, but the variations are for the most part minor. A prize fighter doesn't have to change his style greatly to ply his trade anywhere in the world.

Boxing Statistics

Source: Nat Fleischer's *All-Time Ring Record Book*, published and copyrighted by The Ring Book Shop, Inc., Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.

Boxing's Biggest Gates

WF—Won on foul.		ND—No decision.		(1st)—First bout.	(2d)—Second bout.	(3d)—Third bout.
Date	Winner, weight	Loser, weight	Rounds	Site	Receipts	Attendance
Sept. 22, 1927	Tunney (189½)—Dempsey (192½) (2d) . .		10	Soldier Field, Chicago	\$2,658,660	104,943
June 19, 1946	Louis (207)—Conn (187) (2d)		KO 8	Yankee Stadium, New York	1,925,564	45,266
Sept. 23, 1926	Tunney (189½)—Dempsey (190) (1st)		10	Sesquicentennial Sldm., Phila.	1,895,733	120,757
July 2, 1921	Dempsey (188)—Carpentier (172)		KO 4	Boyle's 30 Acres, Jersey City	1,789,238	80,000
Sept. 14, 1923	Dempsey (192½)—Firpo (216½)		KO 2	Polo Grounds, New York	1,188,603*	82,000
July 21, 1927	Dempsey (194½)—Sharkey (196)		KO 7	Yankee Stadium, New York	1,083,530*	75,000
June 22, 1938	Louis (198¾)—Schmeling (193) (2d)		KO 1	Yankee Stadium, New York	1,015,012*	70,000
Sept. 24, 1935	Louis (199¼)—Max Baer (210½)		KO 4	Yankee Stadium, New York	1,000,832*	88,150
June 25, 1948	Louis (213½)—Walcott (194¼) (2d)		KO 11	Yankee Stadium, New York	841,739	42,667
June 12, 1930	Schmeling (188)—Sharkey (197) (1st)		WF 4	Yankee Stadium, New York	749,935	79,222
June 22, 1937	Louis (197¼)—Braddock (197)		KO 8	Comiskey Park, Chicago	715,470	45,500
July 26, 1928	Tunney (192)—Heeney (203½)		KO 11	Yankee Stadium, New York	691,014	45,890
Sept. 29, 1941	Louis (202¼)—Nova (202½)		KO 6	Polo Grounds, New York	583,711	56,549
June 19, 1936	Schmeling (192)—Louis (198) (1st)		KO 12	Yankee Stadium, New York	547,541	42,088
Sept. 11, 1924	Wills (217)—Firpo (224½)		12	Boyle's 30 Acres, Jersey City	509,135	70,000
July 16, 1926	Delaney (166½)—Berlenbach (174¼) (3d) . .		15	Ebbets Field, Brooklyn	461,789	49,186
July 23, 1923	Leonard (134)—Tendler (133½) (2d)		15	Yankee Stadium, New York	452,648	58,519
July 4, 1919	Dempsey (187)—Willard (245)		KO 3	Toledo, Ohio	452,224	19,650
June 18, 1941	Louis (199½)—Conn (174) (1st)		KO 13	Polo Grounds, New York	451,743	60,071
June 21, 1932	Sharkey (205)—Schmeling (188) (2d)		15	Long Island City Bowl, N. Y.	432,365	61,863
June 14, 1934	Max Baer (209½)—Zale (159)		KO 11	Long Island City Bowl, N. Y.	428,000	56,000
July 16, 1947	Graziano (154¼)—Zale (159)		KO 6	Chicago Stadium	422,918	18,547
Feb. 27, 1929	Sharkey (192)—Stribling (182)		10	Flamingo Park, Miami Beach, Fla.	405,000	40,000
July 12, 1923	Firpo (214)—Willard (242)		KO 8	Boyle's 30 Acres, Jersey City	390,837	80,000
May 12, 1923	Firpo (212)—McAuliffe (200)		KO 3	Yankee Stadium, New York	385,040	31,000
June 27, 1929	Willard (245)—Floyd Johnson (195)		KO 11	Yankee Stadium, New York	378,902	65,000
June 27, 1929	Schmeling (187)—Uzcudun (192½) (1st) . .		15	Yankee Stadium, New York	367,862	54,685
July 27, 1927	Leonard (134½)—Tendler (134¼) (1st) . .		ND 12	Boyle's 30 Acres, Jersey City	349,415	37,396
July 3, 1931	Schmeling (189)—Stribling (186½)		KO 15	Cleveland Stadium	347,870	33,868
Sept. 20, 1939	Louis (200)—Pastor (183) (2d)		KO 11	Briggs Stadium, Detroit	342,497	39,827
Sept. 27, 1946	Zale (160)—Graziano (154)		KO 6	Yankee Stadium, New York	335,063	38,494
Sept. 19, 1946	Louis (211¼)—Mauriello (198½)		KO 1	Yankee Stadium, New York	333,308	34,852
June 28, 1939	Louis (200¼)—Galento (233¼)		KO 4	Yankee Stadium, New York	328,655	62,000
June 25, 1935	Louis (196)—Carnera (260½)		KO 6	Yankee Stadium, New York		

* Includes income from other sources, such as motion pictures or radio; or both.

HISTORY OF WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHTS

(Bouts in which title changed hands)

		WF—Won on foul.			
Date	Where held	Winner, weight, age	Loser, weight, age	Rounds	Referee
July 8, 1889	Richburg, Miss.	John L. Sullivan, 198 (30)...	Jake Kilrain, 195 (30)....	75	John Fitzpatrick
(Last bare-knuckle title fight)					
Sept. 7, 1892	New Orleans, La.	James J. Corbett, 178 (26)...	John L. Sullivan, 212 (33)...	21	Prof. John Duffy
March 17, 1897	Carson City, Nev.	Bob Fitzsimmons, 167 (34)...	James J. Corbett, 183 (30)...	KO 14	George Siler
June 9, 1899	Coney Island, N. Y.	*James J. Jeffries, 206 (24)...	Bob Fitzsimmons, 167 (37)...	KO 11	George Siler
Feb. 23, 1906	Los Angeles	†Tommy Burns, 180 (24)...	Marvin Hart, 188 (29)....	20	James J. Jeffries
Dec. 26, 1908	Sydney, N. S. W.	Jack Johnson, 196 (30)....	Tommy Burns, 176 (27)...	KO 14	Hugh McIntosh
July 4, 1910	Reno, Nev.	Jack Johnson, 208 (31)....	James J. Jeffries, 227 (34)...	KO 15	Tex Rickard
(Jeffries came out of retirement in an effort to regain title)					
April 5, 1915	Havana, Cuba	Jess Willard, 230 (31)....	Jack Johnson, 205½ (37)...	KO 26	Jack Welch
July 4, 1919	Toledo, Ohio	Jack Dempsey, 187 (24)....	Jess Willard, 245 (35)....	KO 3	Ollie Pecord
Sept. 23, 1926	Philadelphia	†Gene Tunney, 189½ (28)...	Jack Dempsey, 190 (31)...	10	Pop Reilly
June 12, 1930	New York	Max Schmeling, 188 (24)....	Jack Sharkey, 197 (27)...	WF 4	Jim Crowley
June 21, 1932	Long Island City	Jack Sharkey, 205 (29)....	Max Schmeling, 188 (26)...	15	Gunboat Smith
June 29, 1933	Long Island City	Primo Carnera, 260½ (26)...	Jack Sharkey, 201 (30)...	KO 6	Arthur Donovan
June 14, 1934	Long Island City	Max Bear, 209½ (25)....	Primo Carnera, 263¼ (27)...	KO 11	Arthur Donovan
June 13, 1935	Long Island City	Jim Braddock, 193¼ (29)...	Max Bear, 209½ (26)....	15	Jack McAvoy
June 22, 1937	Chicago	Joe Louis, 197¼ (23)....	Jim Braddock, 197 (31)...	KO 8	Tommy Thomas
(Louis retired on March 1, 1949. [See his complete record.]					
June 22, 1949	Chicago	(a)Ezzard Charles, 181¼ (25)...	Joe Walcott, 195½ (35)...	15	Davey Miller

* Lack of opposition caused Jeffries to retire in March 1905. He named Marvin Hart and Jack Root as the leading contenders and agreed to referee their fight at Reno, Nev., on July 3, 1905, with the stipulation that he would designate the winner the world champion. Hart, 190 (28), knocked out Root, 171 (29), in the twelfth round. † Burns claimed the title after defeating Hart. Philadelphia Jack O'Brien became another claimant after fighting a 20-round draw with Burns at Los Angeles in 20 rounds at Los Angeles, May 8, 1907. Charles Eytton was the referee. ‡ Tunney retired after his bout with Tom Heeney in New York on July 26, 1928. Tunney, 192 (30), knocked out Heeney, 203 (30½), in the eleventh round. Ed Forbes was the referee.

(a) Recognized by the National Boxing Association.

BARE-KNUCKLE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS, 1719-1892

1719—Jim Figg
 1734—George Taylor
 1740—Jack Broughton
 1750—Jack Slack
 1760—Bill Stevens
 1761—George Meggs
 1765—Bill Darts
 1777—Harry Sellers
 1780—Jack Harris
 1785—Tom (Jackling) Johnson
 1790—Big Ben Brain
 1792—Daniel Mendoza
 1795—John Jackson (retired)
 1802—Jem Belcher
 1805—Henry Pearce (Game Chicken)
 1808—John Gully (declined title)
 1809—Tom Cribb received belt, not transferable, and cup
 1824—Tom Spring received four cups; resigned title.
 1825—Jem Ward received belt, not transferable
 1838—James (Dear) Burke claimed title
 1839—William Thompson (Bendigo) beat Burke; claimed championship; received belt from Jem Ward.
 1841—Nick Ward (Jem's brother) beat Ben Caunt, Feb. 2. In return match Caunt beat Nick Ward and received belt by subscription. It was transferable.
 1845—Thompson beat Caunt and got belt.
 1850—Bill Perry (The Tipton Slasher), after fight with Paddock, claimed title.
 1851—Harry Broome won title from Perry.
 1853—Perry claimed title when Broome forfeited £200 to him in a match; retired from ring on Aug. 13.
 1857—Tom Sayers beat Perry for £200 a side and new belt.
 1860—Sayers retired after 42-round draw with John C. Heenan (The Benicia Boy), leaving old belt open for competition.

1860—Sam Hurst (The Stalybridge Infant) beat Paddock and received belt.
 1861—Jem Mace beat Hurst.
 1862—Mace beat Tom King for £200 a side and the belt.
 1862—King beat Mace and claimed belt. Subsequently gave it up. Declined to meet Mace again. Mace claimed belt.
 1863—King beat Heenan for £1,000 a side.
 1865—Joe Wormald beat Andrew Marsden for £200 a side and belt, which had been claimed by both. Belt was given to Wormald, who forfeited £120 to Mace.
 1866—Mace and Joe Goss fought draw with £200 a side and belt at stake.
 1867—Wormald received £200 forfeit from Ned O'Baldwin and claimed belt when O'Baldwin failed to appear at starting place.
 1867—Mace and O'Baldwin drew; £200 a side; title and belt in abeyance.
 1868—Wormald and O'Baldwin drew; £200 a side and title in America.
 1869—Mike McCool beat Tom Allen in America for world championship.
 1870—Mace beat Allen in America for world championship.
 1871—Mace and Joe Coburn fought draw for championship; £500 a side.
 1882—John L. Sullivan defeated Paddy Ryan for American championship only; 9 rounds, Mississippi City, Miss. (London Prize Ring rules).
 1885—Jem Smith beat Jack Davis for £100 a side and championship of England.
 1887—Jake Kilrain and Jem Smith drew; \$10,000 and Police Gazette Championship of World belt.
 1889—John L. Sullivan beat Jake Kilrain, 75 rounds, Richburg, Miss., July 8, in last bare-knuckle championship fight; \$10,000 a side and Police Gazette Belt. (Sullivan claimed world title because of draw fought by Kilrain with Smith, England's titleholder.)

Other World Boxing Titleholders

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1903 —Jack Root, George Gardner
- 1903-05—Bob Fitzsimmons
- 1905-12—Philadelphia Jack O'Brien
- 1912-16—Jack Dillon
- 1916-20—Battling Levinsky
- 1920-22—Georges Carpentier
- 1923 —Battling Siki
- 1923-25—Mike McTigue
- 1925-26—Paul Berlenbach
- 1926-27—Jack Delaney (a)
- 1927 —Mike McTigue
- 1927-29—Tommy Loughran (a)
- 1930-34—Maxie Rosenbloom
- 1934-35—Bob Olin
- 1935-39—John Henry Lewis (a)
- 1939 —Melio Bettina
- 1939-41—Billy Conn (a)
- 1941-48—Gus Lesnevich
- 1948 —Freddie Mills
- (a)Abandoned title.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1867-72—Tom Chandler (bare knuckles).
- 1872-81—Geo. Rourke (bare knuckles and gloves)
- 1881-82—Mike Donovan (r)
- 1884-91—Jack (Nonpareil) Dempsey
- 1891-97—Bob Fitzsimmons
- 1897-1907—Tommy Ryan, Kid McCoy, Philadelphia Jack O'Brien (t)
- 1907-08—Stanley Ketchel
- 1908 —Billy Papke
- 1908-10—Stanley Ketchel
- 1910-13—Billy Papke
- 1913 —Frank Klaus
- 1913-14—George Chip
- 1914-17—Al McCoy
- 1917-20—Mike O'Dowd
- 1920-23—Johnny Wilson
- 1923-26—Harry Greb
- 1926 —Tiger Flowers
- 1926-31—Mickey Walker (a)
- 1931-32—Gorilla Jones (NBA); Ben Jeby (N. Y. Comm.)
- 1932-37—Marcel Thil*
- 1938 —Al Hostak and Solly Krieger (NBA)
- 1939 —Solly Krieger, Al Hostak (NBA); Ceferino Garcia (N. Y. Comm.)
- 1940 —Tony Zale (NBA); Ken Overlin (N. Y. Comm.)
- 1941 —Tony Zale (NBA); Billy Soose (N. Y. Comm.)†
- 1941-47—Tony Zale
- 1947-48—Rocky Graziano
- 1948 —Tony Zale
- 1948-49—Marcel Cerdan
- 1949 —Jake La Motta

(r)Retired. (t)Title claimants. (a)Abandoned title. * Thil's victory on a foul over Jones gave him a clear title claim, but the New York Commission withheld recognition. At various times during the 1932-37 period, championship recognition by the different bodies was given to the following: Ben Jeby, Lou Brouillard, Vinco Dundee, Teddy Yarosz, Babe Risko, and Freddy Steele. Fred Apostoll knocked out Thil in 10 rounds at the Polo Grounds, Sept. 23, 1937, but did not claim the title because of an agreement made with Thil. This was Thil's last fight. † Soose abandoned his claim to the title and Zale became the undisputed champion by defeating George Abrams, who had beaten Soose three times.

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1892-94—Mysterious Billy Smith
- 1894-96—Tommy Ryan
- 1896 —Kid McCoy (o)
- 1900 —Rube Ferns, Matty Matthews
- 1901 —Rube Ferns
- 1901-06—Joe Walcott*

- 1906-07—Honey Mellody
- 1907 —Mike (Twin) Sullivan†
- 1915 —Ted Lewis†
- 1919-22—Jack Britton
- 1922-26—Mickey Walker
- 1926-27—Pete Latzo
- 1927-29—Joe Dundee
- 1929-30—Jackie Fields
- 1930 —Young Jack Thompson
- 1930-31—Tommy Freeman
- 1931 —Young Jack Thompson
- 1931-32—Lou Brouillard
- 1932-33—Jackie Fields
- 1933 —Young Corbett 3d
- 1933-34—Jimmy McLarnin
- 1934 —Barney Ross
- 1934-35—Jimmy McLarnin
- 1935-38—Barney Ross
- 1938-40—Henry Armstrong
- 1940-41—Fritzie Zivic
- 1941-46—Freddie Cochrane
- 1946-47—Marty Servo (r)
- 1947— —Ray Robinson

(o)Outgrow class. * Walcott lost on foul to Dixie Kid in 1904, but decision was disputed. Dixie Kid went abroad, outgrow class, and Walcott was again recognized as the champion. † Sullivan outgrow class. The title was claimed by Jimmy Gardner, Jimmy Clabby, Ray Bronson, Clarence (Kid) Ferns, Mike Gibbons, Kid Graves, Mike Glover, Ted Lewis, and Jack Britton but no one received recognition as titleholder until Ted Lewis established his claim in 1915. ‡ Lewis outpointed Britton to gain undisputed possession of the crown on Aug. 31, 1915, and fought Britton a number of times over a period of four years with varying results until March 17, 1919, when Britton became the undisputed titleholder by knocking out Lewis. (r)Retired.

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1885-96—Jack McAuliffe*
- 1896-99—Kid Lavigne
- 1899-02—Frank Erne
- 1902-08—Joe Gans
- 1908-10—Battling Nelson
- 1910-12—Ad Wolgast
- 1912-14—Willie Ritchie
- 1914-17—Freddie Welsh
- 1917-25—Benny Leonard (r)
- 1925 —Jimmy Goodrich
- 1941-42—Sammy Angott†
- 1943 —Beau Jack, Bob Montgomery (N. Y. Comm.), Sammy Angott (NBA).
- 1944 —Beau Jack, Bob Montgomery (N. Y. Comm.), Sammy Angott, Juan Zurita (NBA).
- 1945 —Bob Montgomery (N. Y. Comm.), Juan Zurita, Ike Williams (NBA).
- 1946-47—Bob Montgomery (N. Y. Comm.), Ike Williams (NBA).
- 1947 —Ike Williams

* McAuliffe was champion of America, but never held the world crown, his battle for the world title with Jem Carney of England in 1887 resulting in a 74-round draw. (r)Retired. † Angott announced his retirement on Nov. 13, 1942, leaving the title vacant, but approximately two months later announced his comeback as challenger for the crown.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1889 —Freddy Bogan
- 1890 —Billy Murphy
- 1892-1900—George Dixon
- 1900-01—Terry McGovern
- 1901 —Young Corbet (o)
- 1904-08—Brooklyn Tommy Sullivan
- 1908-12—Abe Attell
- 1912-23—Johnny Kilbane
- 1923 —Eugene Criqui

Featherweight Champions—(Cont.)

- 1923-25—Johnny Dundee (o)
 1925-27—Louis (Kid) Kaplan (o)
 1927-28—Benny Bass
 1928 —Tony Canzoneri
 1928-29—Andre Routis
 1929-32—Battling Battalino (o)
 1932 —Tommy Paul (NBA); Kid Chocolate (N. Y. Comm.).
 1933-36—Freddie Miller
 1936-37—Petey Sarron
 1937-38—Henry Armstrong (a)
 1938-40—Joey Archibald
 1940-41—Harry Jeffra, Joey Archibald
 1941-42—Chalky Wright
 1942-48—Willie Pep
 1948-49—Sandy Saddler
 1949 —Willie Pep

(o)Outgrew class. (a)Abandoned title.

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1916-23—Jimmy Wilde
 1923-25—Pancho Villa*
 1925 —Frankie Genaro
 1925-27—Fidel La Barba (r)
 1927 —Corporal Izzy Schwartz†
 1930 —Midget Wolgast (N. Y. Comm.); Frankie Genaro (NBA).

- 1931-32—Young Perez‡
 1932-35—Jackie Brown
 1935-38—Benny Lynch (r)
 1939 —Peter Kane (a)
 1943-47—Jackie Paterson (d)
 1947 —Rinty Monaghan

* Villa died in 1925, Genaro claiming title. † Schwartz was recognized as champion by N. Y. Comm., but conditions in the class became confused and were not straightened out until an elimination tourney was held in November, 1929. ‡ Perez was recognized as world's champion by the International Boxing Union of Europe. (r)Retired. (a)Abandoned title. (d)Deprived of title.

BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1890-92—George Dixon (o)
 1894-99—Jimmy Barry (r)
 1899-1900—Terry McGovern (o)
 1901 —Harry Harris (o)
 1902-03—Harry Forbes
 1903-04—Frankie Neil
 1904 —Joe Bowker (o)
 1905-07—Jimmy Walsh (o)
 1910-14—Johnny Coulon
 1914-17—Kid Williams
 1917-20—Pete Herman
 1920-21—Joe Lynch
 1921 —Pete Herman
 1921-22—Johnny Buff
 1922-24—Joe Lynch
 1924 —Abe Goldstein
 1924-25—Eddie (Cannonball) Martin

- 1925 —Charlie (Phil) Rosenberg (d)
 1929-35—Al Brown
 1935-36—Baltazar Sangchili
 1936 —Tony Marino
 1936-37—Sixto Escobar
 1937-38—Harry Jeffra
 1938-40—Sixto Escobar (r)
 1940-42—Lou Salica
 1942-47—Manuel Ortiz
 1947 —Harold Dade
 1947— —Manuel Ortiz

(o)Outgrew class. (r)Retired. (d)Deprived of title when unable to make weight for championship bout.

Famous Firsts in Boxing

First modern ring champion: Jim Figg of England, 1719.

First set of boxing rules and first set of boxing gloves: Made by Jack Broughton, 1743.

First championship fight in America: Jacob Hyer beat Tom Beasley, 1816.

First glove fight: Between two English boxers, at Aix-la-Chapelle, France, October 8, 1818.

First contest in which motion pictures were filmed for general display to the public: Bob Fitzsimmons vs. Jim Corbett bout at Carson City, Nevada, 1897.

First million-dollar gate: Jack Dempsey vs. Georges Carpentier at Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, N. J., July 2, 1921 (\$1,789,238).

First round-by-round fight broadcast: Dempsey vs. Carpentier, 1921, J. Andrew White announcer.

First fight to draw over 100,000 people: Jack Dempsey vs. Gene Tunney at Philadelphia, 1926 (120,757).

First fight on television: Eric Boon vs. Arthur Danahar, Harringay Arena, London, England, February 23, 1939.

Golden Gloves Championships, 1949

(At Chicago, May 18)

International

- 112 lb.—Arthur Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
 118 lb.—Giovanni Zuddas, Italy
 126 lb.—Ernesto Formenti, Italy
 135 lb.—Alan Moody, Chicago
 147 lb.—Richard Guerrero, Chicago
 160 lb.—Michael McKeon, Ireland
 175 lb.—Wesbury Bascom, East St. Louis, Ill.
 Heavyweight—Don Perko, Pueblo, Col.

Neil Memorial Award Winners

The Edward J. Neil Memorial Plaque is given annually by the Boxing Writers' Association of New York to the individual who has done the most to further the cause of the sport. The winners:

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|------------------------------------|
| 1938 | Jack Dempsey | 1944 | Lt. Comdr. Benny Leonard, U.S.M.S. |
| 1939 | Billy Conn | 1945 | James J. Walker |
| 1940 | Henry Armstrong | 1946 | Tony Zale |
| 1941 | Joe Louis | 1947 | Gus Lesnevich |
| 1942 | Sgt. Barney Ross | 1948 | Ike Williams |
| 1943 | The boxers in all branches of the Armed Forces of our country. | | |

Ring Record of Joe Louis

Born, May 13, 1914, Lexington, Alabama, Weight, 213½ lb.
Height, 6 ft. 2 in.

1934			
July 4	Jack Kracken, Chicago.....	KO 1	
July 11	Willie Davis, Chicago.....	KO 3	
July 29	Larry Udell, Chicago.....	KO 2	
Aug. 13	Jack Kranz, Chicago.....	W 6	
Aug. 27	Buck Everett, Chicago.....	KO 2	
Sept. 11	Alex Borchuk, Detroit.....	KO 4	
Sept. 25	Adolph Wiater, Chicago.....	W 10	
Oct. 24	Art Sykes, Chicago.....	KO 8	
Oct. 30	Jack O'Dowd, Detroit.....	KO 2	
Nov. 14	Stanley Poreda, Chicago.....	KO 1	
Nov. 30	Charley Massera, Chicago.....	KO 3	
Dec. 14	Lee Ramage, Chicago.....	KO 8	

1935			
Jan. 4	Patsy Perroni, Detroit.....	W 10	
Jan. 11	Hans Birkie, Pittsburgh.....	KO 10	
Feb. 1	Lee Ramage, Los Angeles.....	KO 2	
Mar. 8	Donald Barry, San Francisco.....	KO 3	
Mar. 28	Natie Brown, Detroit.....	W 10	
Apr. 13	Roy Lazer, Chicago.....	KO 3	
Apr. 24	Biff Benton, Dayton.....	KO 2	
Apr. 27	Roscoe Toles, Flint.....	KO 6	
May 3	Willie Davis, Peoria.....	KO 2	
May 5	Gene Stanton, Kalamazoo.....	KO 3	
June 25	Primo Carnera, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 6	
Aug. 7	King Levinsky, Chicago.....	KO 1	
Sept. 24	Max Baer, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 4	
Dec. 13	Paulino Uzcudun, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 4	

1936			
Jan. 17	Charley Retzlaff, Chicago.....	KO 1	
June 19	Max Schmeling, Yankee Stadium.....	KO by 12	
Aug. 17	Jack Sharkey, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 3	
Sept. 22	Al Ettore, Philadelphia.....	KO 5	
Oct. 9	Jorge Brescia, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 3	
Dec. 14	Eddie Simms, Cleveland.....	KO 1	

1937			
Jan. 11	Stanley Ketchel, Buffalo.....	KO 2	
Jan. 27	Bob Pastor, Madison Square Garden.....	W 10	
Feb. 17	Natie Brown, Kansas City.....	KO 4	
June 22	James J. Braddock, Chicago.....	KO 8	
(Won heavyweight championship of the world)			
Aug. 30	Tommy Farr, Yankee Stadium.....	W 15	

1938			
Feb. 23	Nathan Mann, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 3	
Apr. 1	Harry Thomas, Chicago.....	KO 5	
June 22	Max Schmeling, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 1	

1939			
Jan. 25	John Henry Lewis, Madison Sq. Garden.....	KO 1	
Apr. 17	Jack Roper, Los Angeles.....	KO 1	
June 28	Tony Galento, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 4	
Sept. 20	Bob Pastor, Detroit.....	KO 11	

1940			
Feb. 9	Arturo Godoy, Madison Square Garden.....	W 15	
Mar. 29	Johnny Paychek, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 2	
June 20	Arturo Godoy, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 8	
Dec. 16	Al McCoy, Boston.....	KO 6	

1941			
Jan. 31	Red Burman, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 5	
Feb. 17	Gus Dorazio, Philadelphia.....	KO 2	
Mar. 21	Abe Simon, Detroit.....	KO 13	
Apr. 8	Tony Musto, St. Louis.....	KO 9	
May 23	Buddy Baer, Washington, D. C.....	W disq. 7	
June 18	Billy Conn, Polo Grounds.....	KO 13	
Sept. 29	Lou Nova, Polo Grounds.....	KO 6	

1942			
Jan. 9	Buddy Baer, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 1	
Mar. 27	Abe Simon, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 6	

1946			
June 19	Billy Conn, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 8	
Sept. 18	Tami Mauriello, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 1	

1947			
Dec. 5	Joe Walcott, Madison Square Garden.....	W 15	

1948			
June 25	Joe Walcott, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 11	
(Retired on March 1, 1949)			

RECAPITULATION—bouts, 61; knockouts, 51; won decisions, 9; knocked out by, 1.

• WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHTS IN 1949

Date	Winner	Loser	Title at stake	Where held	Rounds	Attendance
Feb. 11	*Willie Pep.	Sandy Saddler	Featherweight.....	New York	15	19,097
Mar. 1	Manuel Ortiz.	Dado Marino	Bantamweight.....	Honolulu	15	10,579
April 5	Rinty Monaghan	Maurice Sandeyron	Flyweight.....	Belfast	15	10,000
June 16	*Jake La Motta.	Marcel Cerdan	Middleweight.....	Detroit	KO 10	22,183
June 22	†Ezzard Charles.	Joe Walcott	Heavyweight.....	Chicago	15	25,932
July 11	Roy Robinson.	Kid Gavilan	Welterweight.....	Philadelphia	15	27,805
July 21	Ike Williams.	Enrique Bolanos	Lightweight.....	Los Angeles	KO 4	18,999
Aug. 10	Ezzard Charles.	Gus Lesnevich	Heavyweight.....	New York	KO 7	16,630
Sept. 20	Willie Pep	Eddie Compo	Featherweight.....	Waterbury	KO 7	10,722
Sept. 28	†Rinty Monaghan.	Terry Allen	Flyweight.....	Belfast	15	8,000
Oct. 14	Ezzard Charles.	Pat Valentino	Heavyweight.....	San Francisco	KO 8	19,666

* Won championship. † Recognized by National Boxing Association. ‡ Draw.

Fort Wayne Fastball Champions

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Zollner Pistons, champions of the National Fastball League (formerly the National Softball League), in 1949 annexed their third world title in four years by defeating the Lancaster-Depew Elks of Lancaster, N. Y., American League titleholders, in four straight games.

Gonzales Enters Pro Ranks

Richard (Pancho) Gonzales, national singles lawn tennis champion, turned professional last September shortly after winning the United States amateur title for the second year in a row. About a month later Frankie Parker also joined the play-for-pay ranks.

TRACK AND FIELD

RUNNING, jumping, hurdling and throwing weights—track and field sports, in other words—are as natural to boys and young men as eating, drinking and breathing. Unorganized competition in this form of sport goes back beyond the Cave Man era. Organized competition begins with the first recorded Olympic Games in Greece, 776 B. C., when Coroebus of Elis won the only event on the program, a race of approximately 200 yards. The Olympic Games, with an ever-widening program of events, continued until “the glory that was Greece” had faded and “the grandeur that was Rome” was tarnished, and finally were abolished by decree of Emperor Theodosius I of Rome in A. D. 394. The Tailteann Games of Ireland are supposed to have antedated the first Olympic Games by some centuries, but we have no records of the specific events and winners thereof.

Professional contests of speed and strength were popular at all times and in many lands, but the widespread competition of amateur athletes in track and field

sports is a comparatively modern development. The first organized amateur athletic meet of record was sponsored by the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, England, in 1849. Oxford and Cambridge track and field rivalry began in 1864 and the English amateur championships were established in 1866. In the United States such organizations as the New York Athletic Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco conducted track and field meets in the 1870's, and a few colleges joined to sponsor a meet in 1874. The success of the college meet led to the formation of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the holding of an annual set of championship games beginning in 1876.

Many athletic clubs joined the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, formed in 1879, but dissension broke up this organization and the Amateur Athletic Union, organized in 1888, has been the ruling body in American amateur athletics since that time.

Track and Field Statistics

Source: Official A.A.U. Track and Field Rules and Records Book. Reprinted by courtesy of the publishers, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MEN'S WORLD RECORDS

Recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, May, 1949

RUNNING

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 yd.....	9.3 s.	Melvin E. Patton	United States	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1948
220 yd.....	20.3 s.	Jesse Owens	United States	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
		Jesse Owens	United States	Chicago, Ill.	June 20, 1936
440 yd.....	46 s.	Herbert McKenley	Jamaica, B.W.I.	Berkeley, Calif.	June 5, 1948
880 yd.....	1 m. 49.2 s.	Sydney C. Wooderson	Gt. Britain	London, England	Aug. 20, 1938
1 mi.....	4 m. 01.4 s.	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Malmo	July 17, 1945
2 mi.....	8 m. 42.8 s.	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Stockholm	Aug. 4, 1944
3 mi.....	13 m. 32.4 s.	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Gothenburg	Sept. 20, 1942
6 mi.....	28 m. 38.6 s.	Viljo Heino	Finland	Helsinki	Aug. 25, 1944
10 mi.....	49 m. 22.2 s.	Viljo Heino	Finland	Helsinki	Sept. 14, 1946
15 mi.....	1 h. 17.28.6 s.	Mikko Hietanen	Finland	Gamlaakarleby, Finland	May 23, 1948
1 hr.....	12 mi. 29 yd.	Viljo Heino	Finland	Turku	Sept. 30, 1945

WALKING

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
2 mi.....	13 m.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Malmo	July 17, 1944
5 mi.....	35 m. 43.4 s.	Harold G. Churcher	Gt. Britain	London	June 5, 1948
7 mi.....	48 m. 53.6 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Orebro	Oct. 1, 1944
10 mi.....	1 h. 10 m. 55 s.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Stockholm	Aug. 23, 1944
20 mi.....	2 h. 41 m. 7 s.	H. Olsson	Sweden	Boras	Aug. 15, 1944
30 mi.....	4 h. 24 m. 54.2 s.	F. Cornet	France	Paris	Oct. 11, 1944
1 hr.....	8 mi. 1025 yd.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Stockholm	Sept. 1, 1944
2 hr.....	15 mi. 1521 yd.	Olle Anderson	Sweden	Stockholm	Sept. 15, 1944

RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 m.	10.2 s.	Jesse Owens.	United States.	Chicago.	June 20, 1936
		Harold Davis.	United States.	Compton, Calif.	June 6, 1941
		Lloyd La Beach.	Panama.	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1948
200 m.	20.3 s.	Jesse Owens.	United States.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
400 m.	45.9 s.	Herbert McKenley.	Jamaica, B.W.I.	Milwaukee, Wis.	July 2, 1948
800 m.	1 m. 46.6 s.	Rudolf Harbig.	Germany.	Milan.	July 15, 1939
1,000 m.	2 m. 21.4 s.	O. Rune Gustafsson.	Sweden.	Boras, Sweden.	Sept. 4, 1946
		Marcel Hansenne.	France.	Gothenburg.	Aug. 27, 1948
1,500 m.	3 m. 43 s.	Gunder Hagg.	Sweden.	Gothenburg.	July 7, 1944
		Lennart Strand.	Sweden.	Malmo.	July 15, 1947
2,000 m.	5 m. 7 s.	Gaston Reiff.	Belgium.	Brussels.	Sept. 29, 1948
3,000 m.	8 m. 1.2 s.	Gunder Hagg.	Sweden.	Stockholm.	Aug. 28, 1942
5,000 m.	13 m. 58.2 s.	Gunder Hagg.	Sweden.	Gothenburg.	Sept. 20, 1942
10,000 m.	29 m. 35.4 s.	Viljo Heino.	Finland.	Helsinki.	Aug. 25, 1944
20,000 m.	1 h. 3 m. 1.2 s.	Andras Csaplar.	Hungary.	Budapest.	Oct. 26, 1941
25,000 m.	1 h. 20 m. 14 s.	Mikko Hietanen.	Finland.	Gamlakarleby.	May 23, 1948
30,000 m.	1 h. 40 m. 46.4 s.	Mikko Hietanen.	Finland.	Jyväskylä, Finland.	June 20, 1948
1 hour.	19,339 meters.	Viljo Heino.	Finland.	Helsinki.	Sept. 30, 1945

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
3,000 m.	11 m. 51.8 s.	Werner Hardmo.	Sweden.	Malmo.	Sept. 1, 1945
5,000 m.	20 m. 26.8 s.	Werner Hardmo.	Sweden.	Kumla.	July 31, 1945
10,000 m.	42 m. 39.6 s.	Werner Hardmo.	Sweden.	Kumla.	Sept. 9, 1945
20,000 m.	1 h. 32 m. 28.4 s.	John Mikaelsson.	Sweden.	Vaxjo.	July 12, 1942
30,000 m.	2 h. 28 m. 57.4 s.	H. Olsson.	Sweden.	Boras.	Aug. 15, 1943
50,000 m.	4 h. 34 m. 3 s.	Paul Sievert.	Germany.	Munich.	Oct. 5, 1924
1 hr.	13,812 m.	John Mikaelsson.	Sweden.	Stockholm.	Sept. 1, 1945
2 hr.	25,531 m.	Olle Anderson.	Sweden.	Stockholm.	Sept. 15, 1945

HURDLES (10 hurdles)

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
120 yd.	13.6 s.	Harrison Dillard.	United States.	Lawrence, Kansas.	April 17, 1948
220 yd.	22.5 s.	Fred Wolcott.	United States.	Princeton, N. J.	June 8, 1940
		Harrison Dillard.	United States.	Delaware, Ohio.	June 8, 1946
440 yd.	52.2 s.	R. Cochran.	United States.	Des Moines, Iowa.	Apr. 25, 1942
110 m.	13.7 s.	Forrest G. Towns.	United States.	Oslo, Norway.	Aug. 27, 1936
		Fred Wolcott.	United States.	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 29, 1941
200 m.	22.3 s.	Fred Wolcott.	United States.	Princeton, N. J.	June 8, 1940
400 m.	50.6 s.	Glenn Hardin.	United States.	Stockholm.	July 26, 1934

RELAY RACES

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
440 yd. (4 x 110).	40.5 s.	Univ. of So. California.	United States.	Fresno, Calif.	May 14, 1938
		(L. LaFond, W. C. Andersson, P. Jordan, A. Talley)			
880 yd. (4 x 220).	1 m. 25 s.	Stanford Univ.	United States.	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1937
		(Kneubuhl, Hiserman, Malott, Weiershauser)			
1 mi. (4 x 440).	3 m. 9.4 s.	Univ. of California.	United States.	Los Angeles.	June 17, 1941
		(John Reese, F. A. Froom, C. F. Barnes, Grover Klemmer)			
2 mi. (4 x 880).	7 m. 34.6 s.	Univ. of California.	United States.	Los Angeles.	May 24, 1941
		(John Reese, Grover Klemmer, Dick Peter, Clarence Barnes)			
4 mi. (4 x 1 mile).	16 m. 55.8 s.	Gevle Idrottsforening.	Sweden.	Gothenburg.	Aug. 27, 1948
		(R. Wollgren, I. Bengtsson, O. Aberg, H. Eriksson)			

RELAY RACES—METRIC DISTANCES

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
400 m. (4 x 100).	39.8 s.	U. S. A. National Team.	United States.	Berlin.	Aug. 9, 1936
		(Owens, Metcalfe, Draper, Wykoff)			
800 m. (4 x 200).	1 m. 25 s.	Stanford Univ.	United States.	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1937
		(Kneubuhl, Hiserman, Malott, Weiershauser)			
1600 m. (4 x 400).	3 m. 8.2 s.	U. S. A. National Team.	United States.	Los Angeles.	Aug. 7, 1932
		(Fuqua, Ablowich, Warner, Carr)			
3,200 m. (4 x 800).	7 m. 29 s.	Swedish National Team.	Sweden.	Stockholm.	Sept. 13, 1946
		(T. Sten, O. Linder, S. Lindgard, Lennart Strand)			
6,000 m. (4 x 1500).	15 m. 34.6 s.	Gevle Idrottsforening.	Sweden.	Karlstad, Sweden.	July 27, 1947
		(O. Aberg, I. Bengtsson, G. Bergkvist, H. Eriksson)			

DECATHLON

Event	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
7,900 points.	Glenn Morris.	United States.	Berlin.	Aug. 7-8, 1936

FIELD EVENTS

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
High jump	6 ft. 11 in. (2.11 m.)	Les Steers	United States	Los Angeles	June 17, 1941
Running broad jump	26 ft. 8¼ in. (8.13 m.)	Jesse Owens	United States	Ann Arbor	May 25, 1935
Rng. hop, step, jump	52 ft. 5½ in. (16 m.)	Naoto Tajima	Japan	Berlin	Aug. 6, 1936
Pole vault	15 ft. 7¾ in. (4.77 m.)	C. Warmerdam	United States	Modesto, Calif.	May 23, 1942
16-lb. shot-put	58 ft. ½ in. (17.68 m.)	Charles Fonville	United States	Lawrence, Kansas	April 17, 1948
Discus throw	181 ft. 6¼ in. (55.33 m.)	Adolfo Consolini	Italy	Milan	Oct. 10, 1948
Javelin throw	258 ft. 2½ in. (78.70 m.)	Yrjo Nikkanen	Finland	Kotka	Oct. 16, 1938
16-lb. hammer throw	193 ft. 7½ in.	Irmy Nemeth	Hungary	Tata, Hungary	July 14, 1948

WOMEN'S WORLD RECORDS

Recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, May, 1949

RUNNING

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 yd.	10.8 s.	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	Amsterdam	May 18, 1944
220 yd.	24.3 s.	Stella Walasiewicz	Poland	Cleveland, Ohio	June 9, 1935
880 yd.	2 m. 19.7 s.	Olive Mary Hall	Great Britain	Mitcham, Eng.	Aug. 27, 1938
60 m.	7.3 s.	Stella Walasiewicz	Poland	Lemberg, Pol.	Sept. 24, 1933
100 m.	11.5 s.	(Helen Stephens)	United States	Berlin	Aug. 4, 1936
200 m.	23.6 s.	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	Amsterdam	June 13, 1948
800 m.	2 m. 13.8 s.	Stella Walasiewicz	Poland	Warsaw	Aug. 15, 1935
		Anna Larsson	Sweden	Stockholm	Aug. 30, 1915

RELAY RACES

440 yd. (4 x 110)	47.4 s.	National Team	Netherlands	Ryswyk, Neth.	July 25, 1948
		(De Jongh, Witzlers-Timmer, Kade-Koudys, Blankers-Koen)			
400 m. (4 x 100)	46.4 s.	National Team	Germany	Berlin	Aug. 8, 1936
		(Albus, Krauss, Dollinger, Dörfeldt)			
800 m. (4 x 200)	1 m. 41 s.	National Team	Netherlands	Hilversum, Neth.	Aug. 27, 1944
		(Sluyters, Blankers-Koen, Timmer, Koudys)			
2,400 m. (3 x 800)	7 m. 15.8 s.	National Team	France	Paris	Oct. 3, 1943
		(Delepine, Loubet, Dufour)			

HURDLES

80 m.	11 s.	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	Amsterdam	June 20, 1948
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FIELD EVENTS

Rng. high jump	15 ft. 7¼ in. (1.71 m.)	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	Amsterdam	May 30, 1943
Broad jump	20 ft. 6 in. (6.25 m.)	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	Leiden, Neth.	Sept. 19, 1943
Shot-put	47 ft. 10½ in. (14.59 m.)	T. N. Sevrukova	U.S.S.R.	Moscow	Aug. 4, 1948
Discus throw	174 ft. 8½ in. (53.25 m.)	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R.	Moscow	Aug. 8, 1948
Javelin throw	159 ft. 5½ in. (48.63 m.)	H. Bauma	Austria	Vienna	Sept. 12, 1948

PENTATHLON

418 points	Gisela Mauermayer	Germany	Stuttgart	July 16-17, 1938
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U. S. vs. SCANDINAVIA MEET, 1949

(At Oslo, Norway, July 27, 28 and 29)

100 m.—Andy Stanfield, U. S.	0:10.3
200 m.—Andy Stanfield	0:21.1
400 m.—Mal Whitfield, U. S.	0:46.8
800 m.—Mal Whitfield	1:51.8
1,500 m.—Lennart Strand, Scandinavia	3:49
5,000 m.—Vai'noo Koskela, Scandinavia	14:35.5
10,000 m.—Viljo Heino, Scandinavia	30:04.8
110-m. hurdles—Craig Dixon, U. S.	0:14.2
400-m. hurdles—Richard Ault, U. S.	0:51.8
3,000-m. steeplechase—Kurt Soederberg, Scandinavia	9:07.6
400-m. relay—U. S. (Work, Peters, Stanfield, Brown)	0:41.2
1,600-m. relay—U. S. (Fox, Malocco, Bolen, Whitfield)	3:11.4
6,000-m. relay—Scandinavia (Bengtsson, Aberg, Eriksson, Lergkvist)	15:41.2
Marathon—Gosta Leandersson, Scandinavia	2:37.25
Decathlon—Bob Mathias, U. S.	7,346 pts.
Broad jump—Herbert Douglas, U. S.	24 ft. 6½ in.
High jump—Arne Ahman, Scandinavia	6 ft. 6½ in.
Discus—Fortune Gordien, U. S.	182 ft. 3½ in.
Hammer—Bo Ericsson, Scandinavia	172 ft. 2½ in.
Hop, step, and jump—Arne Ahman	50 ft. 3¾ in.
Javelin—T. Rautavaara, Scandinavia	238 ft. 0¾ in.
Pole vault—Robert Richards, U. S.	14 ft. 8½ in.
Shot-put—James Fuchs, U. S.	58 ft. 4¾ in.
Team—United States	238½ pts.

INDOOR MILE WINNERS, 1949

Phila. Inquirer—Ingvar Bengtsson, Sweden	4:21.4
Boston K. of C.—Curtis Stone, Shanahan C. C.	4:14.6
Wanamaker (Millrose)—Don Gehrmann	4:09.6
Hunter (B.A.A.)—Willy Slykhuys, Netherlands	4:12.4
Baxter (N.Y.A.C.)—Willy Slykhuys	4:09.2
National A.A.U.—Willy Slykhuys	4:11.2
I.C. 4-A Champ—Ingvar Bengtsson	4:10.2
I.C. 4-A Champ—George Wade, Yale	4:13.6
New York K. of C.—Willy Slykhuys	4:11.4
Heptagonal—George Wade, Yale	4:12.7
Big Nine—Don Gehrmann, Wisconsin	4:16.1
*Montreal—Willy Slykhuys	3:54.7
Hamilton, Ont.—Ronald Wittreich, Princeton	4:18.8
Cleveland K. of C.—Fred Wilt, N.Y.A.C.	4:10.9
Chicago Relays—Don Gehrmann	4:13.2

* 1,618 yards.

Cutts Retains Badminton Crown

Stan Cutts of Montreal successfully defended his world professional badminton championship in 1949 by beating Doug Grant, also of Montreal.

History of the Mile Run

Year	Athlete and country	Where made	Time
1865	Webster, England	England	4:44.3
1866	C. B. Lawes, England	England	4:39
1868	W. M. Chinnery, England	England	4:33.2
1871	W. M. Chinnery, England	England	4:31.8
1874	Walter Slade, England	England	4:24.5
1881	Walter George, England	England	4:19.8
1884	Walter George, England	England	4:18.4
1895	F. E. Bacon, England	England	4:17
1895	T. P. Conneff, United States	United States	4:15.6
1911	John Paul Jones, United States	United States	4:15.4
1913	John Paul Jones, United States	United States	4:14.4
1915	Norman Taber, United States	United States	4:12.6
1923	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	Sweden	4:10.4
1931	Jules Ladoumegue, France	France	4:09.2
1933	John Lovelock, New Zealand	United States	4:07.6
1934	Glenn Cunningham, United States	United States	4:06.8
1937	Sydney Wooderson, England	England	4:06.4
1942	Gunder Hagg, Sweden	Sweden	4:06.2
1942	Gunder Hagg, Sweden	Sweden	4:04.6
1943	Arne Andersson, Sweden	Sweden	4:02.6
1944	Arne Andersson, Sweden	Sweden	4:01.6
1945	Gunder Hagg, Sweden	Sweden	4:01.4

WOMEN'S A. A. U. TRACK AND
FIELD CHAMPIONS, 1949

Outdoor

50 m.—Juanita Watson, Tuskegee.....	0:06.5
100 m.—Jean Patton, Tenn. St. College.....	0:12.1
200 m.—Nell Jackson, Tuskegee.....	0:24.2
80-m. hurdles—Bernice Robinson, Washington Park, Chicago.....	0:11.9
400-m. relay—Tuskegee (Nell Jackson, Jean Low, Theresa Manuel, E. Hogan).....	0:50
Baseball throw—Juanita Watson.....	233 ft. 8 in.
Broad jump—Mabel Landry, Chicago.....	17 ft. 5 in.
High jump—Gertrude Orr, Tuskegee.....	5 ft.
Discus—Frances Kaszubski, Cleveland.....	123 ft. 9 in.
Javelin—Dorothy Dodson Kenny, Hurricanes, Chicago.....	123 ft. 1 in.
Shot-put—Amelia Bert, Little Rhody Club, Providence.....	39 ft. 8½ in.
Team—Tuskegee Institute.....	81 pts.

Indoor

50 yd.—Dolores Dwyer, New York.....	0:06.4
220 yd.—Mae Faggs, New York.....	0:25.9
50-yd. hurdles—Bernice Robinson, Chicago.....	0:07.2
440-yd. relay—Police Athletic League, New York (Joan Salmon, Bessie Barfield, Marie Taylor, Mae Faggs).....	0:51.4
Standing broad jump—Mrs. Nancy C. Phillips, New York.....	8 ft. 3¼ in.
High jump—Mrs. Nancy C. Phillips.....	4 ft. 7 in.
8-lb. shot-put—Romona Massey, New York.....	38 ft. 3 in.
Basketball throw—Ottlie Barth, New York.....	94 ft. 4½ in.
Team—Police Athletic League, New York.....	35 pts.

The Olympic Oath

"We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport."

SULLIVAN AWARD WINNERS

The James E. Sullivan Memorial Award is given annually to the amateur athlete voted by sports leaders as having done the most to advance the cause of sportsmanship.

Year	Winner	Sport
1930	Robert T. Jones, Jr.....	Golf
1931	Bernard E. Berlinger.....	Track and field
1932	James A. Bausch.....	Track and field
1933	Glenn Cunningham.....	Running
1934	William R. Bonthron.....	Running
1935	W. Lawson Little, Jr.....	Golf
1936	Glenn Morris.....	Track and field
1937	J. Donald Budge.....	Tennis
1938	Donald R. Lash.....	Running
1939	Joseph W. Burk.....	Rowing
1940	J. Gregory Rice.....	Running
1941	Leslie MacMitchell.....	Running
1942	Cornelius Wimmerdam.....	Pole vaulting
1943	Gilbert L. Dodds.....	Running
1944	Ann Curtis.....	Swimming
1945	Felix (Doc) Blanchard.....	Football
1946	Y. Arnold Tucker.....	Football
1947	John B. Kelly, Jr.....	Rowing
1948	Robert B. Mathias.....	Track and field

BOSTON MARATHON, 1949

(Fifty-third running)

Leading Finishers

	h.m.s.
1. Karl Gosta Leandersson, Sweden.....	2:31:50.8
2. Victor Dyrvall, New York.....	2:34:42
3. Louis White, Boston.....	2:36:48
4. Johnny Kelley, Boston.....	2:38:07
5. Joe Smith, Medford, Mass.....	2:38:30
6. Gerry Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.....	2:42:55
7. Fran Austin, Boston.....	2:43:28
8. Tom Jones, Lincoln (Pa.) Univ.....	2:44:05
9. Andrew Neidig, New York.....	2:44:31
10. Paul Collins, New York.....	2:45:11
11. Warren Dupree, Foxboro, Mass.....	2:45:33
12. George Norman, Toronto.....	2:47:33

The marathon distance is 26 miles 385 yards.

NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONS, 1949

TRACK AND FIELD

Outdoor

100 m.—Andy Stanfield, Shore A. C., Long Branch, N. J.	0:10.3
200 m.—Andy Stanfield	0:20.4
400 m.—George Rhoden, Morgan State	0:46.4
800 m.—Mal Whitfield, U. S. Air Force	1:50.5
1,500 m.—John Twomey, Illinois A. C., Chicago	3:52.6
5,000 m.—Fred Wilt, N. Y. A. C.	14:49.3
10,000 m.—Fred Wilt	31:05.7
110-m. hurdles—Craig Dixon, Los Angeles A. C.	0:13.8
200-m. hurdles—Craig Dixon	0:22.6
400-m. hurdles—Charles Moore, Jr., Malverne, N. Y.	0:51.1
3,000-m. steeplechase—Curtis Stone, Shanahan C. C., Phila.	9:31
3,000-m. walk—Henry Laskau, Maccabi A. C., N. Y.	13:34
Broad jump—Gay Bryan, Olympic Club (Calif.)	25 ft. 1½ in.
High jump—Dick Phillips, Brown U.	6 ft. 6¾ in.
Discus—Fortune Gordien, Olympic Club	174 ft. 5¾ in.
56-lb. weight—Henry Dreyer, N. Y. A. C.	38 ft. 4¾ in.
Hammer—Sam Felton, Jr., N. Y. A. C.	176 ft. 10 in.
Hop, step, and jump—Gay Bryan	49 ft. 1 in.
Javelin—Franklin Held, Olympic Club	232 ft. 2½ in.
Pole vault—Bob Richards, Illinois A. C., and George Rasmussen, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Oreg. (tie)	14 ft. 4 in.
Shot-put—Jim Fuchs, N. Y. A. C.	57 ft. 2¾ in.
Team—Los Angeles A. C.	87 19/20 pts.
Decathlon—Bob Mathias, Tulare, Calif.	7,556 pts.
Pentathlon—Wilbur Ross, Newark, N. J.	3,414 pts.
Marathon—Victor Dyrvall, New York	2:38:48.9
400-m. relay—Shore A. C. (Herb McKenley, Frank Fox, Charles Slade, Andy Stanfield)	0:41.5
1,600-m. relay—Shore A. C.	3:08.4
2,900-m. relay—N. Y. A. C. (Jim Gilhooley, John Hammack, Jerry Connolly, Fred Wilt)	7:01

10-km. walk—Henry H. Laskau, New York	47:33.2
15-km. walk—Lief Sommerse, San Francisco	1:18.09
20-km. walk—William Mihalo, Detroit	2:03:06
25-km. walk—William Mihalo	2:12:15
30-km. walk—William Mihalo	2:55
35-km. walk—Adolph Weinacker, Detroit	3:18
40-km. walk—Adolph Weinacker	3:45
50-km. walk—Adolph Weinacker	5:13:30
15-km. run—Victor Dyrvall	54:30
20-km. run—Victor Dyrvall	1:11
Junior team—Olympic Club, San Francisco	121¾ pts

Indoor

60 yd.—Wm. J. Dwyer, R. I. Track Officials Club, Providence	0:06.2
60-yd. hurdles—Harrison Dillard, Cleveland	0:07.2
600 yd.—Dave Bolen, Boulder, Colo.	1:11.6
1,000 yd.—Robert Mealey, Cornell	2:13.9
Mile—Willy Slykhuis, Netherlands	4:11.2
3 miles—Gaston Reiff, Belgium	14:08.1
Mile walk—Henry Laskau, Maccabi A. C.	6:29.5
Sprint medley relay—Villanova (James McKenna, Thomas Irish, John Holmes, Joseph McCreary)	1:55.5
Mile relay—New York U. (Hugo Maiocco, Sutton Titus, Reginald Pearman, Jim Gilhooley)	3:20.4
2-mile relay—Penn (Bob Mullen, Henry Uhle, Thomas Kirwan, John Strassenburgh)	7:49.7
Broad jump—Herb Douglas, Kauffman Settlement, Pittsburgh	24 ft. 11½ in.
High jump—Dick Phillips, Brown U.	6 ft. 7 in.
Shot-put—Wilbur Thompson, Los Angeles A. C.	54 ft. 10½ in.
35-lb. weight—Sam Felton, Jr., N. Y. A. C.	57 ft. 11¾ in.
Pole vault—A. Richmond Morcom, Boston A. A.	14 ft. 7¾ in.
Team—New York A. C.	15 pts.

GYMNASTICS

	Pts.
All-around—William Rotzheim, U. of Ill. Navy Pier	321.8
Calisthenics—Robert Stout, Temple U.	54.5
Flying rings—Waldemar Baskovich, Chicago Sokol	58.1
Horizontal bar—Edward Scrobe, American Turners, New York	57.4
Indian clubs—George R. Hearn, Springfield (Mass.) College	26.3
Long horse—William Tom, Occidental College	57.6
Parallel bars—Joseph Kotys, Cleveland Swiss Turners	56.2
Rope climb—Don Perry, unattached, Venice, Calif.	3.25
Side horse—Gene J. Rabbitt, Syracuse U.	55.8
Trampoline—Edsel Buchanan, unattached, U. of Michigan	27.0
Tumbling—Irwin E. Bedard, U. of Ill. Navy Pier	29.1
Team—U. of Illinois Navy Pier	27.5

WATER POLO

Senior outdoor—Whittier Club (Calif.)
Senior indoor—Illinois A. C., Chicago
Junior outdoor—Missouri A. C., St. Louis
Junior indoor—New York A. C.

Women

	Pts.
All-around—Clara M. Schroth, Phila. Turners	285.7
Balance beam—Clara M. Schroth	57.3
Calisthenics—Meta N. Elste, Acrotheater, Chicago	56.6
Flying rings—Clara M. Schroth	57.8
Indian clubs—Margaret J. Dutcher, unattached, Ridgewood, N. J.	27.0
Parallel bars—Clara M. Schroth	57.1
Side horse—Clara M. Schroth	57.7
Tumbling—Marie Armstrong, Phila. Turners	25.4
Team drill—Lincoln Turners, Chicago	160

WRESTLING

115 lb.—Arnold Plaza, Purdue
121 lb.—John Harrison, Iowa Tea.
128 lb.—Russell Bush, Iowa Tea.
135 lb.—Lowell Lange, Cornell (Iowa)
145 lb.—Keith Young, Iowa Tea.
155 lb.—Bill Nelson, Iowa Tea.
165 lb.—Bill Smith, Iowa Tea.
175 lb.—Shufard Swift, Navy
191 lb.—Vern Gagne, Minnesota
Heavyweight—Bob Maldegan, Mich. State Team—Iowa Teachers

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONS, 1949

Source: Walter Byers, Executive Assistant, N.C.A.A.

TRACK AND FIELD

00 yd.—Mel Patton, So. California.....	0:09.7
20 yd.—Mel Patton.....	0:20.4
40 yd.—Charles Moore, Cornell.....	0:47
80 yd.—Mal Whitfield, Ohio State.....	1:50.3
1 mile—Don Gehrmann, Wisconsin.....	4:09.6
5 miles—Horace Ashenfelter, Penn State.....	9:03.9
20-yd. High Hurdles—Craig Dixon, U.C.L.A.....	0:13.9
20-yd. Low Hurdles—Craig Dixon.....	0:22.7
100-yd. road jump—Fred Johnson, Michigan State.....	25 ft. 2½ in.
High jump—Richard Phillips, Brown.....	6 ft. 7 in.
Discus—Victor Frank, Yale.....	168 ft. 9½ in.
Javelin—Franklin Held, Stanford.....	224 ft. 8¼ in.
Pole vault—Bob Smith, San Diego State.....	14 ft. 3 in.
Shot-put—Jim Fuchs, Yale.....	56 ft. 1½ in.
Team—Southern California.....	55 2/5 pts.

Swimming

100-yd. free—Dick Weinberg, Michigan.....	0:23.1
200-yd. free—Wally Ris, Iowa.....	0:50.4
200-yd. free—Bill Smith, Ohio State.....	2:08.5
400-yd. free—Bill Smith.....	4:42.6
500-m. free—Bill Heusner, Northwestern.....	19:04.8
50-yd. back—Bob De Groot, Ohio State.....	1:34
100-yd. breast—Keith Carter, Purdue.....	2:14.8
50-yd. medley—Joe Verdeur, LaSalle (Phila.).....	1:30.8
200-yd. relay—Yale (Paul Girdes, William Farnsworth, Larom Munson, Raymond Reid).....	3:27
100-yd. medley relay—Iowa (Duane Graves, Bowen Stassforth, Erwin Straub).....	2:54.1
100-meter dive—Bruce Harlan, Ohio State.....	142.1 pts.
100-meter dive—Bruce Harlan.....	152.37 pts.
Team—Ohio State.....	49 pts.

Gymnastics

	Points
Still-around—Joe Kotys, Kent State.....	1,035
Vaulting rings—Jerry Todd, So. California.....	276
Horizontal bar—Robert Stout, Temple.....	277
Parallel bars—Joe Kotys, Kent State; Melvin Stout, Mich. State.....	274
Rock climb—Ken Foreman, So. California.....	3.4s.
Side horse—Joseph Berenato, Temple.....	270
Pommel horse—Edsel Buchanan, Michigan.....	275
Vaulting—Charles Thompson, California.....	286
Team—Temple.....	28

Tennis

Singles—Jack Tuero, Tulane
Doubles—Jim Brink-Fred Fisher, Washington (Seattle)
Team—San Francisco

Boxing

125 lb.—Wilbert O. Moss, Louisiana State
130 lb.—Tad Thrash, Louisiana State
135 lb.—Leonard Walker, Idaho
145 lb.—Charles P. Davey, Michigan State
155 lb.—Wayne Fontes, San Jose State
165 lb.—Colin Connel, Minnesota
175 lb.—Carl Bernardo, Miami (Fla.)
Heavyweight—Marty Crandell, Syracuse
Team—Louisiana State
John S. LaRowe Trophy—Charles P. Davey

Wrestling

121 lb.—Arnold Plaza, Purdue
128 lb.—Charles Hetrick, Oklahoma A. & M.
136 lb.—Lowell Lange, Cornell (Iowa)
145 lb.—Keith Young, Iowa State Teachers
155 lb.—William Nelson, Iowa State Teachers
165 lb.—William Smith, Iowa State Teachers
175 lb.—James Gregson, Oklahoma A. & M.
Heavyweight—Verne Gagne, Minnesota
Team—Oklahoma A. & M.

Fencing

(Won-and-lost records in parentheses)

Three-weapon team—Army and Rutgers (tie, 63 points)
Foil—Ralph Tedeschi, Rutgers (24-3)
Epee—Richard Bowman, Army (24-2)
Saber—Al Treves, Rutgers (23-4)

Golf

Individual—Harvie Ward, North Carolina
Team—North Texas State (590 pts.)

Ice Hockey

Boston College beat Dartmouth, 4 to 3, in final.
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Baseball

Texas beat Wake Forest, in final.

1949 BASKETBALL FINAL

(At Seattle, Wash., March 26)

KENTUCKY (46)				OKLA. A. & M. (36)			
G. F. P.				G. F. P.			
Jones, lf.....	1	1	3	Yates, lf.....	1	0	2
Hirsch.....	1	0	2	Jaquet.....	0	1	1
Line, rf.....	2	1	5	Shelton, rf.....	3	6	12
Groza, c.....	9	7	25	McArthur.....	0	2	2
Beard, lg.....	1	1	3	Harris, c.....	3	1	7
Barker, rg.....	1	3	5	Bradley, lg.....	0	3	3
Barnstable.....	1	1	3	Parks, rg.....	2	3	7
Total.....	16	14	46	Pilgrim.....	0	2	2
				Smith.....	0	0	0
				Total.....	9	18	36

WEIGHT LIFTING, 1949

World Champions

	Pts.
Antamweight—Mahmoud Namdju, Iran.....	688¾
Batherweight—M. Fajad, Egypt.....	732¾
Lightweight—I. Shams, Egypt.....	777¾
Lightweight—K. El Tounij, Egypt.....	876¾
Light heavyweight—Stanley Stanczyk, United States.....	909¾
Heavyweight—John Davis, United States.....	975¾
Team—Egypt.....	18

National A. A. U. Champions

	Pts.
123 lb.—Joseph De Pietro, Paterson, N. J.....	620
132 lb.—Richard Tomita, Hawaii.....	665
148 lb.—Joseph Pitman, York, Pa.....	745
165 lb.—Pete George, Akron, Ohio.....	830
165-181 lb.—Stan Stanczyk, York, Pa.....	910
Heavyweight—Norbert Schemansky, Detroit.....	885
Team—York (Pa.) Barbell Club.....	13

McPherson Legion Victor

The McPherson (Kan.) quintet beat Hankakee (Ill.), 47 to 40, in the final of

the 1949 National American Legion championship tournament.

EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS, 1949

Source: George L. Shiebler, Administrative Assistant, E.C.A.C.

TEAM

Baseball League—Princeton
Basketball League—Yale
Golf Assn.—Yale
Gymnastic League—Temple
Swimming League—Yale
Tennis Assn.—Cornell
Wrestling Assn.—Syracuse

Fencing

Three-weapon—New York U. (80 pts.)
Foil—N. Y. U. and C. C. N. Y. (29 pts. each)
Epee—Navy (28 pts.)
Saber—N. Y. U. (28 pts.)

Ice Hockey

International League—Montreal
Pentagonal League—Dartmouth

Assn. of Rowing Colleges

Varsity—Harvard
Junior varsity—Harvard
Freshman—Harvard
Lightweight varsity—Cornell
Lightweight junior varsity—Penn
Lightweight freshman—Harvard

Track and Field

INDOOR

Heptagonal Games Assn.—Army (54 5/6 pts.)
I.C.A.A.A.—Michigan State (35 2/5 pts.)
Metropolitan (N. Y.) Assn.—N.Y.U. (73½ pts.)
Met. (N. Y.) Assn. freshman—St. John's (74½ pts.)

OUTDOOR

Heptagonal Games Assn.—Army (63¼ pts.)
I.C.A.A.A.—Michigan State (43 pts.)
Metropolitan (N. Y.) Assn.—N.Y.U. (99½ pts.)
Met. (N. Y.) Assn. freshman—St. John's (88 pts.)
Middle Atlantic Assn.—St. Joseph's (29 3/7 pts.)

I. C. A. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS, 1949

Outdoor

100 yd.—Andy Stanfield, Seton Hall.....	0:09.8
220 yd.—Andy Stanfield.....	0:20.6
440 yd.—Frank Fox, Seton Hall.....	0:48.2
880 yd.—James Grosholz, Haverford.....	1:53.3
1 mile—Neil Pratt, Syracuse.....	4:16.4
2 miles—Horse Ashenfelter, Penn State.....	9:09.2
1 mile relay—New York U. (John Nelson, Hugo Malocco, Jim Gilhooley, Reginald Pearman).....	3:14.4
120-yd. hurdles—Horace Smith, Michigan State.....	0:14.3
220-yd. hurdles—Horace Smith.....	0:22.9
Broad jump—Fred Johnson, Michigan State.....	24 ft. 2 in.
High jump—Irving Mondschein, N. Y. U., and Dick Phillips, Brown (tie).....	6 ft. 7½ in.
Discus—Victor Frank, Yale.....	159 ft. 6¼ in.
Hammer—Howard Reed, Harvard.....	160 ft. 9¼ in.
Javelin—Irving Bouton, Yale.....	197 ft. 7½ in.
Pole vault—Arthur Sherman, R. I. State, and Neil King, Yale (tie).....	13 ft.
Shot-put—Jim Fuchs, Yale.....	56 ft. 5 in.
Team—Michigan State.....	43 pts.

Indoor

60 yd.—Andy Stanfield, Seton Hall.....	0:06.2
60-yd. High hurdles—Horace Smith, Michigan State.....	0:07.2
600 yd.—Frank Fox, Seton Hall.....	1:11.5
1,000 yd.—Phil Thigpen, Seton Hall.....	2:14.2
1 mile—George Wade, Yale.....	4:13.6
2 miles—Robert Black, R. I. State.....	9:18.1

INDIVIDUAL

Fencing

(Won-and-lost records in parentheses)

Foil—Francis Kramer, C.C.N.Y. (5-0)
Epee—Richard C. Bowman, Army (4-1)
Saber—Chambliss Johnston (4-1)

Gymnastics

	Points
All-around—Robert Stout, Temple.....	1,050
Flying rings—Lewis Jamison, Army.....	281
Horizontal bar—John T. Hodes, Army.....	278
Parallel bars—Robert Stout, Temple.....	296
Rope climb—Leo Minotti, Syracuse.....	3.5s.
Side horse—Eugene Rabbitt, Syracuse.....	286
Tumbling—William Meade, Penn State.....	267

Swimming

50-yd. free—Bob Nugent, Rutgers.....	0:23.1
100-yd. free—John McIntyre, Dartmouth.....	0:52.5
220-yd. free—Paul Girdes, Yale.....	2:11.2
440-yd. free—Donald De Forrest, Penn.....	4:52.3
1,500-m. free—Forbes Norris, Jr., Harvard.....	19:40.6
150-yd. back—Albert Ratkewich, Yale.....	1:37.8
200-yd. breast—Joe Verdeur, LaSalle (Phila.).....	2:16.6
300-yd. medley—Joe Verdeur.....	3:25.4
400-yd. relay—Rutgers (Seymour Schlanger, Bill Irwin, Jim MacNeil, Bob Nugent).....	3:30.3
300-yd. medley relay—Dartmouth (Dana Jackson, Frank Bruch, John McIntyre).....	2:59.5
1-meter dive—John Connor, Duke.....	109.13 pts.
3-meter dive—John Belcher, Yale.....	118.9 pts.

Wrestling

121 lb.—Michael Filipos, Lehigh	
128 lb.—David Poor, Princeton	
136 lb.—Richard Kelsey, Lehigh	
145 lb.—Barton Downes, Navy	
155 lb.—Kenneth Hunte, Syracuse	
165 lb.—Pascal Perri, Syracuse	
175 lb.—George Gebhardt, Syracuse	
Heavyweight—Homer Barr, Penn State	

1 mile relay—Georgetown (Vincent Cino, John Lynch, Robert Spearman, Edward Sause).....	3:21.1
2-mile relay—Michigan State (Donald Makielski, David Peppard, William Mack, Jack Dianetti).....	7:49.1
Broad jump—Fred Johnson, Michigan State.....	24 ft. 6½ in.
High jump—Dick Phillips, Brown, and Richard Lyster, Temple (tie).....	6 ft. 4½ in.
Shot-put—Jim Fuchs, Yale.....	55 ft. 5½ in.
Pole vault—George Appel, Yale.....	14 ft.
35-lb. weight—James Scholtz, Army.....	60 ft. 7½ in.
Team—Michigan State.....	35½ pts.

EASTERN BOXING CHAMPIONS

Intercollegiate Association

125 lb.—Tom Cronin, Catholic University
130 lb.—Allen Hollingsworth, Virginia
135 lb.—Grover Masterson, Virginia
145 lb.—Tim Curley, Syracuse
155 lb.—Chuck Rigoglioso, Syracuse
165 lb.—Jim Rollier, Syracuse
175 lb.—Pete Monfore, Army
Heavyweight—Chuck Drazenovich, Penn State
Team (Edward J. Neil Trophy)—Syracuse

CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS, 1949

Western

OUTDOOR

(At Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

100 yd.—Charles Peters, Indiana.....	0:09.8
20—Charles Peters.....	0:21.2
40—Mal Whitfield, Ohio State.....	0:48.5
80—Mal Whitfield.....	1:52.4
1 mile—Don Gehrman, Wisconsin.....	4:17.9
5 miles—James Urquhart, Wisconsin.....	9:22.6
20 hurdles—Fred Brass, Minnesota.....	0:14.6
20 hurdles—Lee Hofacre, Minnesota.....	0:23.5
1 mile relay—Ohio State (Kunz, Cogswell, Whitaker, Whitfield).....	3:16.7
100 yard jump—Jim Holland, Northwestern.....	24 ft. 5½ in.
100 yd. high jump—Dwight Eddleman, Illinois.....	6 ft. 6½ in.
100 yd. discus—William Miller, Ohio State.....	167 ft. 4 in.
100 yd. pole vault—Tom Bennett, Wisconsin.....	14 ft.
100 yd. shot-put—Jim Roberson, Indiana.....	52 ft. 8 in.
Team—Minnesota.....	49 pts.

INDOOR

(At Illinois Armory, Champaign)

100 yd.—Harold Omer, Purdue.....	0:06.3
40—Mal Whitfield, Ohio State.....	0:49.7
80—Don Gehrman, Wisconsin.....	1:53.1
1 mile—Don Gehrman.....	4:16.1
5 miles—James Urquhart, Wisconsin.....	9:25.7
100 low hurdles—Lloyd Duff, Ohio State.....	0:08.0
100 high hurdles—Lloyd Duff.....	0:08.7
1 mile relay—Wisconsin (Whipple, Goldin, Gehrman, Mansfield).....	3:18.6
100 yard jump—Jewell Daily, Purdue.....	24 ft. 7 in.
100 yd. high jump—John Murphy, Ohio State.....	6 ft. 5½ in.
100 yd. pole vault—Don Laz, Illinois; Tom Bennett, Wisconsin, and Harry Cooper, Minnesota (tie).....	14 ft.
100 yd. shot-put—Norman Wasser, Illinois.....	53 ft. ¾ in.
Team—Wisconsin and Ohio State (tie).....	38 pts.

Pacific Coast

OUTDOOR

(At Seattle, Wash.)

100 yd.—Mel Patton, So. Calif.....	0:09.7
20—Mel Patton.....	0:21.3
40—Larry Hoff, Stanford.....	0:48.7
80—Bob Chambers, So. Calif.....	1:52.5
1 mile—Paul Mello, California.....	4:19.4
5 miles—Dick Paeth, Wash. State.....	9:29.3
20 hurdles—Craig Dixon, U.C.L.A.....	0:14.3
20 hurdles—Craig Dixon.....	0:23.3
1 mile relay—So. California (Pruitt, Stocks, Chambers, DeLoach).....	3:18.5
100 yard jump—Henry Aihara, So. Calif.....	24 ft. 9 in.
100 yd. high jump—Jack Barnes, So. Calif.; George Stanich, U.C.L.A., and Ken Elliott, Oregon State (tie).....	6 ft. 3¾ in.
100 yd. discus—Taylor Lewis, U.C.L.A.....	164 ft. 2¼ in.
100 yd. javelin—Franklin Held, Stanford.....	219 ft. 5½ in.
100 yd. pole vault—George Rasmussen, Oregon, and John Montgomery, So. Calif. (tie).....	14 ft. 4 in.
100 yd. shot-put—Otis Chandler, Stanford.....	54 ft. 9¼ in.
Team—Southern California.....	71½ pts.

Heptagonal Games Association

OUTDOOR

(At Franklin Field, Philadelphia)

100 yd.—John Zegger, Columbia.....	0:10.0
40—John Hammack, Army.....	0:48.4
80—Robert Mealey, Cornell.....	1:53.2
1 mile—George Wade, Yale.....	4:18.7
5 miles—James Thompson, Army.....	9:27.1
20 hurdles—Walter Ashbaugh, Cornell.....	0:14.9
20 hurdles—Robert Hunt, Cornell.....	0:24.4
100 relay—Army (Cain, Wagner, Mastaglio, Tandler).....	0:42.4
1 mile relay—Cornell (Seider, Greenfield, Moore, Mealey).....	3:16.2
100 yard jump—Winfield Scott, Army.....	23 ft.
100 yd. high jump—Dick Phillips, Brown.....	6 ft. 5½ in.
100 yd. discus—Victor Frank, Yale.....	176 ft. 11¼ in.
100 yd. hammer—James Scholtz, Army.....	177 ft. 11½ in.
100 yd. javelin—James Rawers, Army.....	194 ft. 2½ in.
100 yd. pole vault—Richard Bastar, Army and Neil J. King, Yale (tie).....	13 ft. 4 in.
100 yd. shot-put—James Fuchs, Yale.....	55 ft. ¾ in.
Team—Army.....	63¼ pts.

INDOOR

(At Boston (Mass.) Garden)

50 yd.—Charles Keller, Yale.....	0:05.6
600—John Hammack, Army.....	1:12.5
1,000—Robert Mealey, Cornell.....	2:12.8
1 mile—George Wade, Yale.....	4:12.7
2 miles—Stanton Waterman, Dartmouth.....	9:26.2
45 high hurdles—George Sylvester, Army.....	0:05.8
1 mile relay—Army (Mastaglio, Hester, Farrell, Hammack).....	3:23.9
2-mile relay—Yale (Baldwin, Meredith, Stoltman, Wade).....	7:56.4
100 yard jump—William Kapp, Army.....	23 ft. 3¼ in.
100 yd. high jump—Dick Phillips, Brown.....	6 ft. 8 in.
100 yd. pole vault—Richard Bastar, Army, and Neil J. King, Yale (tie).....	13 ft. 4 in.
100 yd. shot-put—James Fuchs, Yale.....	56 ft. 3¼ in.
100 yd. 35-lb. weight—James Scholtz, Army.....	57 ft. 11¼ in.
Team—Army.....	54½ pts.

Southern

OUTDOOR

(At Chapel Hill, N. C.)

100 yd.—Alexion, Maryland.....	0:09.9
220—Alexion.....	0:21.4
440—Young, Duke.....	0:50.1
880—Holden, North Carolina.....	1:56.7
1 mile—Julian MacKenzie, No. Carolina.....	4:17.1
2 miles—Sam Magill, North Carolina.....	9:27.8
120 hurdles—Taylor, North Carolina.....	0:14.8
220 hurdles—Reeves, Duke.....	0:23.9
1 mile relay—Maryland (Ostrye, Alexion, Rukert, Matthews).....	3:21.7
100 yard jump—Reeves.....	23 ft. 5 in.
100 yd. high jump—Joyner, No. Carolina; Paul Stombaugh, Furman, and Monroe, V.P.I. (tie).....	6 ft. 1 in.
100 yd. discus—Bob Seligman, No. Carolina.....	156 ft. 6¼ in.
100 yd. javelin—Bob Kirk, No. Carolina.....	210 ft. 7½ in.
100 yd. pole vault—Colvin, Duke, and Brown, Clemson (tie).....	12 ft. 9 in.
100 yd. shot-put—Bob Seligman.....	47 ft. 11¼ in.
Team—North Carolina.....	75 pts.

Southeastern

OUTDOOR

(At Birmingham, Ala.)

100 yd.—Paul Blenz, Tulane.....	0:10.2
220—Paul Blenz.....	0:22.2
440—Frank Sullwold, La. State.....	0:48.1
880—Dick Flournoy, Auburn.....	1:57.9
1 mile—Whitey Overton, Auburn.....	4:24.3
2 miles—Whitey Overton.....	9:58.1
120 hurdles—Joe Pennington, Auburn.....	0:15.4
220 hurdles—Buddy Fowlkes, Ga. Tech.....	0:24.2
1 mile relay—La. State (Covington, Bourgeois, Breathwitt, Sullwold).....	3:18.9
100 yard jump—Buddy Fowlkes, Ga. Tech.....	23 ft. 5 in.
100 yd. high jump—Sam Commander, Florida, and J. B. Farr, Georgia (tie).....	6 ft. 1½ in.
100 yd. discus—Bill Atkinson, Florida.....	145 ft. 4¾ in.
100 yd. javelin—Bill Atkinson.....	202 ft. 9 in.
100 yd. pole vault—Leroy Poucher, Florida.....	13 ft. 3¾ in.
100 yd. shot-put—Harold Voss, La. State.....	45 ft. 6 in.
Team—Georgia Tech.....	39½ pts.

Southwest

OUTDOOR

(At Fayetteville, Ark.)

100 yd.—Perry Samuels, Texas.....	0:09.5
220—Charles Parker, Texas.....	0:21.1
440—Roy Holbrook, Texas A. & M.....	0:47.3
880—Otha Byrd, Rice.....	1:55.9
1 mile—J. D. Hampton, Texas A. & M.....	4:17.2
2 miles—J. D. Hampton.....	9:30.7
120 hurdles—August Erfurth, Rice.....	0:14.2
220 hurdles—Bob Hall, Texas A. & M.....	0:23
440 relay—Texas A. & M. (Bond, Wilson, Hall, Napier).....	0:41.6
1 mile relay—Texas A. & M. (Mitchell, Ludwig, Bilderback, Holbrook).....	3:14.9
100 yard jump—Cleburne Price, So. Methodist.....	24 ft. 4 in.
100 yd. high jump—Vern McGrew, Rice.....	6 ft. 4¾ in.
100 yd. discus—George Kadera, Texas A. & M.....	154 ft. 6¼ in.
100 yd. javelin—Tobin Rote, Rice.....	195 ft.
100 yd. pole vault—Robert Walters, Texas.....	13 ft. ¾ in.
100 yd. shot-put—George Petrovich, Texas.....	47 ft. 5½ in.
Team—Texas A. & M.....	55½ pts.

Big Seven

OUTDOOR

(At Lincoln, Nebr.)

100 yd.—Don Campbell, Colorado.....	0:09.6
220—Don Campbell.....	0:22.6
440—Gil Phillips, Missouri.....	0:49.3
880—Pat Bowers, Kansas.....	1:54.1
1 mile—Bob Karnes, Kansas.....	4:19.9
2 miles—Bob Karnes.....	9:43
120 hurdles—Earl Elliott, Kansas State.....	0:14.4
220 hurdles—Dick Ault, Missouri.....	0:24.7
1 mile relay—Missouri (Wolf, Phillips, Vanet, Klein).....	3:20.9
Broad jump—Herb Hoskins, Kansas State.....	24 ft. 3½ in.
High jump—Jim Howard, Missouri, and Joe Gold, Colorado (tie).....	6 ft. 1½ in.
Discus—Rollin Prather, Kansas State.....	152 ft. 5 in.
Javelin—Jack Todd, Colorado.....	194 ft. 8¾ in.
Pole vault—Bill Carroll, Oklahoma.....	14 ft. 1 in.
Shot-put—Rollin Prather.....	51 ft. 6 in.
Team—Missouri.....	113 1¼ pts

INDOOR

(At Kansas City, Mo.)

60 yd.—Don Campbell, Colorado.....	0:06.2
440—Dick Ault, Missouri.....	0:51.1
880—Pat Bowers, Kansas.....	1:55.8
1 mile—Bill McGuire, Missouri.....	4:17.2
2 miles—Bob Karnes, Kansas.....	9:29.2
60 low hurdles—Hobo Gilstrap, Oklahoma.....	0:07.0
60 high hurdles—Bob Berkshire, Nebraska.....	0:07.5
1 mile relay—Missouri (Vanet, Phillips, Shuster, Smith).....	3:22.1
Broad jump—Merwin McConnell, Oklahoma.....	24 ft.
High jump—Jim Howard, Missouri.....	6 ft. 4 in.
Pole vault—Leonard Kehl, Nebraska.....	13 ft. 11 in.
Shot-put—Rollin Prather, Kansas State.....	51 ft. 6½ in.
Team—Nebraska.....	47 pts.

Missouri Valley

OUTDOOR

(At Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater)

100 yd.—Don Pettie, Drake.....	0:10
220—Don Pettie.....	0:22.3
440—Dick Stolpe, Okla. A. & M.....	0:49.2
880—Harold Tarrant, Okla. A. & M.....	1:59.1
1 mile—J. R. Teakell, Okla. A. & M.....	4:27.7
2 miles—Paul Efaw, Okla. A. & M.....	9:56.6
120 hurdles—Roy Grieve, Bradley.....	0:15.2
220 hurdles—Roy Grieve.....	0:25.4
440 relay—Oklahoma A. & M. (Bowers, Alford, Voight, Stolpe).....	0:43
1 mile relay—Oklahoma A. & M. (Elliott, Tarrant, Voight, Stolpe).....	3:22.3
Broad jump—John Voight, Okla. A. & M.....	22 ft. 10½ in.
High jump—Jack Heintzman, Bradley.....	6 ft. 1½ in.
Discus—Ira Barkman, Wichita.....	133 ft. 5 in.
Javelin—Don Bruer, Morgan State.....	191 ft. 7 in.
Pole vault—Jack Childers, Wichita.....	11 ft. 2 in.
Shot-put—Jim Kurz, Okla. A. & M.....	47 ft. 6½ in.
Team—Oklahoma A. & M.....	93½ pts.

Colored A. A.

OUTDOOR

(At Morgan State Stadium, Baltimore, Md.)

100 yd.—Robert Tyler, Morgan State.....	0:09.5
220—Robert Tyler.....	0:21.8
440—George Rhoden, Morgan State.....	0:47.9
880—William Brown, Morgan State.....	1:54.5
1 mile—Ken Dixon, Morgan State.....	4:25.6
2 miles—Thurlow Brown, Morgan State.....	9:50.8
120 hurdles—Lester Scott, Morgan State.....	0:14.8
220 hurdles—Marshall Morris, Morgan State.....	0:24.5
Sprint medley relay—Morgan State (Rhoden, LaBeach, Tyler, W. Brown).....	3:26.4
1 mile relay—Morgan State (LaBeach, Tyler, W. Brown, Rhoden).....	3:13.5
Broad jump—Nimmonds, No. Car. A. & T.....	22 ft. 7½ in.
High jump—Tie among Thornton and Sparrow, No. Car. College; Cooke and Posey, Lincoln; Gardner, No. Car. A. & T.; Goldsboro, Delaware State; Jones, W. Va. State.....	5 ft. 9 in.
Discus—Obie Palmer, Delaware State.....	148 ft. 5 in.
Javelin—Hiawatha Windley, St. Paul Poly.....	179 ft. 5½ in.
Pole vault—Echols, No. Car. A. & T.....	11 ft. 9 in.
Shot-put—Obie Palmer.....	50 ft. 9 in.
Team—Morgan State.....	69 pts.

OTHER CONFERENCE
TEAM CHAMPIONS, 1949

WESTERN

Baseball—Indiana, Iowa, Michigan (tie)
Basketball—Illinois
Fencing—Ohio State
Golf—Michigan
Gymnastics—Minnesota
Swimming—Ohio State
Tennis—Northwestern
Wrestling—Purdue

SOUTHERN

Baseball—Wake Forest
Basketball—North Carolina State
Golf—Duke
Swimming—North Carolina
Tennis—William & Mary
Indoor Track—North Carolina

SOUTHEASTERN

Baseball—Mississippi State
Basketball—Kentucky
Golf—Georgia Tech
Swimming—Georgia Tech
Tennis—Tulane

BIG SEVEN

Baseball—Kansas
Basketball—Nebraska, Oklahoma (tie)
Golf—Michigan
Swimming—Iowa State
Tennis—Oklahoma
Wrestling—Nebraska

PACIFIC COAST

Baseball—Southern California
Basketball—Oregon State
Golf—Wash. State (No. Div.); So. California (So. Div.)
Swimming—Washington (No. Div.); So. California (So. Div.)
Tennis—Washington (No. Div.); So. California (So. Div.)
U. C. L. A. (So. Div.)

SOUTHWEST

Baseball—Texas
Basketball—Arkansas, Baylor, Rice (tie)
Fencing—Texas
Golf—Texas
Swimming—Texas
Tennis—Texas

MISSOURI VALLEY

Baseball—Oklahoma A. & M.
Basketball—Oklahoma A. & M.
Golf—Oklahoma A. & M.
Swimming—St. Louis
Tennis—Oklahoma A. & M.

COLORED A. A.

Baseball—Howard
Basketball—West Virginia State
Boxing—Howard
Swimming—Howard
Wrestling—Howard

SWIMMING

THERE IS THE ancient tale of Leander of Abydos swimming the Hellespont nightly to call on Helen of Sestos but nobody kept the time on his trips. However, Lord Byron swam one leg of the old Leander course, Sestos to Abydos, on May 3, 1810, in 1 hour 10 minutes. The famous British poet was a noted swimmer and once, in an endurance trial at Venice, was in the water for 4 hours 10 minutes. Distance swimming was the early type of competition. Captain Matthew Webb achieved fame by being the first to swim the English Channel—Dover to Calais—in August, 1875, in 21 hours 45 minutes. Many other swimmers, men and women, have conquered the

Channel since that time. Gertrude Ederle, of New York City, was the first woman to accomplish the feat. Miss Ederle swam the Channel Aug. 6, 1926, in 14 hours 34 minutes, breaking the existing record at that time. Since then the record has been lowered by four or five men.

Regular competition at short as well as long distances and indoor as well as outdoor came with the development of such organizations as the Amateur Athletic Union and the building of indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Swimming has been on the Olympic program since the start of the modern Olympic Games at Athens in 1896.

WORLD RECORDS

Source: *Official Amateur Athletic Union Swimming Rules and Records Book*. Reprinted by courtesy of the publishers, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and R. M. Ritter, Secretary-Treasurer, International Amateur Swimming Federation.

Accepted by the International Amateur Swimming Federation as of September 5, 1949.

MEN

FREE STYLE

Distance	Time	Course	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 yd.	49.7 s.	25 yd.	Alan Ford	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	Mar. 18, 1944
100 m.	55.4 s.	25 m.	Alan Ford	U. S.	New Haven	June 29, 1948
200 m.	2 m. 5.4 s.	25 m.	Alex Jany	France	Marseille, France	Sept. 20, 1946
220 yd.	2 m. 7.1 s.	25 yd.	W. Smith	U. S.	Columbus	Feb. 12, 1944
300 yd.	3 m. 3 s.	25 yd.	Alex Jany	France	Casablanca	Sept. 10, 1948
300 m.	3 m. 21 s.	50 m.*	Alex Jany	France	Casablanca	Sept. 28, 1947
400 m.	4 m. 34.6 s.	50 m.*	H. Furuhashi	Japan	Tokyo	July 24, 1949
440 yd.	4 m. 38.5 s.	25 yd.	W. Smith	U. S.	Honolulu	May 13, 1941
500 yd.	5 m. 16.3 s.	25 yd.	J. Medica	U. S.	New York	Apr. 6, 1935
500 m.	5 m. 56.5 s.	25 yd.*	R. Flanagan	U. S.	Coral Gables, Fla.	Apr. 3, 1938
800 m.	9 m. 45.6 s.	100 m.*	H. Furuhashi	Japan	Nagoya	June 26, 1949
880 yd.	9 m. 54.6 s.	55 yd.*	W. Smith	U. S.	New London, Conn.	Aug. 10, 1942
1,000 yd.	11 m. 37.4 s.	55 yd.	J. Medica	U. S.	Portland, Oregon	July 29, 1933
1,000 m.	12 m. 33.8 s.	50 m.	F. Amano	Japan	Tokyo	Aug. 10, 1938
1,500 m.	18 m. 58.8 s.	50 m.	F. Amano	Japan	Tokyo	Aug. 10, 1938
1 mi.	20 m. 29 s.	55 yd.*	K. Nakama	U. S.	New London	Aug. 8, 1942
400-yd. relay	3 m. 23.8 s.	25 yd.	New Haven S. C.	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	July 2, 1948
			(A. Ford, E. Hueber, F. Dooley, H. Johnson)			
400-m. relay	3 m. 48.6 s.	25 m.	New Haven S. C.	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	June 29, 1948
			(A. Ford, E. Hueber, F. Dooley, H. Johnson)			
800-yd. relay	7 m. 55.1 s.	50 yd.	Yale University	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 12, 1949
			(P. Girdes, J. Blum, R. Reid, J. Moore)			
800-m. relay	8 m. 46.0 s.	50 m.	National Team	U. S.	London, Eng.	Aug. 3, 1948
			(W. Ris, W. Wolf, J. McLane, W. Smith)			
300 yd.	2 m. 49.1 s.	25 yd.	Univ. of Michigan	U. S.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Feb. 21, 1948
			(H. Holiday, R. Sohl, R. Weinberg)			
300 m.	3 m. 12.3 s.	50 m.	Dauphine du Toulouse	France	Marseille	Oct. 16, 1946
			(G. Vallery, A. Nakache, A. Jany)			

* Salt water.

BREAST STROKE

100 yd.	58.5 s.	25 yd.	Keith E. Carter	U. S.	Lafayette, Ind.	May 5, 1949
100 m.	1 m. 7.3 s.	25 m.	R. Hough	U. S.	New Haven	Apr. 15, 1939
200 yd.	2 m. 14.7 s.	25 yd.	Joe Verdeur	U. S.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Mar. 27, 1948
200 m.	2 m. 30.0 s.	25 m.	Joe Verdeur	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	June 28, 1948
400 m.	5 m. 43.8 s.	25 m.	A. Heina	Germany	Copenhagen	Feb. 10, 1938
500 m.	7 m. 13 s.	25 m.	A. Heina	Germany	Solingen, Germany	May 7, 1939

BACKSTROKE

100 yd.	56.8 s.	25 yd.	A. Kiefer	U. S.	Annapolis, Md.	Feb. 26, 1944
100 m.	1 m. 03.6 s.	25 m.	Allen M. Stack	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 4, 1949
150 yd.	1 m. 29.9 s.	25 yd.	Allen M. Stack	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	May 5, 1949
200 m.	2 m. 18.5 s.	25 yd.	Allen M. Stack	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	May 4, 1949
400 m.	5 m. 03.9 s.	25 m.	Allen M. Stack	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 14, 1948

FREE STYLE—Women

Distance	Time	Course	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 yd.	58.2 s.	25 m.*	Greta Andersen	Denmark	Svendborg	Feb. 24, 1949
100 m.	1 m. 4.6 s.	25 m.	W. Den Ouden	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Feb. 27, 1936
200 m.	2 m. 21.7 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Aarhus	Sept. 11, 1938
220 yd.	2 m. 22.6 s.	25 yd.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Apr. 23, 1939
300 yd.	3 m. 25.6 s.	25 yd.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Oct. 2, 1938
300 m.	3 m. 42.5 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Sept. 15, 1940
400 m.	5 m. 0.1 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Sept. 15, 1940
440 yd.	5 m. 7.9 s.	25 yd.	Ann Curtis	U. S.	Seattle, Wash.	May 2, 1947
500 yd.	5 m. 53 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Apr. 19, 1942
500 m.	6 m. 27.4 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Feb. 11, 1940
800 m.	10 m. 52.5 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 13, 1941
880 yd.	11 m. 8.6 s.	50 yd.*	Ann Curtis	U. S.	San Francisco	July 30, 1944
1,000 yd.	12 m. 36 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Helsingør, Den.	Sept. 4, 1938
1,000 m.	13 m. 54.4 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 20, 1941
1,500 m.	20 m. 57 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 20, 1941
1 mi.	23 m. 11.5 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Helsingør	July 3, 1938
400-yd. relay	4 m. 5.7 s.	25 yd.*	National Team	Denmark	Copenhagen	Apr. 11, 1943
			(F. Nathansen, K. O. Petersen, B. O. Petersen, K. M. Haru ⁹)			
400-m. relay	4 m. 27.6 s.	25 m.	National Team	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 7, 1938
			(E. Arndt, G. Kraft, B. O. Petersen, R. Hveger)			
300 yd.	3 m. 19.6 s.		National Team	Netherlands	Hilversum	May 4, 1947
			(I. K. van Feggelin, N. van Vliet, H. Jermculen)			
300 m.	3 m. 42.4 s.		National Team	Netherlands	Arnhem, Neth.	April 28, 1947
			(I. K. van Feggelin, N. van Vliet, H. Jermculen)			

* Salt water.

BREAST STROKE—Women

100 yd.	1 m. 9.2 s.	25 yd.	N. van Vliet	Netherlands	Hilversum	May 4, 1947
100 m.	1 m. 18.2 s.	25 m.	N. van Vliet	Netherlands	Arnhem	Apr. 28, 1947
200 yd.	2 m. 35.6 s.	25 m.	N. van Vliet	Netherlands	The Hague	Aug. 24, 1946
200 m.	2 m. 49.2 s.	25 m.	N. van Vliet	Netherlands	Hilversum	July 20, 1948
400 m.	5 m. 58.6 s.	25 m.	N. van Vliet	Netherlands	Hilversum	Nov. 3, 1947
500 m.	7 m. 41 s.	25 m.	N. van Vliet	Netherlands	Hilversum	Dec. 1, 1946

BACKSTROKE—Women

100 yd.	1 m. 5.1 s.	25 m.	Cor Kint	Netherlands	Rotterdam	Sept. 8, 1938
100 m.	1 m. 10.9 s.	25 m.	Cor Kint	Netherlands	Rotterdam	Sept. 22, 1938
150 yd.	1 m. 42.1 s.	25 m.	Cor Kint	Netherlands	Rotterdam	Sept. 29, 1938
200 m.	2 m. 38.8 s.	25 m.	Cor Kint	Netherlands	Rotterdam	Nov. 26, 1939
400 m.	5 m. 38.2 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Mar. 2, 1941

Mickman, DuMoulin Swim Channel

The tricky English Channel in 1949 baffled all would-be conquerors, including Shirley May France, except Philip Mickman, 18, and Fernand DuMoulin, a lame war hero, from Belgium. Mickman, on his second try, became the youngest swimmer to cross the channel, negotiating the distance from Cape Gris Nez, France, to Dover, England, in 23 hours 48 minutes, slowest time ever from the French side. DuMoulin's time over the same course was 22 hours 1 minute.

A six-man Egyptian relay team swam from Dover to Cape Gris Nez in 11 hours 11 minutes and claimed a new English Channel record for this type of performance. The mark the Egyptians lowered was 12 hours 35 minutes.

Ben Gazel of Toronto annexed the 20-mile Lake George (N. Y.) swimming marathon last September, with Steve Wozniak of Buffalo second. The race was over a course a little more than a mile long, with competitors shuttling back and forth. Gazel's time for the test was 5 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds.

Furuhashi Swim Sensation

Highlight of the 1949 National A.A.U. outdoor swimming championships at Los Angeles last August was the sensational showing of Hironoshin Furuhashi of the Tokyo (Japan) Swim Club. The Japanese star set three world marks, subject to international approval, as the Tokyo team captured the team title with 63 points. Furuhashi started with 18:19 in the 1,500 meters, 39.8 seconds lower than the previous record. Then he hit 4:33.3 in the 400 meters, 1.9 seconds better than the recognized standard. His final record-smashing performance occurred when he flashed over the 800-meter distance in 9:35.5 to cut 15.4 seconds off Bill Smith's 8-year-old mark.

LONG-DISTANCE SWIM CHAMPIONS,
1949

National A. A. U.

Individual (4 miles)—Luis Child, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1:34:48.8
Team—Camp Chikopi, Ann Arbor, Mich. 9 pts

WOMEN

Individual (3 miles)—Kathleen Clark, Akron, Ohio. 1:20:33.8
Team—Detroit Women's City Club. 9 pts

NATIONAL A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONS, 1949

Men's Outdoor

100-m. free—Bob Gibe, Detroit A. C.	0:58.2
200-m. free—Yoshihiro Hamaguchi, Tokyo S. C.	2:11
400-m. free—Hironoshin Furuhashi, Tokyo S. C.	4:33.3
800-m. free—Hironoshin Furuhashi	9:35.5
1,500-m. free—Hironoshin Furuhashi	18:29.9
100-m. back—Allen Stack, New Haven S. C.	1:07.1
200-m. breast—Joe Verdeur, Brighton Hotel S. C., Atlantic City, N. J.	2:36.3
300-m. medley—Joe Verdeur	3:53.7
300-m. medley relay—Iowa Univ. (Duane Draves, Bowen Stassforth, Walter Ris)	3:18.8
800-m. free-style relay—Tokyo S. C. (Hamaguchi, Shuichi Murayama, Shigeyuki Murayama, Furuhashi)	8:45.4
3-m. dive—David Browning, Texas Aquatic Club, Dallas	148.88 pts.
10-m. dive—Norman Sper, U. of No. Carolina	129.25 pts.
Team—Tokyo (Japan) S. C.	62 pts.

Men's Indoor

100-yd. free—Wally Ris, U. of Iowa	0:51.4
220-yd. free—Bob Gibe, Detroit A. C.	2:10.8
440-yd. free—Jimmy McLane, New Haven S. C.	4:41.5
150-yd. back—Allen Stack, New Haven S. C.	1:30.7
220-yd. breast—Keith Carter, Purdue U.	2:30.7
300-yd. individual medley—Joe Verdeur, Brighton Hotel S. C., Atlantic City, N. J.	3:22.9
400-yd. free-style relay—New Haven S. C. (Paul Girdes, Bill Farnsworth, Ray Reid, Dick Baribault)	3:28.6
300-yd. medley relay—New Haven S. C. (Stack, Girdes, Reid)	2:52.4
1-meter dive—Bruce Harlan, Ohio State	145.56 pts.
3-meter dive—Bruce Harlan	138.05 pts.
Team—New Haven (Conn.) S. C.	40 pts.

National Water Ski Champions, 1949

Men—Dick Pope, Jr.
Women—Willi Worthington McGuire
Junior boys—Skillman Suydam
Junior girls—Mary Lois Thornhill
Mixed doubles—Sandy Schard-Bruce Parker

Women's Outdoor

110-yd. free—Thelma Kalama, Hawaii	1:10.9
110-yd. back—Barbara Jensen, Crystal Plunge, San Francisco	1:20.3
110-yd. breast—Carol Pence, Lafayette (Ind.) C. C.	1:25.8
220-yd. back—Barbara Jensen	2:54.9
220-yd. breast—Evelyn Kawomoto, Hawaii	3:14.5
440-yd. free—Thelma Kalama	5:41.2
880-yd. free—Catherine Kleinschmidt, Hawaii	11:48.1
1 Mile—Jean Lutyens, Indianapolis	24:34.5
330-yd. medley—Evelyn Kawomoto	4:27.5
330-yd. medley relay—Los Angeles A. C. "A" (Sharon Geary, Lois Feathers, Muriel Mellon)	4:02.6
880-yd. free-style relay—Hawaii "A" (Julia Murakami, Miss Kleinschmidt, Miss Kawomoto, Miss Kalama)	10:42.9
1-m. dive—Zoe Ann Olsen, Athens A. C., Oakland, Calif.	132.70 pts.
3-m. dive—Zoe Ann Olsen	155.76 pts.
10-m. dive—Pat K. McCormick, Los Angeles A. C.	70.38 pts.
Team—Hawaii Association	48 pts.

Women's Indoor

100-yd. free—Jackie Lavine, Town Club, Chicago	1:01.1
100-yd. back—Maureen O'Brien, Newark (N. J.) A. C.	1:08.1
100-yd. breast—Marge Hulton, Brighton Hotel S. C., Atlantic City	1:16.5
220-yd. free—Brenda Helser, Los Angeles A. C.	2:32.4
200-yd. back—Barbara Jensen, San Francisco	2:36.2
220-yd. breast—Mrs. Nancy Merki Lees, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Oreg.	3:12.2
300-yd. individual medley—Barbara Jensen	3:57.3
300-yd. medley relay—Multnomah A. C. (Suzanne Zimmerman, Mrs. Lees, Billie Atherton)	3:29.2
400-yd. free-style relay—Multnomah A. C. (Lovilla Taylor, Miss Atherton, Miss Zimmerman, Mrs. Lees)	4:13.2
1-meter dive—Zoe Ann Olsen, Athens A. C., Oakland, Calif.	142.2 pts.
3-meter dive—Zoe Ann Olsen	143.05 pts.
Team—Multnomah A. C., Portland, Oreg.	29 pts.

SOFTBALL

Source: Amateur Softball Association

World Amateur Champions

Year	MEN
1933	J. L. Gillis, Chicago, Ill.
1934	Ke-Nash-A's, Kenosha, Wis.
1935	Crimson Coaches, Toledo, Ohio
1936	Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y.
1937	Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
1938	Pohlrs, Cincinnati, Ohio
1939	Carr's, Covington, Ky.
1940	Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y.
1941	Bendix Brakes, South Bend, Ind.
1942	Deep Rock Oilers, Tulsa, Okla.
1943	Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.
1944	Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.
1945	Zollners, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1946	Zollners, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1947	Zollners, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1948	Briggs Beautyware, Detroit
1949	Tip Top Tailors, Toronto

WOMEN
Great Northerns, Chicago, Ill.
Hart Motors, Chicago, Ill.
Bloomer Girls, Cleveland, Ohio
National Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
National Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
J. J. Kreig's, Alameda, Calif.
J. J. Kreig's, Alameda, Calif.
Arizona Ramblers, Phoenix
Higgins Midgets, Tulsa, Okla.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Lind & Pomeroy, Portland, Ore.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Arizona Ramblers, Phoenix
Arizona Ramblers, Phoenix

BOWLING

THE GAME OF bowling that is the favorite sport of millions of "keglers" in the United States is an indoor modification of the more ancient outdoor game that survives as lawn bowling. The outdoor game is prehistoric in origin and probably goes back to Primitive Man and round stones that were rolled at some target. It is believed that a game something like nine-pins was popular among the Dutch, Swiss and Germans as long ago as A.D. 1200 at which time the game was played outdoors with an alley consisting of a single plank 12 to 18 inches wide along which was rolled a ball toward three rows of three pins each placed at the far end of the alley. When the first indoor alleys were built and how the game was modified from time to time are matters of dispute. Much of the confusion arises from a lack of certainty as to which game is meant, "bowls" or "bowling", one with a "jack" and the other with "pins", in historical passages.

It is supposed that the early settlers of New Amsterdam (New York City) being Dutch, they brought their two bowling games with them. About a century ago the game of nine-pins was flourishing in the United States but so corrupted by gambling on matches that it was barred by law in New York and Connecticut. Since the law specifically barred "nine-pins", it was eventually evaded by adding another pin and thus legally making it a new game. The genius who thought up that simple method of outwitting the law and putting a popular game in motion once more remained modestly anonymous. With the increase in the number of pins, the old diamond formation of nine-pins was abandoned for the triangle set-up of ten-pins that remains the rule to this day. Various organizations were formed to make rules for bowling and supervise competition in the United States but none was successful until the American Bowling Congress, organized Sept. 9, 1895, became the ruling body

Bowling Statistics

Source: American Bowling Congress.

American Bowling Congress Records

Type of record	Holder	Score	Year
High team total	Birk Bros., Chicago	3234	1931
High team game	Tea Shop, Milwaukee	1186	1927
High doubles total	G. Zunker—F. Benkovic, Milwaukee	1415	1933
High doubles game	J. Gworek—H. Kmidowski, Buffalo	544	1946
High singles total	Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky.	774	1933
High all events total	Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	2070	1933
High 3 games in any event	Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky.	774	1933

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS CHAMPIONS

Year	Singles	Score	Doubles	Score
1929	Ad Unke, Milwaukee, Wis.	728	W. Klecz—P. Butler, Chicago, Ill.	135
1930	Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky.	774	J. Devine—G. Heup, Beloit, Mich.	133
1931	Walter Lachowski, Erie, Pa.	712	E. Rafferty—C. Reilly, Philadelphia, Pa.	131
1932	Otto Nitschke, Cleveland, Ohio	731	F. Benkovic—C. Daw, Milwaukee, Wis.	135
1933	Earl Hewitt, Erie, Pa.	724	G. Zunker—F. Benkovic, Milwaukee, Wis.	141
1934	Jerry Vidro, Grand Rapids, Mich.	721	G. Rudolph—J. Ryan, Waukegan, Ill.	132
1935	Don Brokaw, Canton, Ohio	733	C. Summerix—H. Souers, Akron, Ohio	134
1936	Charles Warren, Springfield, Ill.	735	A. Slanina—M. Straka, Chicago, Ill.	134
1937	Gene Gagliardi, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	749	V. Gibbs, Kansas City, Mo.—N. Burton, Dallas, Texas	135
1938	Knute Anderson, Moline, Ill.	746	D. Johnson—F. Snyder, Indianapolis, Ind.	133
1939	Jim Danek, Forest Park, Ill.	730	P. Icuss—M. Fowler, Steubenville, Ohio	140
1940	Ray Brown, Terre Haute, Ind.	742	H. Freitag—J. Sinke, Chicago, Ill.	134
1941	Fred Ruff, Belleville, Ill.	745	W. Lee—R. Farness, Madison, Wis.	133
1942	John Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio	756	E. Nowicki—G. Baier, Milwaukee, Wis.	133
1946	Leo Rollick, Los Angeles, Calif.	737	J. Gworek—H. Kmidowski, Buffalo, N. Y.	133
1947	Junie McMahon, Chicago	740	Ed Doerr, Jr.—Len Springmeyer, St. Louis	133
1948	Lincoln Protich, Akron, Ohio	721	J. Towns—W. Sweeney, Chicago	133
1949	Bernard Rusche, St. Bernard, Ohio	716	Donald Van Boxel, Green Bay—Gene Bernhardt, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	133

American Bowling Congress Champions (cont.)

Year	All-events	Score	Team	Score
1929	Otto Stein, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	1974	Hub Recreation, Joliet, Ill.	3063
1930	George Morrison, Chicago, Ill.	1985	Graff & Son, Kalamazoo, Mich.	3100
1931	Mike Mauser, Youngstown, Ohio.	1966	S & L Motor, Chicago, Ill.	3013
1932	Hugh Stewart, Cincinnati, Ohio.	1980	Jefferson Clothiers, Dayton, Ohio.	3108
1933	Gil Zunker, Milwaukee, Wis.	2060	Flaig Opticians, Covington, Ky.	3021
1934	Walt Reppenhagen, Detroit, Mich.	1972	Strohs, Detroit, Mich.	3089
1935	Ora Mayer, San Francisco, Calif.	2022	Wolfe Tire Service, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	3029
1936	John Murphy, Indianapolis, Ind.	2006	Falls City Hi-Bru, Indianapolis, Ind.	3089
1937	Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	2070	Krakow Furniture, Detroit, Mich.	3118
1938	Don Beatty, Jackson, Mich.	1978	Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill.	3234
1939	Joe Wilman, Chicago, Ill.	2028	Fife Electric, Detroit, Mich.	3151
1940	Fred Fisher, Buffalo, N. Y.	2001	Monarch Beer, Chicago, Ill.	3047
1941	Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind.	2013	Vogel Bros., Forest Park, Ill.	3065
1942	Stan Moskal, Seginaw, Mich.	1973	Budweiser, Chicago, Ill.	3131
1946	Joe Wilman, Chicago, Ill.	2054	Llo-da-mar Bowl, Santa Monica, Calif.	3023
1947	Junie McMahon, Chicago.	1965	Eddie and Earl Linsz, Cleveland, Ohio.	3032
1948	Ned Day, West Allis, Wis.	1979	Washington Shirts, Chicago.	3007
1949	John Small, Chicago.	1941	Jimmie Smith's, South Bend, Ind.	3027

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS CHAMPIONS

Source: Emma Phaler, Secretary, Woman's International Bowling Congress, Inc.

Year	Singles	Score	Doubles	Score
1929	Mrs. Agnes Higgins, Chicago.	637	M. Smith—D. McQuade, Chicago.	1123
1930	Anita Rump, Fort Wayne.	613	F. Trettin—M. Warmbier, Chicago.	1173
1931	Mrs. Myrtle Schulte, St. Louis.	650	Z. Baker—G. Pomeroy, Detroit.	1145
1932	Audrey McVay, Kansas City, Mo.	668	M. Frank—E. Kirg, Chicago.	1218
1933	Mrs. Sally Twyford, Aurora, Ill.	628	V. Peters—M. Kite, Syracuse, N. Y.	1135
1934	Marie Clemensen, Chicago.	712	F. Trettin—D. McQuade, Chicago.	1190
1935	Marie Warmbier, Chicago.	652	E. Hauffer—B. Simon, San Antonio.	1219
1936	Mrs. Ella Burmeister, Madison, Wis.	612	Mrs. A. Lindermann—Mrs. L. Baldy, Milwaukee.	1116
1937	Mrs. Anna Gottstine, Buffalo.	647	L. Franke—G. Weber, Fort Wayne.	1230
1938	Mrs. Rose Warner, Waukegan, Ill.	622	F. Probert—E. Sablatnik, St. Louis.	1215
1939	Helen Hengstler, Detroit.	626	C. Powers—B. Reus, Grand Rapids.	1130
1940	Mrs. Sally Twyford, Aurora, Ill.	626	T. Morris—D. Burmeister Miller, Chicago.	1181
1941	Nancy Huff, Los Angeles.	662	J. Pittinger—M. J. Hogan, Los Angeles.	1155
1942	Tillie Taylor, Newark, N. J.	659	S. Hartrick—C. Allen, Detroit.	1204
1946	Val Mikiel, Detroit.	682	V. Focazio—P. Dusher, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1251
1947	Agnes Junker, Indianapolis, Ind.	650	Candice Miller—E. Beard, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1245
1948	Shirlee Wernecke, Chicago.	696	M. Cass, Alhambra—M. Mathews, Long Beach, Calif.	1188
1949	Clara Mataya, St. Louis.	658	Ann Elyasevich—Estelle Svoboda, Chicago.	1229
Year	All-events	Score	Team	Score
1929	Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Toledo.	1700	Harvey's Market Sq. Rec., Kansas City.	2538
1930	Mrs. Selva Twyford, Chicago.	1727	Finucane Ladies, Chicago.	2784
1931	Mrs. M. Schulte, St. Louis.	1742	Alberti Jewelers, Chicago.	2748
1932	Marie Warmbier, Chicago.	1807	Martin Breit Realtors, St. Louis.	2667
1933	Mrs. Sally Twyford, Aurora, Ill.	1765	Alberti Jewelers, Chicago.	2864
1934	Mrs. Esther Ryan, Milwaukee.	1763	Tommy Dolls Five, Cincinnati.	2616
1935	Marie Warmbier, Chicago.	1911	Alberti Jewelers, Chicago.	2765
1936	Mrs. Ella Burmeister, Madison, Wis.	1683	Easty Five, Cleveland.	2617
1937	Mrs. Louise Stockdale, Detroit.	1761	The Heil Uniform Heat, Milwaukee.	2685
1938	Dorothy Burmeister, Chicago.	1843	The Heil Uniform Heat, Milwaukee.	2706
1939	Ruth Troy, Dayton, Ohio.	1724	Kornitz Pure Oil, Milwaukee.	2618
1940	Mrs. Tess Morris, Chicago.	1777	Logan Square Buicks, Chicago.	2689
1941	Mrs. Sally Twyford, Aurora, Ill.	1799	Rovick Bowling Shoes, Chicago.	2661
1942	Nina Van Camp, Chicago.	1888	Logan Square Buicks, Chicago.	2815
1946	Catherine Fellmeth, Chicago.	1835	Silver Seal Soda, St. Louis.	2721
1947	Marge Dardeen, Cincinnati.	1826	Kornitz Pure Oil, Milwaukee.	2987
1948	Virgie Hupfer, Burlington, Iowa.	1850	Kathryn Creme Pact, Chicago.	2812
1949	Cecelia Winandy, Chicago.	1840	Gears by Enterprise, Detroit.	2786

DUCK PINS

Source: A. L. Ebersole, Executive Secretary, National Duck Pin Bowling Congress.

WORLD RECORDS (MEN)

Individual	
Event and record holder	Score
Single game—Eddie Funaro, New Haven, Conn.....	239
3-game set—Arthur Lenke, Lowell, Mass.....	542
4-game set—John Miller-Nova Hamilton, Baltimore (tie).....	610
5-game set—Astor Clarke, Washington, D. C.....	782
6-game set—Mike Dziadik, Derby, Conn.....	912
7-game set—Howard Parsons, Washington, D. C.....	1,091
8-game set—Herman Ferri, New Haven, Conn.....	1,167
9-game set—Wally Pipp, Hartford, Conn.....	1,318
10-game set—Winny Guerke, Baltimore.....	1,482
Season average—Hal Tucker, Baltimore.....	131-82

Doubles

Single game—W. Christiano-J. Silk, Norwalk, Conn.....	352
3-game set—R. Haines-A. Felter, Baltimore.....	918
4-game set—Dawson Snyder-James Rosenberger, Baltimore.....	1,122
5-game set—N. Hamilton-N. Paye, Baltimore.....	1,423
6-game set—N. Hamilton-W. Guerke, Baltimore.....	1,624
7-game set—S. Witkowski, Middletown, Conn.—J. Genovesi, Rockville, Conn.....	1,938
8-game set—E. Campbell-L. Seim, Annapolis, Md.....	2,128
9-game set—N. Hamilton-W. Guerke, Baltimore.....	2,431
10-game set—N. Hamilton-W. Guerke, Baltimore.....	2,720
Season average—P. Harrison-M. Rosenberg, Washington, D. C.....	245-10

Teams

Single game—Winchester Packard, Washington, D. C.....	797
3-game set—Hick's Cafe, Baltimore.....	2,123
5-game set—Kelly Buick, Baltimore.....	3,348
10-game set—Park Circle Motor, Baltimore.....	6,460
15-game set—Popular Club Rec., Baltimore.....	9,420
Consecutive wins—Franks Tavern, Washington.....	33
Season average—National Beer, Baltimore.....	638-42
3-man game—Middletown (Conn.) All-Stars.....	475
3-man set—Huguely's Bethesda (Md.) Stars.....	1,249
3-man 5-game set—C. Hildebrand, E. Pickus, N. Hamilton, Baltimore.....	1,957

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1949

MEN

	Score
All-events—George Young, Baltimore.....	1,267
Singles—John Catino, Stamford, Conn.....	480
Doubles—James Aler-George Young, Baltimore.....	891
Team—Kingsway, Fairfield, Conn.....	1,929
Mixed doubles—Audrey Atkinson-Ollie Ellis, Baltimore.....	791

WOMEN

	Score
All-events—Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C.....	1,231
Singles—Doris Leigh, Portsmouth, Va.....	418
Doubles—Ruth Gould-Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C.....	797
Team—Aristocrat Dairy, Baltimore.....	1,759

LAWN BOWLING

National Champions, 1949

Singles—John Proctor, Columbus Park L. B. C., Chicago
 Doubles—Columbus Park L. B. C. (Martin F. Carlson, lead; David Campbell, skip)
 Rinks—Chicago L. B. C. (Joseph Ferguson, lead; Rodger McArthur, Jr., second; Rodger McArthur, Sr., vice-skip; L. B. McArthur, skip)

WORLD RECORDS (WOMEN)

Individual	
Event and record holder	Score
Single game—Mrs. Peggy Vreeland, West Haven, Conn.....	201
3-game set—Flo Reynolds, Milford, Conn.....	404
4-game set—Mrs. Ellen Holland, Norfolk, Va.....	561
5-game set—Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C.....	720
6-game set—Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.....	833
7-game set—Elizabeth Berger, Baltimore.....	971
8-game set—Naomi Zimmerman, Baltimore.....	1,003
9-game set—Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C.....	1,231
10-game set—Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.....	1,351
Season average—Elizabeth Berger, Baltimore.....	122-

Doubles

Single game—Hazel Wells-Ruby Hovanic, Bridgeport, Conn.....	333
3-game set—A. Levy-D. Smith, Norfolk, Va.....	799
4-game set—E. Brose-I. McDonough, Baltimore.....	966
5-game set—A. Mullaney-A. Lucas, Baltimore.....	1,251
6-game set—E. Brewer-D. Wolford, Baltimore.....	1,411
7-game set—S. M. Easton-F. Oeschler, Baltimore.....	1,651
8-game set—T. McDonough-E. Brose, Baltimore.....	1,901
10-game set—A. Mullaney-K. Utara, Baltimore.....	2,271
Season average—N. Zimmerman-M. Tuckey, Baltimore.....	21

Teams

Single game—Dubner's-Franklin Girls, Baltimore.....	69
3-game set—Dubner's-Franklin Girls, Baltimore.....	1,881
5-game set—Lucky Strike Girls, Portsmouth, Va.....	2,961
10-game set—Evening Star Champions, Washington, D. C.....	5,431
Season average (105 games)—Franklin-Dubners, Baltimore.....	565-2
Consecutive wins—Bookies, Richmond, Va.....	3
3-woman 7-game set—I. Simmons, J. White, E. Lieb, Baltimore.....	2,431

BRITISH SOCCER CHAMPIONS, 1949

Source: Jim Kelly, 2889 Bainbridge Ave., New York 58, N. Y.

International—Scotland

English

League (Division I)—Portsmouth
 League (Division II)—Fulham
 League (Division III, South)—Swansea
 League (Division III, North)—Hull City
 Cup—Wolverhampton Wanderers

Scottish

League (Division "A")—Rangers
 League (Division "B")—Raith Rovers
 Cup—Rangers

Welsh

League—Merthyr Tydfil Cup—Merthyr Tydfil

Irish

League—Linfield Cup—Derry City

Sturgess—Mrs. Summers Tennis Victors

Eric Sturgess and Mrs. Sheila Summe of South Africa won the British mixed doubles lawn tennis championship in 1949.

BILLIARDS

APPARENTLY nobody knows where billiards originated. Some trace the game back to ancient Greece or early Egyptian days; others insist it originated in France or England in medieval times. Shakespeare must have believed the Egyptian tale, because in *Antony and Cleopatra* he has Cleopatra saying: "Let's to billiards; come, Charmian." There is an illustration of Louis XIV of France playing billiards in 1694 and using a shovel-shaped stick to set the "cue ball" in motion, from which it is evident that the pointed cue was a later development.

Certainly the game was popular in England and on the Continent in the 17th

and 18th centuries and early settlers in North America are supposed to have introduced the game here. How to apply "english" to a billiard ball was discovered by Jack Carr, an Englishman, in 1820. A Frenchman named Mingaud is credited with having invented the "draw" shot at about the same time and also to have devised leather tips for wooden cues. Championship competition, amateur and professional, is a modern development in billiards. The first formal professional tournament held in the United States took place in New York in 1863 with eight players competing. The first three-cushion tournament was held in St. Louis in 1878.

Billiards Statistics

Source: Press Service Bureau, The Billiard Congress of America.

World 18.2 Balk-line Champions

1903-05 Maurice Vignaux	1908 George B. Sutton	1921-22 Jake Schaefer, Jr.	1927 Willie Hoppe
1906 George F. Slosson	1909 Ora C. Morningstar	1923-24 Willie Hoppe	1927 Welker Cochran
1906-07 George B. Sutton	1909 Calvin Demarest	1925 Edward Horemans*	1928 Edward Horemans
1907 Willie Hoppe	1910 Harry P. Cline	1925 Jake Schaefer, Jr.	1929-33 Jake Schaefer, Jr.
1907 Jacob Schaefer, Sr.	1910-20 Willie Hoppe	1926 Erich Hagenlacher	1934 Welker Cochran†
1908 George F. Slosson			

* Disputed match. Schaefer won play-off. † No competition since.

18.2 BALK-LINE RECORDS

Year	Holder	Points	Year	Holder	Points
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run (game)..... 400	1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average match... 93.75
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run match..... 432	1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run exhibition match... 585
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High Average..... 400	1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average 2400 pts. 120
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average tournament..... 57.14	1926	Welker Cochran	High run exhibition..... 684

World 18.1 Balk-line Champions

1903-05 Maurice Vignaux	1908 Jacob Schaefer, Sr.	1909-11 Willie Hoppe	1914-26 Willie Hoppe
1906 Willie Hoppe	1908 George B. Sutton*	1912 George B. Sutton	1926-27 Jake Schaefer, Jr.
1907 George B. Sutton	1908 George F. Slosson	1913 Ora C. Morningstar	1927 Willie Hoppe†
1907 Willie Hoppe			

* By forfeit. † No competition since.

18.1 BALK-LINE RECORDS

Year	Holder	Points	Year	Holder	Points
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run in match play.... 212	1927	Welker Cochran	High run in exhibition..... 353
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High single average in match play..... 60	1927	Welker Cochran	High single average in exhibition..... 150
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average in match play..... 36	1927	Welker Cochran	High grand average in exhibition..... 61

FINAL STANDINGS IN 1949 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS

(At Chicago, Feb. 4 to 10)

Three Cushions

	W	L	HR	BG
Chamaco, Mexico City.....	7	1	9	31
an McGorty, Los Angeles.....	5	3	9	58
an Navarra, Buenos Aires.....	5	3	9	58
ank Davis, Detroit.....	4	4	7	56
uis Elkan, New York.....	4	4	6	58
ff Denton, Kansas City.....	4	4	8	42
llie Lurie, Chicago.....	3	5	6	53
iguel Marquez, Mexico City.....	3	5	7	54
an Albert, Caracas Venez.....	1	7	5	79

Pocket

	W	L	HR	BG
Jimmy Caras, Upper Darby, Pa....	10	1	82	9
Irving Crane, Binghamton, N. Y....	9	2	70	2
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia.....	8	3	69	6
George Chenier, Toronto.....	7	4	78	8
Arthur Cranfield, Syracuse.....	7	4	39	14
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn.....	7	4	43	7
Joe Procita, Los Angeles.....	6	5	64	10
Bennie Allen, Kansas City.....	4	7	38	13
Joe Canton, Watervliet, N. Y.....	3	8	56	9
Joe Diehl, Rockford Ill.....	3	8	55	17
Howard Lindley, Minneapolis.....	2	9	56	9
Jack Dean, Philadelphia.....	0	11	42	—

World Three-cushion Champions

1878	Leon Magnus	1912	Joe Carney	1919	Alfredo DeOro	1932	Augie Kieckhefer
1899	W. H. Catton	1912	John Horgan	1919	R. L. Cannafax	1933	Welker Cochran
1900	Eugene Carter	1913-14	Alfredo DeOro	1920	John Layton	1934	John Layton
1900	Lloyd Jevne	1915	George Moore	1921	Augie Kieckhefer	1935	Welker Cochran
1907	Harry P. Cline	1915	William H. Huey	1921-23	John Layton	1936	Willie Hoppe
1908	John Daly	1916	Alfredo DeOro	1923	Tiff Denton	1937	Welker Cochran
1908	Thomas Hueston	1916	Charles Ellis	1924	R. L. Cannafax	1938	Welker Cochran
1908-09	Alfredo DeOro	1916	Charles McCourt	1925	R. L. Cannafax	1939	Joe Chamaco
1910	Fred Eames	1916	Hugh Heal	1926-27	Otto Reisel	1940-44	Willie Hoppe
1910	Alfredo DeOro	1916	George Moore	1927	Augie Kieckhefer	1944	Welker Cochran
1910	John Daly	1917	Charles McCourt	1928	Otto Reisel	1945-46	Welker Cochran
1910	Thomas Hueston	1917	R. L. Cannafax	1928-29	John Layton	1947	Willie Hoppe
1911	John Daly	1917-18	Alfredo DeOro	1930	John Layton	1948	Willie Hoppe
1911	Alfredo DeOro	1918-19	Augie Kieckhefer	1931	Arthur Thurnblad	1949	Willie Hoppe

THREE-CUSHION RECORDS

[High Runs				High Averages—Best Game			
Year	Holder	Event	Points	Year	Holder	Points	Event
1915	Charles Morin	Tournament (Pro)	18	1925	Otto Reisel	50 in 16 innings	Interstate League
1919	Tiff Denton	Tournament (World)	17	1925	Otto Reisel	100 in 57 innings	Interstate League
1926	John Layton	Interstate League	18	1925	Otto Reisel	150 in 104 innings	Interstate League
1927	Willie Hoppe	American League	20	1930	John Layton	50 in 23 innings	Tournament
1928	Willie Hoppe	Exhibition vs. C. C. Peterson	25	1939	Joe Chamaco	50 in 23 innings	National League
1930	Gus Copulos	Tournament (World)	17	1940	Jay N. Bozeman	50 in 23 innings	Tournament†
1936	Willie Hoppe	Match play	15	1945	Willie Hoppe	50 in 20 innings	Tournament†
1939	Joe Chamaco	National League*	18	1945	Welker Cochran	60 in 20 innings	Match
1940	Tiff Denton	Tournament†	17	1947	Willie Hoppe	60 in 21 innings	Match†
1945	Willie Hoppe	Match play†	20				

* No safeties. † Safeties. ‡ No safeties; optional cue ball first shot of inning.

World Pocket Billiard Champions

1878-80	Cyrille Dion	1899-1900	Alfredo DeOro	1910	Jerome Keogh	1933-34	Erwin Rudolph
1881	Gottlieb Wahlstrom	1901	Frank Sherman	1910-12	Alfredo DeOro	1935	Andrew Ponzi
1882-83	Albert Frey	1901	Alfredo DeOro	1912	R. J. Ralph	1936	James Caras
1884	J. L. Malone	1902	William Clearwater	1913	Alfredo DeOro	1937	Ralph Greenleaf
1886-87	Alfred Frey	1902	Grant Eby	1913-15	Bennie Allen	1938	James Caras
1887	J. L. Malone (f)	1903	Alfredo DeOro	1916	John Layton	1939	James Caras
1887-88	Alfredo DeOro	1904	Alfredo DeOro	1916-18	Frank Taberski	1940	Andrew Ponzi (l)
1888	Frank Powers	1905	Jerome Keogh (f)	1919-24	Ralph Greenleaf	1941	Willie Mosconi (l)
1889	Albert Frey	1905	Alfredo DeOro	1925	Frank Taberski	1941	Erwin Rudolph (t)
1889	Alfredo DeOro	1905	Thomas Hueston (f)	1926	Ralph Greenleaf	1942	Irving Crane (m)
1890	H. Manning	1906	Thomas Hueston	1926	Erwin Rudolph	1942	Willie Mosconi (t)
1891	Frank Powers (f)	1906	John Horgan	1926	Thomas Hueston	1943	Andrew Ponzi (m)
1892-94	Alfredo DeOro	1906	Jerome Keogh	1927	Frank Taberski	1944	Willie Mosconi (m)
1895	William Clearwater	1907	Thomas Hueston	1927-28	Ralph Greenleaf	1945	Willie Mosconi
1895	Alfredo DeOro	1908	Thomas Hueston	1928	Frank Taberski	1946	Willie Mosconi
1896	Frank Stewart (f)	1908	Frank Sherman	1929	Ralph Greenleaf	1946	Irving Crane (t)
1897	Grant Eby	1908	Alfredo DeOro	1929	Frank Taberski	1947	Willie Mosconi (m)
1897	Jerome Keogh	1909	Charles Weston	1930	Erwin Rudolph	1948	Willie Mosconi (m)
1898	William Clearwater	1909	John Kling	1930-32	Ralph Greenleaf	1949	Jimmy Caras (t)
1898	Jerome Keogh	1910	Thomas Hueston				

(f) Forfeit. (l) League play. (t) Tourney. (m) Match.

POCKET BILLIARD RECORDS

(14.1 Championship Games)

Event	Points	Holder	Year	Event	Points	Holder	Year
Tournament—high run	126	Ralph Greenleaf	1929	Tournament—best game in			
Tournament—high run	125	Bennie Allen	1935	innings	2	Willie Mosconi	1939
Tournament—high run	125	George Kelly	1935	Tournament (national)—best			
Tournament—high run	125	Willie Mosconi	1945	game in innings	2	Irving Crane	1939
Exhibition—high run	309	Irving Crane	1939	Match—high run for single			
Exhibition—high run	309	Willie Mosconi	1945	game	127	Willie Mosconi	1939
Tournament—high single				Match—high run for single			
game average	63	Ralph Greenleaf	1929	game	127	James Caras	1939
Tournament—high grand				Match—high run in continu-			
average	11.02	Ralph Greenleaf	1929	ous play	153	Andrew Ponzi	1939
Tournament—best game in							
innings	2	Ralph Greenleaf	1929				

National Amateur 18.2 Balk-line Champions

09—H. A. Wright	1916—C. Huston	1923—Percy Collins†	1929—M. C. Walgren‡
10—E. W. Gardner	1917—Dave McAndless	1924—E. T. Appleby	1930—Percy Collins
11—J. F. Poggenburg	1918—Percy Collins	1925—F. S. Appleby	1931—E. T. Appleby
12—M. D. Brown	1919—C. Heddon	1926—28—John Clinton	1932—Albert Poensgen§
13—Joseph Mayer	1920—E. T. Appleby	1929—E. T. Appleby‡	1933—Albert Poensgen§
14—E. W. Gardner	1921—Percy Collins	1929—Percy Collins‡	1934—40—Edmund Soussa
15—Nathan Hall	1922—E. T. Appleby*		

* International champion. † National 18.1 champion—F. S. Appleby. ‡ Amateur Billiard Association. § International champion.

National Amateur Three-cushion Champions

10—Pierre Maupome	1925—26—Dr. A. J. Harris	1930—R. B. Harper	1945—46—C. T. Vandenovert†
11—Charles Morin	1927—Dr. L. P. Macklin	1931—Frank Flemming	1946—Edward Leet†
19—Arthur Newman	1928—J. N. Bozeman	1931—35—Edward Lee	1946—Robert M. Lord†
20—W. B. Huey	1929—Charles Jordan	1936—Edward Lee*	1947—Robert M. Lord†
21—Earl Lookabaugh	1929—Max Shimon	1937—A. Primeau	1948—Robert M. Lord†
22—Frank Flemming	1930—Joseph Hall	1938—Gene Deardorff	1948—C. T. Vandenovert†
23—Robert M. Lord	1930—Max Shimon	1939—Gene Deardorff	1948—49—Edward Leet†
24—Frank Flemming			

* World champion. † Events limited to athletic clubs. ‡ Match.

National Amateur Pocket Billiard Champions

12—A. Hyman	1925—Carl A. Vaughan	1930—J. H. Shoemaker	1933—E. Fagin
13—J. H. Shoemaker	1926—Clarence Hurd	1931—Robert Cole	1933—J. H. Shoemaker*
14—No tournament	1927—J. H. Shoemaker	1931—J. H. Shoemaker*	1934—35—J. H. Shoemaker
15—22—J. H. Shoemaker	1928—J. Collins	1932—E. Fagin	1936—37—E. C. Rogers
23—E. F. Reynolds	1929—Cy. Yellin	1932—J. H. Shoemaker*	1938—40—Arthur Cranfield
24—J. H. Shoemaker			

* By challenge.

FINAL STANDINGS IN 1949 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS

(At Chicago, Feb. 11 to 13)

Three Cushions									Pocket								
W	L	HR	BG	TI	TP	OP	GA		W	L	HR	BG	TI	TP	OP	GA	
Apple.....	6	0	8	31	263	300	219	1.14	Caras.....	4	2	54	15	127	776	790	6.1
Hamaco.....	4	2	10	41	340	282	262	.80	Mosconi.....	3	3	56	6	85	798	591	9.4
Navarra.....	2	4	7	51	299	252	277	.84	Crane.....	3	3	82	16	104	738	745	7.1
Goorty.....	0	6	6	—	324	224	300	.70	Ponzi.....	2	4	69	17	99	626	812	6.3

Key to abbreviations—W—won; L—lost; HR—high run; BG—best game; TI—total innings; TP—total points; OP—opponent's points; GA—grand average.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS, 1949

Straight-rail—Thomas Hines, Wisconsin
Three-cushion—Victor Brodsky, California
Pocket—Leroy Kinman, E. Kentucky State College
Bed keyshot—Cora Libbey, Wisconsin

Keyshot Team

Straight-rail—Ohio State
Three-cushion—Cornell (N. Y.)
Pocket—E. Kentucky State
Bed—Ohio State

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA CHAMPIONS, 1949

Senior—Donald Gratzler, Bedford, Ind.
Junior—Joe DiSalvo, New York
Team—Tompkins Square, New York

CONTRACT BRIDGE

Source: American Contract Bridge League

World Masters' Champions, 1949

Life individual—George Rapee, New York
Pairs—Mrs. Ruth Chase Gilbert, Philadelphia-Leo Roet, New York
Team-of-four—Alvin Landy, Sol Mogal, New York; Jeff Glick, Miami, Fla.; Bruce Gowdy, Toronto
Mixed team-of-four—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Solomon, Mrs. R. C. Young, Philadelphia; Peter Leventritt, New York

National Champions, 1949

Senior masters' individual—Clagett Bowie, Baltimore, Md.
Men's pairs—Charles H. Goren, Philadelphia-Oswald Jacoby, Dallas, Texas
Women's pairs—Ruth Sherman-Mrs. Lester Rhodes, New York
Knockout team-of-four (Vanderbilt Cup Trophy)—Lee Hazen, Larry Hirsch, Charles H. Lochridge, Harry J. Fishbein, Morris Eiss, New York
Amateur team-of-four—Mrs. B. Gumbin, Jack M. Gumbin, Bud Randall, M. H. Daskais, Chicago

1949 Horseshoe Pitching Champions

World—Fernando Isais, Los Angeles
National A.A.U. Singles—Dale Carson, Baltimore
National A.A.U. Doubles—Clarence Stem-Albert Reinbold, Westminster, Md.

HANDBALL CHAMPIONS, 1949

National A. A. U. 1-Wall Softball

Singles—Murray Orenstein, Brooklyn
Doubles—Murray Orenstein-George Baskin, Brooklyn

National A. A. U. 4-Wall Softball

Singles—Vic Herschkowitz, Brooklyn
Doubles—George Lewis-Sam Haber, Chicago

POLO

POLO originated "somewhere east of Suez" but exactly where never has been determined. There is pictorial proof that it was played many centuries ago in Persia, Japan, China and Tibet, but it reached England by way of a border tribe in India known as the Manipuri. British army officers in India, about 1860, found the Manipuri playing polo and learned the game from them. The fact that the Manipuri used small native horses—they had no others—was the reason for the early height limit (14 hands) on polo mounts, from which arose the custom of calling them "polo ponies," which was abandoned in 1919.

In 1869 some officers of the 10th Hussars, returning from India, introduced the game in England and informal games were played with as many as eight players on a side. Formal competition at Hurlingham, the great shrine of the game, began in 1876 with five players on a side, which

number was cut to four in 1882. In 1882 an outstanding English player by the name of John Watson invented the backhand stroke and much improved the tactics of the game.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., noted American newspaper owner and editor, saw polo at Hurlingham in 1875, brought the implements to this country, had a carload of cow ponies sent up from Texas and promoted a game that was played indoors at the Dickel Riding Academy at Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York City, in 1876. Polo moved outdoors to the Jerome Park race course and other suitable places soon after. One field on which it was played at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street, was taken over by the New York baseball team in the National League and that is why the field on which the "Giants" play ball, although there since have been two changes in site, still is called "the Polo Grounds."

Polo Statistics

Source: United States Polo Association.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Great Britain vs. United States

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1886 Won by Great Britain (10-4, 14-2) at Newport, R. I. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. T. Hone; No. 2, Hon. R. Lawley; No. 3, Capt. Malcolm Little; Back, John Watson. United States: No. 1, Winthrop K. Thorne; No. 2, R. Belmont; No. 3, Foxhall P. Keene; Back, Thomas Hitchcock.</p> | <p>1911 Won by United States (4½-3, 4½-3½) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, Lawrence Waterbury; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 3, Harry Payne Whitney; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. Leslie St. G. Cheape; No. 2, A. Noel Edwards; No. 3, Capt. Hardress Lloyd; Back, Capt. Herbert H. Wilson.</p> |
| <p>1902 Won by Great Britain (1-2, 6-1, 7-1) at Hurlingham. Great Britain: No. 1, Cecil P. Nickalls; No. 2, P. W. Nickalls and F. M. Freake; No. 3, Walter Buckmaster and George A. Miller; Back, Charles D. Miller and Walter Buckmaster. United States: No. 1, R. L. Agassiz and J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 2, J. E. Cowdin and Lawrence Waterbury; No. 3, Foxhall P. Keene; Back, Lawrence Waterbury and R. L. Agassiz.</p> | <p>1913 Won by United States (5½-3, 4½-4¼) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, Lawrence Waterbury and Louis E. Stoddard; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury; No. 3, Harry Payne Whitney; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. Leslie St. G. Cheape; No. 2, A. Noel Edwards and F. M. Freake; No. 3, Capt. R. C. Ritson; Back, Capt. Vivian N. Lockett.</p> |
| <p>1909 Won by United States (9-5, 8-2) at Hurlingham. United States: No. 1, Lawrence Waterbury; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 3, Harry Payne Whitney; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. Herbert H. Wilson and Harry Rich; No. 2, F. M. Freake; No. 3, P. W. Nickalls; Back, Lord Wodehouse and Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd.</p> | <p>1914 Won by Great Britain (8½-3, 4-2¼) at Meadow Brook. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson; No. 2, Capt. Leslie St. G. Cheape; No. 3, Maj. F. W. Barrett; Back, Capt. Vivian N. Lockett. United States: No. 1, Rene LaMontagne; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 3, Devereux</p> |

- Milburn and Lawrence Waterbury; Back, Lawrence Waterbury and Devereux Milburn.
- 1921 Won by United States (11-4, 10-6) at Hurlingham. United States: No. 1, Louis E. Stoddard; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; No. 3, J. Watson Webb; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Lt. Col. H. A. Tomkinson; No. 2, Maj. F. W. Barrett; No. 3, Lord Wodehouse; Back, Maj. Vivian N. Lockett.
- 1924 Won by United States (16-5, 14-5) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, J. Watson Webb; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; No. 3, Malcolm Stevenson and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Maj. T. W. Kirkwood and Lt. Col. T. P. Melvill; No. 2, Maj. F. W. Hurndall and Maj. G. H. Phipps-Hornby; No. 3, Maj. E. G. Atkinson; Back, Lewis L. Lacey.
- 1927 Won by United States (13-3, 8-5) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, J. Watson Webb; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; No. 3, Malcolm Stevenson; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. Claude E. Pert and Capt. R. George; No. 2,

- Maj. Austin H. Williams and Capt. J. P. Dening; No. 3, Capt. C. T. I. Roark; Back, Maj. E. G. Atkinson.
- 1930 Won by United States (10-5, 14-9) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, Eric Pedley; No. 2, Earle A. S. Hopping; No. 3, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Back, Winston F. C. Guest. Great Britain: No. 1, Gerald Balding; No. 2, Lewis L. Lacey; No. 3, Capt. C. T. I. Roark; Back, Humphrey P. Guinness.
- 1936 Won by United States (10-9, 8-6) at Hurlingham. United States: No. 1, Eric Pedley; No. 2, Michael G. Phipps; No. 3, Stewart B. Iglehart; Back, Winston F. C. Guest. Great Britain: No. 1, Hesketh H. Hughes; No. 2, Gerald Balding; No. 3, Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin; Back, Humphrey P. Guinness.
- 1939 Won by United States (11-7, 9-4) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, Michael G. Phipps; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; No. 3, Stewart B. Iglehart; Back, Winston F. C. Guest. Great Britain: No. 1, Robert Skene; No. 2, Aidan Roark; No. 3, Gerald Balding; Back, Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin.

Argentina vs. United States

- 1928 Won by United States (7-6, 7-10, 13-7) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, W. A. Harriman; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; and E. A. S. Hopping; No. 3, Malcolm Stevenson and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Back, Winston F. C. Guest. Argentina: No. 1, Arturo Kenny; No. 2, J. D. Nelson; No. 3, J. B. Miles; Back, Lewis L. Lacey.
- 1932 Won by United States (9-6, 7-8, 12-10) at Buenos Aires. United States: No. 1, Michael G. Phipps; No. 2, Elmer J. Boeseke, Jr.; No. 3,

- Winston F. C. Guest; Back, William Post, 2d. Argentina: No. 1, Arturo Kenny; No. 2, J. D. Nelson and Martin Reynal; No. 3, José Reynal; Back, Manuel Andrada.
- 1936 Won by Argentina (21-9, 8-4) at Meadow Brook. Argentina: No. 1, Luis Duggan; No. 2, Roberto Cavanaugh; No. 3, Andres Gazzottti; Back, Manuel Andrada. United States: No. 1, G. H. Bostwick; No. 2, Gerald Balding; No. 3, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Back, John Hay Whitney.

NATIONAL OPEN FINAL, 1949

(At Westbury, N. Y., Sept. 18)

HURRICANES (10)	EL TREBOL (4)
—Larry Sheerin	1—Juan Reynal
—Roberto Cavanagh	2—Julio Menditeguy
—Cecil Smith	3—Carlos Menditeguy
Back—Stephen Sanford	Back—Horacio Castilla

SCORE BY PERIODS

Hurricanes.....	2	3	4	0	1	0-10
El Trebol.....	1	1	0	2	0	0-4
Goals—Hurricanes: Sheerin 2, Cavanagh 2, Smith 1, by No. 1 penalty 1. El Trebol: C. Menditeguy 3, Castilla 1.						
Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Stewart Iglehart and William Post 2d. Time of periods—7½ minutes.						

WATERBURY CUP FINAL, 1949

(At Westbury, N. Y., Sept. 25)

HURRICANES (12)	BOSTWICK FIELD (8)
1—Larry Sheerin	1—G. H. Bostwick
2—Roberto Cavanagh	2—Clarence Combs
3—Cecil Smith	3—A. L. Corey Jr.
Back—Stephen Sanford	Back—Devereux Milburn

SCORE BY PERIODS

Hurricanes.....	2	2	1	3	3	1-12
Bostwick Field.....	4	1	1	1	0	1-8
Goals—Hurricanes: Sheerin, Cavanagh 4, Smith 5, Sanford 2. Bostwick Field: By handicap 2, Combs 2, Corey 3, Milburn.						
Referee—W. F. C. Guest. Umpires—Terrence Preece and W. H. Gaylord. Time of periods—7½ minutes.						

INDOOR CHAMPIONS, 1949

National senior—Oak Brook, Chicago
 Sherman Memorial—North Shore, Chicago
 Intercollegiate—Miami (Fla.)

IRISH CHAMPIONS, 1949

Gaelic football—Meath
 Hurling—Tipperary

NATIONAL OPEN POLO CHAMPIONS, 1904-1948

Not held from 1905 to 1909, inclusive; 1911, 1915, 1917, 1918, and from 1942 to 1945, inclusive.

1904—WANDERERS 1—C. R. Snowden 2—J. E. Cowdin 3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr. Back—L. Waterbury	1921—GREAT NECK 1—L. E. Stoddard 2—R. Wanamaker, II 3—J. W. Webb Back—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.	1929—HURRICANES 1—S. Sanford 2—Capt. C. T. I. Roark 3—J. W. Webb Back—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.	1937—OLD WESTBURY 1—M. G. Phipps 2—C. Smith 3—S. B. Iglehart Back—C. V. Whitney
1910—RANELAGH 1—R. N. Grenfell 2—F. Grenfell 3—Earl of Rocksavage Back—F. A. Gill	1922—ARGENTINE 1—J. B. Miles 2—J. D. Nelson 3—D. B. Miles Back—L. L. Lacey	1930—HURRICANES 1—S. Sanford 2—E. L. Pedley 3—Capt. C. T. I. Roark Back—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.	1938—OLD WESTBURY 1—M. G. Phipps 2—C. Smith 3—S. B. Iglehart Back—C. V. Whitney
1912—COOPERSTOWN 1—F. S. von Stade 2—C. C. Rumsey 3—C. P. Beadleston Back—M. Stevenson	1923—MEADOW BROOK 1—R. Belmont 2—T. Hitchcock, Jr. 3—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr. Back—D. Milburn	1931—SANTA PAULA 1—A. Gazzotti 2—José Reynal 3—Juan Reynal Back—M. Andrada	1939—BOSTWICK FIELD 1—G. H. Bostwick 2—R. L. Gerry, Jr. 3—E. T. Gerry Back—E. H. Tyrrell-Martin
1913—COOPERSTOWN 1—F. S. von Stade 2—C. C. Rumsey 3—C. P. Beadleston Back—M. Stevenson	1924—MIDWICK 1—E. G. Miller 2—E. L. Pedley 3—A. P. Perkins Back—C. F. Burke	1932—TEMPLETON 1—M. G. Phipps 2—W. F. C. Guest 3—S. B. Iglehart Back—R. R. Guest	1940—AKNUSTI 1—G. S. Smith 2—R. L. Gerry, Jr. 3—E. T. Gerry Back—A. L. Corey, Jr.
1914—MEADOW BROOK MAGPIES 1—N. L. Tilney 2—J. W. Webb 3—W. G. Loew Back—H. Phipps	1925—ORANGE COUNTY 1—W. A. Harriman 2—J. W. Webb 3—M. Stevenson Back—J. C. Cowdin	1933—AURORA 1—S. H. Knox 2—J. P. Mills 3—E. T. Gerry Back—E. J. Boeske, Jr.	1941—GULF STREAM 1—J. H. A. Phipps 2—M. G. Phipps 3—C. S. von Stade Back—A. L. Corey, Jr.
1916—MEADOW BROOK 1—H. Phipps 2—C. C. Rumsey 3—W. G. Loew Back—D. Milburn	1926—HURRICANES 1—S. Sanford 2—E. L. Pedley 3—Capt. C. T. I. Roark Back—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.	1934—TEMPLETON 1—M. G. Phipps 2—W. F. C. Guest 3—S. B. Iglehart Back—R. R. Guest	1946—HERRADURA 1—Gabriel Gracida 2—Guillermo Gracida 3—Alejandro Gracida Back—José Gracida
1919—MEADOW BROOK 1—F. H. Prince, Jr. 2—J. W. Webb 3—F. S. von Stade Back—D. Milburn	1927—SANDS POINT 1—W. A. Harriman 2—T. Hitchcock, Jr. 3—J. C. Cowdin Back—L. E. Stoddard	1935—GREENTREE 1—G. H. Bostwick 2—T. Hitchcock, Jr. 3—G. Balding Back—J. H. Whitney	1947—OLD WESTBURY 1—P. Silvero 2—C. C. Combs 3—S. B. Iglehart Back—G. Oliver
1920—MEADOW BROOK 1—F. S. von Stade 2—J. W. Webb 3—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr. Back—D. Milburn	1928—MEADOW BROOK 1—C. V. Whitney 2—W. F. C. Guest 3—J. B. Miles Back—M. Stevenson	1936—GREENTREE 1—G. H. Bostwick 2—G. Balding 3—T. Hitchcock, Jr. Back—J. H. Whitney	1948—HURRICANES 1—L. Sheerin 2—P. Perkins 3—C. Smith Back—S. Sanford

HUNTS MEETING WINNERS, 1949

Carolina Cup—Alvin Untermeyer's Done Sleeping
 Foxcatcher National Cup—Richard K. Mellon's Replica 2nd
 Maryland Grand National—Eugene Weymouth's Cormac
 Maryland Hunt Cup—Mrs. William J. Clothier's Pine Pep
 New Jersey Hunt Cup—Mrs. Simon T. Patterson's Cardinal II
 Virginia Gold Cup—Thomas Stokes's Never Worry

Y.M.C.A. Handball Champions, 1949

National singles—Walter Plekan, Buffalo, N. Y.
 National doubles—Dr. Milton Lappin-Leo Dressler, Detroit

A. A. U. BOXING CHAMPIONS, 1949

112 lb.—John Ortega, Oakland, Calif.
 118 lb.—James Mitchell, Oakland, Calif.
 126 lb.—Benny Apostadiro, Honolulu
 135 lb.—Charles Adkins, Gary, Ind.
 147 lb.—Maurice Harper, Oakland, Calif.
 160 lb.—Albert Raymond, Philadelphia
 175 lb.—Delopez Oliver, Honolulu
 Heavyweight—Rex Layne, Salt Lake City
 Team—California

Lacrosse Crown to Westchester

Westchester won the 1949 women's national lacrosse championship by defeating Philadelphia, 5 to 3, in the final. The tournament was held at Greenwich, Conn.

YACHTING

ASON sailed in search of the Golden Fleece. Cleopatra (according to Shakespeare) had a royal barge with purple sails. Columbus had three sailing ships when he crossed the Atlantic westward in 1492. But who the first sailor was and where he launched his primitive craft nobody ever will know. The word "yacht" is of Dutch origin and the first "yacht race" record in the English language was a sailing contest from Greenwich to Gravesend and return in 1662 between a Dutch yacht and an English yacht designed and built for some part of the race, sailed by Charles II of England. The royal yacht won the contest.

The first yacht club was organized at Cork, Ireland, in 1720 under the name of the Cork Harbour Water Club, later changed to the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The Royal Yacht Squadron was organized

at Cowes in 1812 and the name changed to the Royal Yacht Club in 1820. The New York Yacht Club was organized aboard the Stevens schooner "Gimcrack" on July 30, 1844, and a clubhouse erected at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., the following year.

From that time until the Civil War races were held over courses starting from the water off the yacht club promontory. One course was to the Sandy Hook Lightship and return.

In 1850 the celebrated "America" was built by a group of New York yachtsmen and sent abroad to compete at Cowes. In a race around the Isle of Wight, with a special cup as a prize, the "America" defeated fourteen English boats and brought back the trophy that has been raced for as "the America's Cup" in many international yacht races since that time.

Yachting Statistics

AMERICA'S CUP RECORD

(Figures in parentheses indicate number of races won)

Dates	Winner, Owner, Country	Loser, Owner, Country
22, 1851.....	AMERICA (1), J. C. Stevens, U. S.....	*AURORA, J. Le Marchant, England
8, 1870.....	MAGIC (1), F. Osgood, U. S.....	CAMBRIA, J. Ashbury, England
16-23, 1871.....	COLUMBIA (2), F. Osgood, U. S.....	LIVONIA (1), J. Ashbury, England
	SAPPHO (2), Wm. P. Douglass, U. S.	
11-12, 1876.....	MADELEINE (2), J. Dickerson, U. S.....	COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN, C. Gifford, Canada
9-10, 1881.....	MISCHIEF (2), J. Busk, U. S.....	ATALANTA, A. Cuthbert, Canada
14-16, 1885.....	PURITAN (2), J. Forbes, U. S.....	GENESTA, Sir R. Sutton, England
9-11, 1886.....	MAYFLOWER (2), Gen. J. Paine, U. S.....	GALATEA, Lt. Henn, R.N., England
17-30, 1887.....	VOLUNTEER (2), Gen. J. Paine, U. S.....	THISTLE, J. Bell, England
7-13, 1893.....	VIGILANT (3), Messrs. Iselin-Morgan, U. S.....	VALKYRIE, Lord Dunraven, England
7-12, 1895.....	DEFENDER (3), Messrs. Iselin-Morgan, U. S.....	VALKYRIE II, Lord Dunraven, England
16-20, 1899.....	COLUMBIA (3), Messrs. Iselin-Morgan, U. S.....	SHAMROCK I, Sir Thomas Lipton, England
28-Oct. 4, 1901.....	COLUMBIA (3), J. P. Morgan, U. S.....	SHAMROCK II, Sir Thomas Lipton, England
22-Sept. 3, 1903.....	RELiance (3), Iselin, et al, U. S.....	SHAMROCK III, Sir Thomas Lipton, England
15-27, 1920.....	RESOLUTE (3), R. Emmons, et al, U. S.....	SHAMROCK IV (2), Sir Thomas Lipton, England
13-17, 1930.....	ENTERPRISE (4), Aldrich-Vanderbilt, U. S.....	SHAMROCK V, Sir Thomas Lipton, England
17-25, 1934.....	RAINBOW (4), H. S. Vanderbilt, U. S.....	ENDEAVOUR (2), T. O. M. Sopwith, England
31-Aug. 5, 1937.....	RANGER (4), H. S. Vanderbilt, U. S.....	ENDEAVOUR II, T. O. M. Sopwith, England

Finished second. First race held off Cowes, Isle of Wight, England; from 1870 to 1920 races held off New York; from 1930 to 1937 races held off Newport, R. I.

YACHTING CHAMPIONS IN 1949

Source: John Rendel, *The New York Times*

Scandinavian Gold Cup—Sweden, MAYBE I (six-meter)
 British-America Cup—United States, LLAMORIA, Emil Mosbacher, White Plains, N. Y., skipper (six-meter)
 Lord Star Class—U. S. (GALE, Harry G. Gye, Jr., skipper)
 Lord Snipe—Ted Wells, Wichita, Kans.
 Lord Snipe—Ted Wells
 International Lightning—Dick Bertram, Miami Beach, Fla.
 International 110—Warner Willcox, Westport Long Island Sound, N. Y.
 International Comet—Howard Lippincott, Riverton, N. J.

National Penguin—Runyon Colle, Jr., Mantoloking, N. J.
 International Moth—John H. White, Old Greenwich, Conn.
 National Moth—Charles Hunt, Jr., Lake Wales, Fla.
 National Junior (Sears Cup)—Cohasset (Mass.) Y. C., Kingsley Durant, skipper
 Women's national—(Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy)—Portland (Maine) Y. C., Jane Smith, skipper
 National Intercollegiate—Yale (Bob Coulson, skipper)

WORLD STAR CLASS CHAMPIONS

Source: International Star Class Yacht Racing Association.

Year	Winner	Skipper	Skipper's fleet	Where held
1922	TAURUS	W. L. Inslee	Western L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1923	TAURUS	W. L. Inslee	Western L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1924	LITTLE BEAR	J. R. Robinson	Western L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1925	ACE	Adrian Iselin II	Western L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1926	RHODY	B. W. Comstock	Narragansett Bay	Western L. I. Sound
1927	TEMPE III	Walton Hubbard	Newport Harbor	Warwick, R. I.
1928	SPARKLER II	P. E. Edrington	New Orleans Gulf	Newport Beach, Calif.
1929	EEL	J. G. Johnson	Chesapeake Bay	New Orleans, La.
1930	PEGGY WEE	A. Knapp	Western L. I. Sound	Gibson Island, Md.
1931	COLLEEN	W. J. McHugh	Central L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1932	MIST	Edward Fink	Los Angeles Harbor	Southport, Conn.
1933	THREE STAR TWO	Glenn Waterhouse	E. San Francisco Bay	Los Angeles, Calif.
1934	BY-C	H. F. Beardslee	Newport Harbor	San Francisco, Calif.
1935	BY-C	H. F. Beardslee	Newport Harbor	Newport Beach, Calif.
1936	ACE	Adrian Iselin II	Western L. I. Sound	Rochester, N. Y.
1937	LECKY	Milton Wegeforth	San Diego Bay	Western L. I. Sound
1938	PIMM	Walter von Hutschler	Hamburg	San Diego, Calif.
1939	PIMM	Walter von Hutschler	Hamburg	Kiel, Germany
1940	RAMBUNCTIOUS	Jim Cowie	Los Angeles Harbor	San Diego, Calif.
1941	WENCH	George Fleitz	Los Angeles Harbor	Los Angeles, Calif.
1942	*	Harry G. Nye, Jr.	Southern Lake Mich.	Chicago, Ill.
1943	*	Arthur M. Deacon	Western L. I. Sound	Bay Shore, N. Y.
1944	*	Gerald Driscoll	San Diego Bay	Chicago, Ill.
1945	*	Main Burnham	San Diego Bay	Stamford, Conn.
1946	WENCH II	George Fleitz	Los Angeles Harbor	Havana
1947	GEM II	Durward Knowles	Nassau, Bahamas	Los Angeles, Calif.
1948	TWIN STAR	Lockwood M. Pirie	Wilmette Harbor, Ill.	Lisbon, Portugal
1949	GALE	Harry G. Nye, Jr.	Southern Lake Mich.	Chicago, Ill.

* Indicates skipper's series in which the contestants drew for local boats each day and brought their own sails.

WINNERS OF DISTANCE YACHT RACES

Source: John Rendel, The New York Times

Chicago-to-Mackinac Island—Cruising rule:
TALTOHNA (sloop), Edgar B. Tolman,
Chicago. Universal rule: CARA MIA
(yaw), L. L. Karas, Chicago

Fastnet Race—MYTH OF MALHAM (sloop),
John H. Ellingsworth, England

Los Angeles-to-Honolulu—KITTEN (sloop),
Fred W. Lyon, Newport Beach, Calif.

Marblehead-to-Halifax—VALKYRIE, John
MacDonald, Boston

Miami-to-Nassau—BLITZEN (cutter), M.
ray Knapp and Ernest Grates, Detroit

Newport-to-Annapolis—ALAR (sloop), D.
Bailey, Riverside, Conn.
Port Huron-to-Mackinac—Cruising rule:
ONKAYA (yaw), George Sollitt, Chicago
Universal rule: ARMITA (sloop), George
Sanders and Joe Hahn, Detroit

St. Petersburg-to-Havana—TINY TR
(cutter), Palmer Langdon, Larchmont,
N. Y.

BERMUDA vs. UNITED STATES

International Class Team Matches

Amorita Cup (in Bermuda)—U. S. (Long
Island Sound)

Team racing off Larchmont, N. Y.—U. S.
(Long Island Sound)

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

1948 Cruise Winners

King's Cup—ANITRA (12-meter sloop),
W. Mahlon Dickerson (charterer)

Large Sloops and Yawls

Astor and Navy Challenge Cups—BOLERO
(yaw), John Nicholas Brown

Vice Commodore's, Rear Commodore's and
Navy Alumni Cups—BARUNA (yaw),
Henry C. Taylor

Commodore's Cup—NEREUS (12-meter
sloop), Henry Sears

Small Sloops and Yawls

Vice Commodore's, Rear Commodore's
Navy Alumni Cups—SAPPHIRE (sloop),
P. Mackay Sturges
Commodore's Cup—SPOOKIE (sloop), V.
liam Ziegler 3d

Other Fencing Champions, 1949

NATIONAL TEAM

3-weapon—Fencers Club, New York (Albert Axelrod, Jo
de Capriles, George Worth)

Foil—Fencers Club (Dr. Daniel Bukantz, Nathaniel L.
Austin Prokop, Charles Steinhart)

Electrical epee—Salle Santelli, New York (Jose R. de Cap
Marvin Metzger, Pieter Mijer, Paul Moss)

Saber—Salle Santelli (John Gorlin, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, G.
Worth, Al Kwartler)

Women's foil—Faulkner School, San Francisco (Polly
Marion Frese, Bernadine Meislahn)

MOTORBOATING

SINCE the source of power—the internal combustion engine—is the same in the motorboat as it is in the automobile, the history of motorboat racing parallels that of auto racing. There was a sporting risk in driving the early power boats. As soon as they began to show a degree of dependability, there came the informal rivalries of the rivers and lakes. These led to the formal contests of speed and endurance

over marked courses under the control of the American Power Boat Association. The races were severe tests of all parts of power boats and what was learned in the annual Gold Cup competition, which started in 1904, caused a great improvement in the designing of engines and hulls. The development of the outboard motor opened up another branch of power boat competition of wide popularity.

Motorboating Statistics

Source: American Power Boat Association and *Motor Boating Magazine*.

GOLD CUP WINNERS

Beginning with 1922 the race for the American Power Boat Association Gold Cup was open only to displacement boats of over 25 feet in length and powered with motors of not more than 625 inches piston displacement. In 1946 the rules were liberalized to encourage the entry of smaller, less expensive craft. Boats now are required to be between 10 and 40 feet in length, with horsepower unlimited.

Year	Sponsor	Winner and owner	Time of best heat	Best heat speed m.p.h.
1904	Columbia Yacht Club.....	STANDARD, C. C. Riotte.....	1:33:30	23.6
1904	Columbia Y. C.	VINGT-ET-UN II, W. Sharpe Kilmer.....	1:27:03	25.3
1905	Chippewa Bay Y. C.	CHIP, J. Wainwright.....	1:52:38	15.9
1906	Chippewa Bay Y. C.	CHIP II, J. Wainwright.....	1:27:01	20.6
1907	Chippewa Bay Y. C.	CHIP II, J. Wainwright.....	1:26:43	20.8
1908	Chippewa Bay Y. C.	DIXIE II, E. J. Schroeder.....	0:58:13	30.9
1909	Thousand Islands Y. C.	DIXIE II, E. J. Schroeder.....	0:58:25	32.9
1910	Thousand Islands Y. C.	DIXIE III, F. K. Burnham.....	0:57:14	33.6
1911	Frontenac Y. C.	MIT II, J. H. Hayden.....	0:53:31	36.1
1912	Thousand Islands Y. C.	P. D. Q. II, Alfred G. Miles.....	0:44:59	44.5
1913	Thousand Islands Y. C.	ANKLE DEEP, C. S. Mankowski.....	0:41:03	50.49
1914	Lake George Reg. Assn.	BABY SPEED DEMON II, Paula Blackton.....	0:42:41	48.5
1915	L. I. Sound P. B. A.	MISS DETROIT, Miss Detroit P. B. A.	0:41:21	49.7
1916	Miss Detroit P. B. A.	MISS MINNEAPOLIS, Miss Minneapolis B. A.	0:52:12	36.8
1917	Miss Minneapolis B. A.	MISS DETROIT II, Garfield A. Wood.....	0:36:47	56.5
1918	Detroit Y. C.	MISS DETROIT III, Detroit Yachtsmen.....	0:34:36	52.1
1919	Detroit Y. C.	MISS DETROIT III, Garfield A. Wood.....	0:32:37	56.3
1920	Detroit Y. C.	MISS AMERICA, Garfield A. Wood.....	0:25:44	70.0
1921	Detroit Y. C.	MISS AMERICA, Garfield A. Wood.....	0:32:52	56.5
1922	Detroit Y. C.	PACKARD-CHRIS CRAFT, J. G. Vincent.....	0:44:17.77	40.6
1923	Detroit Y. C.	PACKARD-CHRIS CRAFT, J. G. Vincent.....	0:40:30	44.4
1924	Detroit Y. C.	BABY BOOTLEGGER, Caleb Bragg.....	0:33:48.61	46.4
1925	Columbia Y. C.	BABY BOOTLEGGER, Caleb Bragg.....	0:37:11	48.4
1926	Columbia Y. C.	GREENWICH FOLLY, G. H. Townsend.....	0:36:34	49.22
1927	Indian Harbor Y. C.	GREENWICH FOLLY, G. H. Townsend.....	0:35:18	50.99
1929	Red Bank & Columbia Y. C.	IMP, R. F. Hoyt.....	0:35:39.04	50.489
1930	Red Bank & Columbia Y. C.	HOTSY TOTS, V. Kliesrath.....	0:32:07	56.05
1931	Montauk Y. C.	HOTSY TOTS, V. Kliesrath-R. Hoyt.....	0:32:46.47	54.92
1932	Montauk Y. C.	DELPHINE IV, Horace E. Dodge.....	0:30:24	59.21
1933	Detroit Y. C.	EL LAGARTO, G. Reis.....	0:29:34.4	60.866
1934	Lake George Club.....	EL LAGARTO, G. Reis.....	0:31:00.4	58.06
1935	Lake George Club.....	EL LAGARTO, G. Reis.....	0:31:16	57.582
1936	Lake George Club.....	IMPISH, Horace E. Dodge.....	0:38:13	47.120
1937	Detroit Y. C.	NOTRE DAME, Herbert Mendelson.....	0:26:13.32	68.645
1938	Detroit Y. C.	ALAGI, Theo Rossi.....	0:27:14.38	66.080
1939	Miss Detroit P. B. A.	MY SIN, Z. G. Simmons, Jr.....	0:26:50.73	67.05
1940	Indian Harbor Y. C.	HOTSY TOTS III, Sidney Allen.....	0:36:04.3	51.316
1941	Red Bank Reg. Assn.....	MY SIN, Z. G. Simmons, Jr.*.....	—	52.509
1946	Detroit, Y. C.	TEMPO VI, Guy Lombardo.....	0:25:23.74	70.878
1947	South Shore Y. C.	MISS PEPS V, Walter, Roy and Russell Dossin.....	0:31:33.6	57.02
1948	Detroit Y. C.	MISS GREAT LAKES, Albin Fallon.....	0:31:19.82†	57.452†
1949	Detroit River R. A.	MY SWEETIE, Bill Cantrell.....	0:22:53.26	78.645

* Only contestant. † Made by SUCH CRUST.

RECORDS FOR ONE MILE

Class	Speed m.p.h.	Date	Place	Boat and owner or driver
Unlimited hydroplane (U. S.).....	127.063	8/20/49	Gull Lake, Mich.....	SUCH CRUST I, Dan Arena
Unlimited hydroplane.....	141.74	8/19/39	Lake Coniston, Eng.....	BLUE BIRD II, Sir Malcolm Campbell
Unlimited Hydroplane (N. Amer.).....	138.645	10/ 2/49	Picton, Ontario.....	MISS CANADA IV, Harold Wilson
48-cu.-in. hydroplane.....	57.995	10/10/49	Salton Sea, Calif.....	BALLERINA II, Capt. W. Carol
91-cu.-in. hydroplane.....	64.685	10/25/41	Salton Sea, Calif.....	TOP'S PUP, Jack Cooper
135-cu.-in. hydroplane.....	92.130	5/21/49	San Diego, Calif.....	SKALAWAGGS, Roy Skaggs
225-cu.-in. hydroplane, Div. I.....	99.820	10/11/49	Salton Sea, Calif.....	BELLIGERO II, Paul Sawyer, Jr.
225-cu.-in. hydroplane, Div. II.....	94.240	10/11/49	Salton Sea, Calif.....	GREEN HORNET, L. O. Turner
7 Litre.....	92.904	9/25/49	New Martinsville, W. Va.....	SO LONG, Lou Fageol
Pacific One Design.....	59.900	5/21/49	San Diego, Calif.....	CHERUB II, Dr. L. J. Novotny

RECORDS IN COMPETITION

Class	Distance	Speed m.p.h.	Date	Place	Boat and owner or driver
Gold Cup lap.....	2½.....	85.731	7/ 2/49	Detroit, Mich.....	MY SWEETIE, Bill Cantrell
Gold Cup heat.....	30.....	78.645	7/ 2/49	Detroit, Mich.....	MY SWEETIE, Bill Cantrell
Gold Cup race.....	90.....	75.559	7/ 2/49	Detroit, Mich.....	SKIPALONG, R. Stanley Dollar, Jr.
Harmsworth.....	42 (n).....	94.285	7/30/49	Detroit, Mich.....	SKIPALONG, R. Stanley Dollar, Jr.
Harmsworth.....	7 (n).....	98.164	7/30/49	Detroit, Mich.....	SUCH CRUST I, Dan Arena
President's Cup lap.....	2½.....	81.600	9/26/48	Washington, D. C.....	SUCH CRUST, Dan Arena
President's Cup heat.....	15.....	77.856	9/26/48	Washington, D. C.....	SUCH CRUST, Dan Arena
National Sweepstakes lap.....	2½.....	89.108	8/14/49	Red Bank, N. J.....	MY SWEETIE, Bill Cantrell
National Sweepstakes heat.....	10.....	87.464	8/14/49	Red Bank, N. J.....	MY SWEETIE, Bill Cantrell
National Sweepstakes race.....	45.....	66.809	8/25/40	Red Bank, N. J.....	TOPS III, Jack Cooper

(n)—Nautical miles.

MAJOR EVENTS WINNERS, 1949

Source: Clarence E. Lovejoy, Boating Editor,
N. Y. Times.

Gold Cup (Detroit)—My Sweetie, Bill Cantrell, Louisville, Ky.

National Sweepstakes (Red Bank, N. J.)—MY SWEETIE, Bill Cantrell, Louisville, Ky.

President's Cup* (Washington, D. C.)—MY SWEETIE, Bill Cantrell, Louisville, Ky.

Harmsworth Trophy† (Detroit)—SKIPALONG, R. Stanley Dollar, Jr., San Francisco, Calif.

* Bad weather forced the discontinuance of the second and third heats and My Sweetie was awarded the trophy over the referee's objection by the Washington, D. C. Committee. † Skipalong sank later in Lake Tahoe, Calif., and has not been able to be salvaged.

NATIONAL OUTBOARD CHAMPIONS, 1949*

Hydroplane

Class M—Don Whitfield, Montclair, N. J.
Class A—Mabry Edwards, Jacksonville, Fla.

Class B—Paul Wearly, Muncie, Ind.

Class C—Douglas M. Creech, Charlotte, N. C.

Class F—Orville Lowe, Des Moines, Iowa

Class X—Marshall L. Dredge, Lakeland, Fla.

Class C (Racing runabouts)—Jack Stanford, Lake Alfred, Fla.

Class C (Service hydroplane)—Bud Wiget, Concord, Calif.

Class C (Service runabouts)—Richard Gebhardt, Springfield, Ill.

* No distinction was made in 1949 between amateurs and professionals.

CANOEING

Source: American Canoe Association

NORTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONS, 1949

1-man double kayak—Andrew Kulakowich, Yonkers (N. Y.) C. C.

Senior

1-man single blade—Len Rice, Toronto Sailing & C. C.

Tandem single—F. Haas-J. Krick, Philadelphia C. C.

4-man single—Hodgson's crew, Island C. C., Toronto

Tandem double—F. Plaeger-E. Feicht, Inwood C. C., New York

Intermediate

Tandem double—E. McEvoy-D. Sampson, Inwood C. C.

Junior

1-man single—Gilbert Ross, Pendleton C. C., Yonkers, N. Y.

Tandem single—L. Rice-G. Crump, Toronto Sailing & C. C.

1-man double—D. Sampson, Inwood C. C.

Tandem double—G. Jones, S. Murray, Balmy Beach (Ontario) C. C.

4-man double—Inwood C. C.

Tilting

W. Havens—W. Rhodes, Washington C. C.

POINT SCORE

Canada 50, United States 49

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS, 1949

Kayak 1-man—Andrew Kulakowich

Kayak tandem—A. Kulakowich-S. Lysak, Yonkers C. C.

1-man single blade—Andrew Kulakowich

Tandem single—F. Haas-J. Krick

4-man single—Yonkers C. C.

4-man double—Pendleton C. C.

Tilting—W. Havens-W. Rhodes

Team—Pendleton C. C.

Sailing

Cruising—Douglas Cummings, Jr., Montclair, N. J.

Decked—Louis Whitman, Brooklyn

AUTO RACING

THE FIRST automobiles on the road were erratic in action and driving them on open riding in them was considered a trifle risky, hence it became the sporting thing to do. Experimental excursions in crude cars gave rise to rivalry in speed over the rough roads of the Gay Nineties and this eventually led to formal contests, the first of which was a road race from Paris to Rouen in 1894, with 26 cars showing up at the starting line. Formal competition in the United States started with a road race in the Chicago district on Thanksgiving Day, 1895, and the winner, J. F. Duryea, covered the road distance of 54.36 miles at the astonishing average of 7.5 miles per hour! Around 1900 Paris became the hub of road racing in Europe and each year there were raucous, dusty and dangerous races from Paris to Berlin, to Vienna, to Madrid

and other cities on the Continent. Accidents were so numerous to drivers and spectators that, after a gory group of mishaps in the forepart of the Paris-Madrid race of 1903, the contest was halted at Bordeaux by public authorities and all road racing was brought under control. Other kinds of auto racing were exposed to view. Some contests, including 24-hour races for stock models, were held on circular or oval tracks originally built for horse racing. Finally came the special racing strips for autos, including such famous autodromes as Brooklands in England and the Indianapolis Speedway in the United States.

As a test of engine and chassis under severe conditions and great strain, auto racing rendered invaluable assistance in the development of the motor car of today.

Auto Racing Statistics

Source: Contest Board, American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C.

National A. A. A. Champions

1909 Bert Dingley	1922 Jimmy Murphy	1934 Bill Cummings
1910 Ray Harroun	1923 Eddie Hearne	1935 Kelly Petillo
1911 Ralph Mulford	1924 Jimmy Murphy	1936 Mauri Rose
1912 Ralph DePalma	1925 Peter DePaolo	1937 Wilbur Shaw
1913 Earl Cooper	1926 Harry Hartz	1938 Floyd Roberts
1914 Ralph DePalma	1927 Peter DePaolo	1939 Wilbur Shaw
1915 Earl Cooper	1928 Louis Meyer	1940 Rex Mays
1916 Dario Resta	1929 Louis Meyer	1941 Rex Mays
1917 Earl Cooper	1930 Billy Arnold	1946 Ted Horn
1918 Ralph Mulford	1931 Louis Schneider	1947 Ted Horn
1919 Howard Wilcox	1932 Bob Carey	1948 Ted Horn
1920 Gaston Chevrolet	1933 Louis Meyer	1949 John Parsons
1921 Tommy Milton		

History of the One-Mile Speed Mark

The first recorded effort for one mile was made in 1898 by Chasseloup-Laubat, driving a Jentaud, in France. His average was 23 m.p.h. This was increased to 65.79 in 1899 by Jenatzky, also in France. The first man to travel better than 100 m.p.h. was Holly, in 1904, at 103.56 m.p.h., followed by Baras, with 104.53 in the same year. The first over 200 m.p.h. was Major H. O. Segrave, who drove at 203.790 in 1927 at Daytona, Florida.

In 1947 John Cobb of London became the first person to travel more than 400 m.p.h. in England. The Englishman accomplished the

feat on Sept. 16 at Bonneville, Utah, while raising the world mile record to 394.196 m.p.h. and the world kilometer (.62137 of a mile) mark to 393.825 m.p.h.

Cobb's fastest mile was covered in 8.93 seconds and his average speed was 9.1325 seconds. The Briton drove at the rate of 385.645 m.p.h. for the mile and 388.019 for the kilometer on the southward run, then increased his pace to 403.135 m.p.h. and 399.808, respectively, on the northward sprint, the best times ever recorded.

Those who drove 300 m.p.h. or better follow (all at Bonneville):

Date	Driver	Car	Average
Oct. 3, 1935.....	Sir Malcolm Campbell.....	Bluebird Special.....	301.1292
Oct. 3, 1935.....	Sir Malcolm Campbell.....	Bluebird Special.....	301.13
Oct. 19, 1937.....	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston.....	Thunderbolt #1.....	311.42
Oct. 27, 1938.....	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston.....	Thunderbolt #1.....	345.5
Oct. 15, 1938.....	John Cobb.....	Railton.....	350.2
Oct. 16, 1938.....	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston.....	Thunderbolt #1.....	357.5
Oct. 23, 1939.....	John Cobb.....	Railton Red Lion.....	368.9
Oct. 16, 1947.....	John Cobb.....	Railton Mobil Special....	394.196

Indianapolis Speedway Winners

(500-mile race)

Year	Winner	Car	Second	Third	Time	Average
1911	Harroun	Marmon	Mulford	Bruce-Brown	6:42:08	74.59
1912	Dawson	National	Tetzloff	Hughes	6:21:08	78.70
1913	Goux	Peugeot	Wishart	Merz	6:35:05	76.92
1914	Thomas	Delarge	Duray	Guyot	6:03:45	82.47
1915	DePalma	Mercedes	Resta	Anderson	5:33:55	89.84
1916*	Resta	Peugeot	De Aleve	Mulford	3:34:17	83.2
1917-18	No races					
1919	Wilcox	Peugeot	Hearne	Goux	5:40:42	88.06
1920	Chevrolet	Monroe	Thomas	Milton	5:38:32	88.50
1921	Milton	Frontenac	Charles	Ford	5:34:44	89.62
1922	Murphy	Murphy Special	Hartz	Hearne	5:17:30	94.48
1923	Milton	H. G. S. Special	Hartz	Murphy	5:29:50	90.95
1924	Corum-Boyer	Dusenberg Special	Cooper	Murphy	5:05:23	98.23
1925	DePaolo	Dusenberg Special	Lewis	Shafer	4:56:39	101.13
1926†	Lockhart	Miller Special	Hartz	Woodbury	4:10:17	95.88
1927	Souders	Duesenberg	Devore	Gulatta	5:07:33	97.54
1928	Meyer	Miller Special	Moore	Souders	5:01:33	99.48
1929	Keech	Simplex Special	Meyer	Gleason	5:07:25	97.58
1930	Arnold	Hartz-Miller	Cantlon	Schneider	4:58:39	100.48
1931	Schneider	Bowes Special	Frame	Hepburn	5:10:28	96.62
1932	Frame	Miller Special	Wilcox	Bergere	4:48:03.79	104.14
1933	Meyer	Miller Special	Shaw	Moore	4:48:12.75	104.08
1934	Cummings	Miller Special	Rose	Moore	4:46:05.20	104.86
1935	Petillo	Gilmore Special	Shaw	Cummings	4:42:22.71	106.24
1936	Meyer	Ring Free Special	Horn	Mackenzie	4:35:03.39	109.06
1937	Shaw	Shaw-Gilmore Special	Hepburn	Horn	4:24:07.80	113.58
1938	Roberts	Burd Piston Reg. Special	Shaw	Miller	4:15:58.40	117.20
1939	Shaw	Boyle Special	Snyder	Bergere	4:20:47.39	115.03
1940	Shaw	Boyle Special	Mays	Rose	4:22:31.17	114.27
1941	Rose-Davis‡	Noc-Out Hose Clamp Special	Mays	Horn	4:20:36.24	115.11
1942-45	No races					
1946	Robson	Thorne Eng. Special	Jackson	Horn	4:21:16.71	114.82
1947	Rose	Blue Crown Special	Holland	Horn	4:17:52.17	116.33
1948	Rose	Blue Crown Special	Holland	Nalon	4:10:23.38	119.81
1949	Holland	Blue Crown Special	Parsons	Connor	4:07:15.97	121.32

* 300 miles. † Race ended at 400 miles owing to heavy rain. ‡ Davis drove 180 miles, Rose 320.

ROLLER SKATING

A. R. S. A. CHAMPIONS, 1949

Source: United States Amateur Roller Skating Association.

(Recognized by the Amateur Skating Union, Federation Internationale de Patinage a Roulettes and Amateur Athletic Union.)

National Artistic

Men's senior—Leonard Baggeley, Bergenfield, N. J.
 Women's senior—June Henrich, Mineola, N. Y.
 Men's junior—Charles Irwin, Mineola, N. Y.
 Women's junior—Carol Ann Freitag, Bergenfield, N. J.
 Men's intermediate—John Haddad, Paterson, N. J.
 Women's intermediate—Violet Moore, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Boys' novice—Frank Henrich, Mineola, N. Y.
 Girls' novice—Ruth Henrich, Mineola, N. Y.
 Men's pairs—John Haddad-Jake Den Bleyker, Paterson, N. J.
 Women's pairs—Mary Louise Leahy-Violet Gargano, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Mixed pairs—Irma Barnard-Mickey Brown, Plymouth, Mich.
 Dance—Gladys Ward-Charles Irwin, Mineola, N. Y.

National Speed

Men's senior—James Calder, Alexandria, Va.
 Women's senior—Doris Dahl, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Men's intermediate—Robert Terry, Washington, D. C.
 Women's intermediate—Jean Thompson, Washington, D. C.
 Men's junior—Eddie Horan, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Women's junior—Marion Eckwerth, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

RINK OPERATORS CHAMPIONS, 1949

Source: Roller Skating Rink Operators Association

National Artistic

Men's senior—Ted Rosdahl, Chicago
 Women's senior—Nancy Parker, Utica, Mich.
 Men's intermediate—Cecil Davis, Spokane, Wash.
 Women's intermediate—Jeanne Keuster, Elmhurst, N. Y.
 Men's novice—Jack Crichton, Brooklyn
 Women's novice—Edna Grasso, Brooklyn
 Boys' junior—Jerry Bruland, Ferndale, Wash.
 Girls' junior—Laurene Anselmy, Pontiac, Mich.
 Mixed pairs—Cecil Davis-Phyllis Bulleigh, Spokane
 Fours—Paul Bauman, Robert Cawley, Merry Ann McSweet
 Gloria McCarthy, Brooklyn
 Dance—Clifford Schattenkirk-Betty Jennings, Seattle

National Speed

Men's senior—James Hibak, New Westminster, British Columbia
 Women's senior—Rita Conseiller, New Westminster
 Boys' intermediate—Jack Powers, Springfield, Ohio
 Girls' intermediate—Alice Plumb, Detroit
 Boys' junior—Joseph Hakim, Detroit
 Girls' junior—Carol Sue Massey, Springfield, Mo.

Addresses of Game and Fish Law Bureaus

Source: *Sports Afield*, 401-05 Second Ave. So., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

A letter to any conservation department listed below will bring a copy of the hunting laws or of the fishing laws that are current at the time of request:

- Alabama: Dept. of Conservation, Montgomery 4.
 Alaska: Alaska Game Comm., Juneau.
 Arizona: State Game Warden, Phoenix.
 Arkansas: Game and Fish Comm., Little Rock.
 California: Div. of Fish and Game, San Francisco 11.
 Colorado: Dept. of Game and Fish, Denver 11.
 Connecticut: Supt. of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.
 Delaware: Chief Game and Fish Warden, Dover.
 District of Columbia: Supt. of Metropolitan Police, Washington.
 Florida: Director, Game and Fresh Water Fish Comm., Tallahassee.
 Georgia: Director, Div. of Wildlife, Atlanta.
 Idaho: Dept. of Fish and Game, Boise.
 Illinois: Dept. of Conservation, Springfield.
 Indiana: Dept. of Conservation, Indianapolis 9.
 Iowa: State Conservation Comm., Des Moines 8.
 Kansas: Director of Fish and Game Comm., Pratt.
 Kentucky: Director, Game and Fish Div., Frankfort.
 Louisiana: Comm'r of Wildlife and Fisheries, 126 Civil Courts Bldg., New Orleans 16.
 Maine: Comm'r of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.
 Maryland: State Game Warden, 514 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore 2.
 Massachusetts: Director, Div. of Fisheries and Game, 15 Ashburton Pl., Boston.
 Michigan: Director, Dept. of Conservation, Lansing.
 Minnesota: Director, Div. of Game and Fish, Dept. of Conservation, St. Paul 1.
 Mississippi: Director of Conservation, Jackson.
 Missouri: Conservation Comm., Jefferson City.
 Montana: State Fish and Game Warden, Helena 3.
 Nebraska: Sec., Game, Forestation and Parks Comm., Lincoln 9.
 Nevada: Sec., State Fish and Game Comm., Reno.
 New Hampshire: Fish and Game Dept., Concord.
 New Jersey: Sec., Board of Fish and Game Comm'rs, Trenton.
 New Mexico: State Game Warden, Santa Fe.
 New York: Dept. of Conservation, 488 Broadway, Albany 7.
 North Carolina: Div. of Game and Inland Fisheries, Raleigh.
 North Dakota: Game and Fish Comm'r, Bismarck.
 Ohio: Conservation Comm'r, Dept. of Agriculture, Columbus 15.
 Oklahoma: State Game and Fish Comm., Oklahoma City 5.
 Oregon: State Game Comm., 616 Oregon Bldg., Portland.
 Pennsylvania: Fish Comm., Harrisburg; Game Comm., Harrisburg.
 Rhode Island: Div. of Fish and Game, State House, Providence.
 South Carolina: Chief Game Warden, Columbia.
 South Dakota: Director, Game, Fish and Parks Comm., Pierre.
 Tennessee: State Director of Game and Fish, 304 State Office Bldg., Nashville 3.
 Texas: Game, Fish, and Oyster Comm., Austin 14.
 Utah: Dir., Utah Fish and Game Comm., State Capitol Bldg., Salt Lake City.
 Vermont: Fish and Game Director, Montpelier.
 Virginia: Exec. Sec., Comm. of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.
 Washington: Dept. of Game, 515 Smith Tower, Seattle 4.
 West Virginia: Conservation Comm., Charleston.
 Wisconsin: Conservation Director, Madison 2.
 Wyoming: State Game and Fish Comm., Cheyenne.
 Canada: Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

MALE ATHLETE-OF-THE-YEAR

(Associated Press poll)

Year	Winner	Sport	Year	Winner	Sport
1931	Pepper Martin	Baseball	1940	Tommy Harmon	Football
1932	Gene Sarazen	Golf	1941	Joe DiMaggio	Baseball
1933	Carl Hubbell	Baseball	1942	Frank Sinkwich	Football
1934	Dizzy Dean	Baseball	1943	Gunder Hagg	Track
1935	Joe Louis	Boxing	1944	Byron Nelson	Golf
1936	Jesse Owens	Track	1945	Byron Nelson	Golf
1937	Don Budge	Tennis	1946	Glenn Davis	Football
1938	Don Budge	Tennis	1947	Johnny Lujack	Football
1939	Nile Kinnick	Football	1948	Lou Boudreau	Baseball

FISHING

WORLD ALL-TACKLE RECORDS

Caught with Rod and Reel in Salt Water

Source: International Game Fish Association, Francesca LaMonte, Secretary.

Species	Lb., oz.	Length	Girth	Where caught	Year	Angler
Albacore	66—4			Catalina, California	1912	Frank Kelly
Amberjack	106	68½"	37"	Pass-a-Grille, Florida	1937	Harvey M. Harker
Barracuda	67	65½"	29¾"	Islamorada, Fla.	1949	H. K. Goodstone
Bass, Calif. Black Sea	306			Catalina, Calif.	1935	S. Bagby
Bass, Calif. White Sea	74—4	76"	30"	Playa del Rey, California	1941	W. M. Hartness
Bass, Channel	75—8	64¾"	41"	Cape Hatteras, N. C.	1941	Capt. B. R. Ballance
Bass, Striped	57	55½"	34½"	Narragansett, R. I.	1944	J. Sylvester
Bonefish	16	38"	17½"	West Molokai, T. H.	1948	C. M. Cooke III
Bonito, Arctic	31—8	35"	26"	Miami Beach, Fla.	1949	R. Lindquist
Cero (Fla. Kingfish)	70—8			Bimini, Bahamas	1947	R. C. B. Morton
Cobia	102	70"	34"	Cape Charles, Va.	1938	J. E. Stansbury
Dolphin	67—8	68½"	37½"	Oahu, Hawaii	1940	Fred McNamara
Drum, Black	52	45"	31"	Matanzas Bay, Fla.	1948	J. C. Harris
Flounder, Summer	20	37"	32"	Oak Beach, N. Y.	1948	F. H. Kessel
Jewfish	551	100"		Galveston Bay, Texas	1937	G. Pangarakis
Marlin, Blue	742	154½"	68"	Bimini, Bahamas	1949	A. Wichfield
Marlin, Pacific Black	976	152"	74"	Bay of Islands, N. Z.	1926	Capt. Laurie Mitchell
Marlin, Silver	618	138"	62"	Tahiti	1930	Zane Grey
Marlin, Striped	692	161"		Balboa, California	1931	A. Hamann
Marlin, White	161	104"	33"	Miami, Florida	1938	L. F. Hooper
		41"	32"	Bimini, Bahamas	1947	E. T. Ragsdale
Permit	39—8	39¾"	29½"	Long Key, Fla.	1946	H. P. Clark
Sailfish, Atlantic	106			Miami Beach, Florida	1929	Wm. Bonnell
Sailfish, Pacific	221	129"		Santa Cruz Is., Galapagos	1947	C. W. Stewart
Sawfish	736	175"		Galveston, Texas	1938	Gus Pangarakis
Shark, Mako	1000	144"		Mayor Island, N. Z.	1943	B. D. H. Ross
Shark, Tiger	1382	166"	93"	Sydney Heads, Australia	1939	Lyle Bagnard
Shark, White	1919	176"	96½"	Kangaroo Island, Australia	1941	G. R. Cowell
Snook (Robalo)	50—8	55"		Chagres River, Canal Zone	1944	Capt. J. W. Anderson
Swordfish, Broadbill	860	165"	70"	Tocopilla, Chile	1940	W. E. S. Tucker
Tarpon	247	89½"		Panuco River, Mexico	1938	H. W. Sedgwick
Tuna, Allison	265	73"	53"	Makua, Hawaii	1937	J. W. Harvey
Tuna, Bluefin	927	123"	80"	Ipswich Bay, Mass.	1940	J. Vernaglia
Wahoo	133—8	83"	31"	Green Cay, Bahamas	1943	K. L. Ames, Jr.
Weakfish	17—8	46"	19"	Mullica River, N. J.	1944	A. Weisbecker, Jr.
Weakfish, Spotted	15—3	34¾"	20½"	Fort Pierce, Fla.	1949	C. W. Hubbard
Yellowtail	90	59"	35½"	La Paz, Mexico	1948	F. Hickey

On June 1, 1949, the International Game Fish Association announced that world records for marine game fish would be scored according to the breaking strain of the actual line used in making the catch. Under the former system record catches were classed by the number of "fishheads" composing the line, with sub-divisions, starting in 3-thread and continuing in progressive line sizes through 54-thread to all-tackle, on which no line limit was imposed. The new scoring method sets up classes by line wet tensile strength in pounds as follows: 12, 20, 30, 50, 80, 130 and 180. Applications are to be accompanied by 10-yard line samples.

Caught with Rod and Reel in Fresh Water

Source: Field & Stream, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Black Bass, Largemouth	22—4	32½"	28½"	Montgomery Lake, Ga.	1932	George W. Perry
Black Bass, Smallmouth	14	28"	21¼"	Oakland, Florida	1932	Walter Harden
Carp	42	42"	29"	Rappahannock River, Va.	1930	Robert W. Harris
Catfish, Blue	94—8	56"	35"	James River, S. D.	1949	Roy A. Groves
Catfish, Channel	55	50"	27"	James River, S. D.	1949	Roy A. Groves
Muskellunge	67—8	60¾"	33¾"	Lac Court O'Reilles, Hayward, Wis.	1949	Cal Johnson
Perch, Yellow	4—3½			Bordentown, New Jersey	1865	Dr. C. C. Abbot
Pickering, Eastern chain	9	30"	15"	Green Pond, N. J.	1948	Russell Kimble
Pike, Northern	46—2	52½"	25"	Sacadaga Reservoir, N. Y.	1940	Peter Dubuc
Pike, Walleyed	22—4	36¾"	21"	Fort Erie, Ontario	1943	Patrick E. Noon
Salmon, Atlantic	79—2			Tanaelvi, Norway	1928	Henrik Henriksen
Salmon, Chinook	83			Umpqua River, Oregon	1910	F. R. Steen
Salmon, Landlocked	22—8	36"		Sebago Lake, Maine	1907	Edward Blakely
Trout, Brook	14—8			Nipigon River, Ontario	1916	Dr. W. J. Cook
Trout, Brown	39—8			Loch Awe, Scotland	1866	W. Muir
Trout, Cutthroat	41	39"		Pyramid Lake, Nevada	1925	John Skimmerhorn
Trout, Dolly Varden	29—4	36¾"	24¾"	Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho	1947	R. C. Worst
Trout, Lake	63	47½"		Lake Athapapuskow, Manitoba	1930	Miss L. L. Hayes
Trout, Rainbow or Steelhead	37	40½"	28"	Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho	1947	Wes Hamlet
Trout, Sunapee	8	28¾"	19"	Lake Sunapee, N. H.	1948	Thorsten B. Lind

FLY AND BAIT CASTING

Source: Charles S. Lacey, Executive Secretary, National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs.

WORLD RECORDS

Official Distance Events

	Feet
Trout fly (average)—Dick Miller, San Diego, Calif.....	176½
Trout fly (long cast)—Dick Miller.....	183
Salmon fly (average)—Jimmie Green, San Francisco.....	198½
Salmon fly (long cast)—Jimmie Green.....	206
½-oz. bait (average)—Earl Osten, Long Beach, Calif.....	409½
½-oz. bait (long cast)—Wilbur Brooks, Indianapolis.....	427
½-oz. bait (average)—Clarence Anthes, Waukesha, Wis.....	359½
½-oz. bait (long cast)—Clarence Anthes.....	385

Official Accuracy Events

	Feet
Dry fly—Frank Steel, Chicago.....	100

Wet fly—Held by 22 casters.....	100
¾-oz. bait—J. A. Halbeib, Louisville, Ky.....	100
¾-oz. bait { S. G. Dennis, Chicago.....	99
{ Adelea McDonald, Chicago.....	
{ Charles Sutphin, Indianapolis.....	

Combined Events Recordholders

All-accuracy { Earl Osten.....	339 pts.
{ Charles Sutphin.....	
Accuracy flies { Lou Guerin, San Francisco.....	198 pts.
{ Ed Tassie, San Francisco.....	
Accuracy baits—Charles Sutphin.....	197 pts.
All-distance—Earl Osten.....	3145 ft.
Distance baits—Lee Sens, New Orleans.....	2174 ft.
Distance flies—Dick Miller, San Diego, Calif.....	1091 ft.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1949

Asterisk (*) indicates new record.

Combined

MEN

	Avg.; feet
All-around—Charles Schall, St. Louis.....	
All-distance—Jack Moore, Indianapolis.....	3083
All-accuracy—Marvin Allen, Chicago.....	386
Distance baits—Jack Moore, Indianapolis.....	2170
Distance flies—Earl Osten, Long Beach, Calif.....	972
Accuracy baits—Marvin Allen, Chicago.....	196
Accuracy flies—Lee Slaughter, Jr., Dallas.....	197

WOMEN

All-accuracy—Dot Vogel, Paterson, N. J.....	*382
Accuracy baits—Joan Salvato, Paterson, N. J.....	191
Accuracy flies—Dot Vogel.....	194

JUNIORS

All-accuracy—Tom Krause, Detroit.....	*376
Accuracy baits—Fred Sexaure, Jr., St. Louis.....	*194
Accuracy flies—Sandy Greenblat, San Francisco.....	*193

Distance Events

	Avg.; feet	Long cast
¾-oz. bait—Jack Moore, Indianapolis.....	339½	358 ft.
¾-oz. bait—Wilbur Brooks, Indianapolis.....	409½	*427 ft.
Trout fly—Joe Masa, Barberton, Ohio.....	153	160 ft.
Salmon fly—Earl Osten.....	183½	185 ft.

Accuracy Events

MEN

	Score
Dry fly—Lee Slaughter, Jr.....	99
Wet fly—Herman Deiser, Paterson, N. J.....	99
¾-oz. bait—Marvin Allen, Chicago.....	98
¾-oz. bait—Wilbur Brooks.....	99

Olympic Games Competitors

Year	Site	Entries	Year	Site	Entries
1926	Athens.....	484	1920	Antwerp.....	2,741
1900	Paris.....	427	1924	Paris.....	3,385
1904	St. Louis.....	595	1928	Amsterdam.....	3,905
1906	Athens.....	901	1932	Los Angeles.....	1,700
1908	London.....	2,082	1936	Berlin.....	3,959
1912	Stockholm.....	3,282	1948	London.....	6,000

WOMEN

Dry fly—Dot Vogel.....	96
Wet fly—Dot Vogel.....	98
¾-oz. bait—Dot Vogel.....	97
¾-oz. bait—Adelea McDonald, Chicago.....	96

JUNIORS

Dry fly—Sandy Greenblat.....	97
Wet fly—Fred Sexaure, Jr.....	99
¾-oz. bait—Tom Krause.....	97
¾-oz. bait—Fred Sexaure, Jr.....	99

Fishermen's Events

All-around—Marion Garber, Toledo.....	
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MEN

¾-oz. distance—Walter Willman, St. Petersburg, Fla.....	222 avg. 225 long
¾-oz. accuracy—Marion Garber.....	87
Fly accuracy—Bryant Black, Dallas.....	80
Fly distance—Marvin Hedge, Portland, Oreg.....	127 avg. 130 long

WOMEN

Accuracy fly—Joan Salvato, Paterson, N. J.....	75
Accuracy baits—Adelea McDonald, Chicago.....	68

JUNIORS

Accuracy fly—Charlie Bigley, Fort Worth.....	20
Accuracy bait—Danny Hays, Dallas.....	75

Five-Man Team Event

Barberton Casting Club.....	481 pts.
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Club Pennant

Indianapolis Casting Club.....	27 pts.
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Marathon Swim to Lumsden

Cliff Lumsden, 18-year-old Toronto swimmer, won the Canadian National Exhibition's annual 15-mile marathon in 1949. Lumsden, who was clocked in 7 hours 54 minutes 55.6 seconds, received \$12,500 for his effort and also gained the distinction of being the youngest swimmer to capture the event. He finished seventh in 1948.

ARCHERY

Archery goes back through song and story and classic legend to the primeval days when bows and arrows were means of obtaining food and also weapons in warfare, but the invention of gunpowder in the 14th Century brought about a complete change in the hunting field and in the ranks of war. Archery survived only as a sport. One of the oldest annual sporting events in England is the archery contest for "The Ancient Scorton Arrow" (a little silver dart) that has been held each year in Yorkshire since 1673. The tradition

of archery survived in many European countries and many tournaments were held each year until World War II obliterated them. The American Indians, of course, used the bow and arrow until guns came into their hands through early explorers and settlers. Organized archery as a sport in the United States began with the formation of a club called the United Bowmen of Philadelphia in 1828. The sport languished through the Civil War period but was revived by the formation of the National Archery Association in 1878.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1949

Source: Mrs. George F. Crouch, Secretary, National Archery Association of the United States.

Target

	Score
Men—Russ Reynolds, Cleveland.....	459-3217
Women—Jean Lee, Greenfield, Mass.....	468-3680
Jr. boys—Ed. Berg, Jr., Salt Lake City.....	360-2880
Jr. girls—Grace Frye, Toledo.....	322-2228

Club Team

Men—Minneapolis Archery Club.....	381-2537
Women—The Orioles, Baltimore.....	383-2442

Flight

REGULAR STYLE

Men—Jack Stewart, Austin, Texas.....	640 yd.
Women—Blanche Stewart, Austin, Texas.....	447 yd.
Jr. boys—Edward Berg, Jr.....	447 yd.
Jr. girls—Grace Frye.....	291 yd.

FREE STYLE

Men—Paul Berry, Middletown, Ohio.....	719 yd. 2 ft.
Women—Mrs. Cecil Modlin, Evansville, Ind.....	575 yd. 2 ft.

Clout

	Score
Men (180 yd.)—Walter Hissey, Baltimore....	30-192
Women (140 yd.)—Ann M. Weber, Bloomfield, N. J.....	36-242
Women (120 yd.)—Jean Lee.....	36-252
Jr. boys—Michael Moga, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	36-230
Jr. girls—Christine Richards, Laguna Beach, Calif.....	35-203

Field Archery

Men—Dr. W. Erwin Pletcher, Bakersfield, Calif.....	2508
Women—Mrs. Henry Bitzenburger, Los Angeles.....	1816
Jr. boys—Edward Berg, Jr.....	1824
Jr. girls—Christine Richards.....	655

Crossbow

Quadruple American—H. L. Bailey, Elizabeth, N. J.....	351-2235
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NATIONAL RECORDS

MEN

Event	Recordholder	Score	Year
Double York—Russ Reynolds.....		279-1745	1949
Single York—Jack Wilson.....		141-881	1947
	Larry Hughes.....	143-881	1948
Double American—Russ Reynolds.....		180-1472	1949
Single American—Russ Reynolds.....		90-752	1948
International—Russ Reynolds.....		143-907	1949
100-yd. York—Larry Hughes.....		72-434	1948
80-yd. York—Russ Reynolds.....		48-356	1949
60-yd. York—Ralph Miller.....		24-196	1935
	Pat Chambers.....	24-196	1938
60-yd. American—Larry Hughes.....		30-240	1941-48
50-yd. American—Russ Reynolds.....		30-256	1948
40-yd. American—Russ Reynolds.....		30-264	1949

WOMEN

Double National—Jean Lee.....	144-1082	1948
Single National—Jean Lee.....	72-566	1949
Double Columbia—Jean Lee.....	144-1178	1949
Jean Richards	144-1178	1949
Single Columbia—Jean Richards.....	72-610	1949
Double American—Jean Lee.....	180-1422	1949
Single American—Jean Lee.....	90-720	1949
Hereford Round—Jean Richards.....	143-921	1949
60-yd. National—Jean Lee.....	48-368	1949
50-yd. National—Jean Lee.....	24-198	1949
50-yd. Columbia—Mildred Morrison.....	24-194	1947
Jean Lee.....	24-194	1948
40-yd. Columbia—Jean Richards.....	24-206	1949
30-yd. Columbia—Jean Lee.....	24-214	1949
60-yd. American—Jean Lee.....	30-224	1948
50-yd. American—Ann M. Weber.....	30-244	1948
Jean Lee.....	30-244	1949
40-yd. American—Jean Lee.....	30-254	1949

Flight

REGULAR STYLE

	Distance yd. ft. in.	
Men—Jack Stewart.....	640 0 0	194
Women—Mrs. Verne Trittin.....	474 1 3	194
Jr. boys—Edward Berg, Jr.....	447 0 0	194
Jr. girls—Peggy Dunaway.....	427 2 9½	194

FREE STYLE

Men—Paul Berry.....	719 2 0	194
Women—Mrs. Cecil Modlin.....	575 2 0	194

Clout

Men (180 yd.)—Larry Hughes.....	36-286	193
Women (140 yd.)—Helen Little...	36-276	193
Ann M. Weber	36-276	194
Women (120 yd.)—Mary Martenis.	36-282	194

Team

Men's club—Ozark Archers.....	384-2674	194
Women's club—Essex Archers.....	383-2615	194
Men's individual rd.—Russ Reynolds.....	96-766	194
Women (60 yd.)—Jean Lee.....	96-742	194
Women (50 yd.)—Ann M. Weber.....	96-720	194

Leffel Hound Field Trial Victor

John's Gift, a red hound owned by George Leffel of Springfield, Ohio, won the North American coondog championship at the annual National Leafy Oak field trial at Kenton, Ohio, last year.

SOCCKER

Source: Flannery News Bureau of New York.

National Challenge Cup Winners

Emblematic of United States
Championship.

(Senior amateur and professional elevens eligible for
tournaments.)

- 1914 Brooklyn (N. Y.) Field Club
- 1915 Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
- 1916 Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
- 1917 Fall River (Mass.) Rovers
- 1918 Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
- 1919 Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
- 1920 Ben Miller F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1921 Robins Dry Dock F. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1922 Scullin Steel F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1923 Paterson (N. J.) F. C.
- 1924 Fall River (Mass.) F. C.
- 1925 Shawshen S. C., Andover, Mass.
- 1926 Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
- 1927 Fall River (Mass.) F. C.
- 1928 New York Nationals S. C.
- 1929 Hakoah A. I. Stars, New York
- 1930 Fall River (Mass.) F. C.
- 1931 Fall River (Mass.) F. C.
- 1932 New Bedford (Mass.) F. C.
- 1933 Stix, Baer & Fuller F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1934 Stix, Baer & Fuller F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1935 Central Breweries S. C., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1936 First German American S. C., Philadelphia
- 1937 New York Americans S. C.
- 1938 Sparta A. B. A., Chicago, Ill.
- 1939 St. Mary's Celtic S. C., New York
- 1940 No official champion*
- 1941 Pawtucket (R. I.) F. C.
- 1942 Gallatin S. C., Pittsburgh
- 1943 Brooklyn (N. Y.) Hispano S. C.
- 1944 Brooklyn (N. Y.) Hispano S. C.
- 1945 Brookhattan S. C., New York
- 1946 Vikings, Chicago
- 1947 Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.
- 1948 Simpkin-Ford F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1949 Morgan-Strasser S. C., Pittsburgh

* Finalists: Baltimore (Md.) S. C. and Sparta A. B. A. Chicago, Ill.

National Amateur Challenge Cup Winners

- 1923 No official champion*
- 1924 Fleisher Yarn F. C., Philadelphia
- 1925 Toledo (Ohio) F. C.
- 1926 Defenders F. C., New Bedford, Mass.
- 1927 Heidelberg (Pa.) F. C.
- 1928 No official champion†
- 1929 Heidelberg (Pa.) F. C.
- 1930 Raffies F. C., Fall River, Mass.
- 1931 Goodyear F. C., Akron, Ohio
- 1932 Shamrock S. C., Cleveland, Ohio
- 1933 German American S. C., Philadelphia
- 1934 German American S. C., Philadelphia
- 1935 W. W. Riehl S. C., Castle Shannon, Pa.
- 1936 First German S. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1937 Highlander F. C., Trenton, N. J.
- 1938 Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.
- 1939 St. Michael's A. C., Fall River, Mass.
- 1940 Morgan-Strasser S. C., Morgan, Pa.
- 1941 Fall River (Mass.) S. C.
- 1942 Fall River (Mass.) S. C.
- 1943 Morgan-Strasser S. C., Morgan, Pa.
- 1944 Eintracht S. C., New York
- 1945 Eintracht S. C., New York
- 1946 Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.
- 1947 Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.
- 1948 Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.
- 1949 Elizabeth (N. J.) Sport Club

* Medalists to semifinals: Fleisher Yarn F. C., Philadelphia; Roxbury (Mass.) F. C.; Jeannette (Pa.) F. C.; Swedish American A. C., Chicago, Ill. † Finalists: Powers-Hudson-Exsex F. C., Fall River, Mass.; and Swedish American A. C., Detroit, Mich.

CURLING

THE GAME OF CURLING is supposed to be of Dutch origin but it dates back to 1607 in Scotland and grew to be the national sport of that country. The action is something like bowling on ice and, for that matter, it is alleged to be an offshoot of lawn bowling. Circular stones (weight about 35 pounds in the United States, top limit 44 pounds in Great Britain) are sent sliding up and down the rinks toward targets called "tees" at either end. Each player uses two stones and a side or team consists of four players, one of whom is captain or "skip."

Formal competition in curling began with the formation of the Grand Caledonian Curling Club in Scotland on Nov. 15, 1838. The title of the club was changed to "Royal" Caledonian Curling Club when Queen Victoria, with Albert, the Prince Consort, visited Scotland in 1842 and Prince Albert became a patron of the club. Scots who emigrated to Canada and the United States carried their love of the game with them and spread the enthusiasm to such an extent that, where climate permits, curling matches and "bonspiels" have become popular fixtures on the winter sports programs of the northern States and Canada.

Kalamazoo Nine Amateur Victor

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Sutherland Pipers team won the Amateur Baseball Congress national championship in 1949 by defeating the Hannibal (Mo.) Pilots, 3 games to 1, in the final.

1948-49 CURLING CHAMPIONS

- Douglas Medal—Hamilton (Ont.) Thistle Club
- Gordon Champion Rink Medal—Schenectady (N. Y.) C. C.
- Gordon International Medal—Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian C. C.
- Mitchell Gold Medal—Granite C. C., Toronto
- Mohawk Trophy—Ardsley C. C., Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
- Royal Caledonian Trophy—St. George C. C., Montreal
- St. Lawrence Cup—Ottawa C. C.
- Stockton Cup—The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
- Utica Cup—St. Andrews Golf Club, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
- Dominion (Canadian) champion—Strathcona C. C., Manitoba
- District One rink matches—Utica (N. Y.) C. C.
- District Two rink matches—Ardsley C. C.
- District Three rink matches—The Country Club

RIFLE AND PISTOL SHOOTING

Source: Raymond J. Stann, National Rifle Association of America.

National Outdoor Small-Bore Rifle Records

The X count is used in most small-bore records to break ties. The X-ring on the target is a circle within the 10-ring and in a case where two or more competitors have the same point score, the one with the most X's is declared the winner. (m) Indicates metallic sight used. (a) Indicates any sight used.

INDIVIDUAL METALLIC SIGHTS

Dewar Course—W. B. Woodring.....	400-37X
40 shots, 50 yd.—E. H. Cushing.....	400-39X
40 shots, 100 yd.—Arthur Cook.....	400-37X
Mart G. Henning }	400-34X
C. C. Whipple }	
40 shots, 50 m.—Robert Perkins.....	
20 shots, 200 yd.—C. C. Whipple.....	199-12X

INDIVIDUAL ANY SIGHTS

Dewar Course—Peter Romcovitz.....	400-38X
40 shots, 50 yd.—Otto Kolb.....	400-40+5X
R. Parry }	400-35X
40 shots, 100 yd.—Arthur Cook }	
R. H. Dorian }	
John J. Crowley }	
40 shots, 50 m.—Jack Folk.....	400-39X
20 shots, 200 yd.—A. F. Goldsborough..	200-14X

AGGREGATE

(40 shots at 50 yd., 100 yd., 50 meters, and Dewar Course)

Metallic sights—Dave Carlson.....	1600-114X
Any sights—Robert Perkins.....	1599-130X
Total of both—Robert Perkins.....	3194-237X

FOUR-MAN TEAM (DEWAR COURSE)

Metallic sights—Glendale S. C.....	1593-105X
Any sights—Wilmo R. C.....	1598-98X
Junior (m)—Pinwheel Jr. R. C.....	1570-73X
Junior (a)—Pinwheel Jr. R. C.....	1579-75X
Women (m)—Los Angeles "Babes".....	1569-77X
Women (a)—Los Angeles "Babes".....	1581-91X

INDIVIDUAL METALLIC SIGHTS (JUNIOR)

Dewar Course—Arthur Cook.....	400-32X
40 shots, 50 yd.—Joe Specht.....	400-36X
40 shots, 100 yd.—Richard W. Waters...	400-23X
40 shots, 50 m.—John Symmes.....	399

INDIVIDUAL ANY SIGHTS (JUNIOR)

Dewar Course—Arthur Cook.....	400-30X
40 shots, 50 yd.—Earl Taylor.....	400-36X
40 shots, 100 yd.—Miss Audrey Bockmann.....	400-31X
40 shots, 50 m.—Richard W. Waters...	400-32X

INDIVIDUAL METALLIC SIGHTS (WOMEN)

Dewar Course—Cora Converse.....	400-30X
40 shots, 50 yd.—Elma Cornish.....	400-35X
40 shots, 100 yd.—Anna Lou Barker....	400-23X
May E. Kell }	400-29X
40 shots, 50 m.—Elinor Bell }	
20 shots, 200 yd.—Mrs. L. P. Bartlett...	194-6X

INDIVIDUAL ANY SIGHTS (WOMEN)

Dewar Course—May E. Kell }	400-31X
Ruth Davis }	
40 shots, 50 yd.—Viola E. Pollum.....	400-37X
40 shots, 100 yd.—Ruth E. Davis }	400-32X
Marianne Jensen }	
40 shots, 50 m.—Adelaide McCord.....	400-36X
20 shots, 200 yd.—Mrs. L. P. Bartlett...	197-4X

National Outdoor Pistol Records

(s)—Slow fire; (t)—timed fire; (r)—rapid fire.

INDIVIDUAL .22 CALIBER

50 yd. (s)—Harry Reeves.....	198
25 yd. (t)—Harry Reeves.....	200+80 10's
25 yd. (r)—Huelet L. Benner.....	200+25 10's
Camp Perry Course—Huelet L. Benner 300+10 10's	
National Match Course—Harry Reeves.....	297

INDIVIDUAL CENTER FIRE (.38 CALIBER)

50 yd. (s)—Harry Reeves.....	198
25 yd. (t)—Harry Reeves.....	200+50 10's
25 yd. (r)—Emmett E. Jones.....	200
Camp Perry Course—Emmett E. Jones.....	299
National Match Course—Alfred W. Hemming	298

INDIVIDUAL .45 CALIBER

50 yd. (s)—Harry Reeves.....	194
25 yd. (t)—T. E. Barrier.....	200
F. M. O'Connor }	198
25 yd. (r)—Paul Knepp }	
Harry Reeves }	

Camp Perry Course—Harry Reeves }	297
Don Mullican }	
National Match—Harry Reeves }	292
Course }	
Thurman E. Barrier }	

INDIVIDUAL AGGREGATE

(Slow, timed, rapid and National Match Course)

.22 caliber—Huelet L. Benner.....	891
Center fire—Harry Reeves.....	881
.45 caliber—Harry Reeves.....	876
Three caliber—Harry Reeves.....	2627

FOUR-MAN TEAM

.22 Camp Perry Course—Los Angeles Police...	1187
.22 National Match Course—U. S. Treasury...	1173
Center fire, Camp Perry Course—U. S. Treasury...	1183
Center fire, Nat'l Match Course—U. S. Treasury...	1156
.45 Camp Perry Course—U. S. Marine Corps...	1146
.45 National Match—Detroit Police.....	1140

INDIVIDUAL .22 CALIBER (WOMEN)

50 yd. (s)—Esther Sichter }	190
Gloria Norton }	
25 yd. (t)—Gloria Norton.....	200
25 yd. (r)—Gloria Norton.....	198
Camp Perry Course—Gloria Norton.....	299
National Match Course—Gloria Norton.....	295

INDIVIDUAL CENTER FIRE (WOMEN)

50 yd. (s)—Gloria Norton.....	189
25 yd. (t)—Gloria Norton.....	199
25 yd. (r)—Gloria Norton.....	192
Camp Perry Course—Gloria Norton.....	298
National Match Course—Gloria Norton.....	289

INDIVIDUAL .45 CALIBER (WOMEN)

50 yd. (s)—Bobby Rutherford.....	174
25 yd. (t)—Gloria Norton.....	195
25 yd. (r)—Gloria Norton.....	182
National Match Course—Gloria Norton.....	277

1949 CHAMPIONS

Rifle

Dewar Trophy (men)—United States.....	7964 x 8000
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NATIONAL

Small-bore (Critchfield Trophy)—Robert E. McMains, Dallas, Texas.....	3189 x 3200
Intercollegiate—Woodward G. Eicke, George Washington.....	290 x 300
Intercollegiate team—Maryland.....	1419 x 1500

Interscholastic—Robert Pehrensson, Hamden

(Conn.) High School..... 192 x 200

Women's intercollegiate—Audrey Richards, Florida State U..... 498 x 500

Pistol

National all-around—Huelet L. Benner, Fort Knox, Ky.....	2592 x 2700
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BADMINTON

Source: John E. Garrod, American Badminton Association.

United States Champions

Men's Singles

Year

Walter R. Kramer, Detroit, Mich....1937..Chester Goss—Donald Eversoll, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Walter R. Kramer, Detroit, Mich....1938..Hamilton Law—Richard Yeager, Seattle, Wash.
 David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif....1939..Hamilton Law—Richard Yeager, Seattle, Wash.
 David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif....1940..Chester Goss—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
 David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif....1941..Chester Goss—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
 David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif....1942..Chester Goss—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
 David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif....1947..D. G. Freeman—Webster Kimball, Pasadena, Calif.
 David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif....1948..Wynn Rogers, Arcadia, Calif.—D. G. Freeman.
 Martin Mendez, San Diego, Calif....1949..Barney McCay, Pasadena, Calif.—Wynn Rogers.

Men's Doubles

Women's Singles

Mrs. Del Barkhuff, Seattle, Wash....1937..Mrs. Del Barkhuff—Zoe G. Smith, Seattle, Wash.
 Mrs. Del Barkhuff, Seattle, Wash....1938..Mrs. Roy C. Bergman—Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn.
 Mrs. E. Whittemore, Boston, Mass....1939..Mrs. Del Barkhuff—Zoe G. Smith, Seattle, Wash.
 Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego, Calif....1940..Elizabeth Anselm—Helen Zabriskie, Oakland, Calif.
 Thelma Kingsbury, Oakland, Calif....1941..Thelma Kingsbury—Janet Wright, Oakland, Calif.
 Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego, Calif....1942..Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego—Janet Wright, Oakland, Calif.
 Ethel Marshall, Buffalo, N. Y.....1947..Thelma K. Scovil—Janet Wright, San Francisco.
 Ethel Marshall, Buffalo, N. Y.....1948..Thelma K. Scovil—Janet Wright, San Francisco.
 Ethel Marshall, Buffalo, N. Y.....1949..Thelma K. Scovil—Janet Wright, San Francisco.

Women's Doubles

Mixed Doubles

1937—Mrs. Del Barkhuff—Hamilton Law, Seattle, Wash.
 1938—Mrs. Del Barkhuff—Hamilton Law, Seattle, Wash.
 1939—Zoe G. Smith—Richard Yeager, Seattle, Wash.
 1940—Sally L. Williams, Spokane, Wash.—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
 1941—Sally L. Williams, Spokane, Wash.—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
 1942—Sally L. Williams, Spokane, Wash.—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
 1943–46—No tournaments.
 1947—Mrs. Virginia Hill—Wynn Rogers, Burbank, Calif.
 1948—Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Stephens, Baltimore, Md.
 1949—Wynn Rogers—Mrs. Loma Smith, Arcadia, Calif.

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1949

Thomas Cup

Malaya beat Denmark, 8 matches to 1, in final.

All-England

Singles—David G. Freeman, U. S. (Pasadena)
 Women's singles—Aase Schiott Jacobsen, Denmark
 Doubles—Ooi Teik Hock—Teoh Seng Khoo, Malaya
 Women's doubles—Mrs. H. S. Uber—Q. M. Allen, England
 Mixed doubles—Mr.—Mrs. Clinton Stephens, U. S. (Baltimore)

United States

Veterans' doubles—Robert W. Wright—Wayne V. Schell, Boston
 Boys' singles—Ronnie Ryan, Oakland, Calif.
 Girls' singles—Judy Devlin, Baltimore
 Boys' doubles—James Bishop, North Hollywood, Calif.—Ronnie Ryan
 Girls' doubles—Sue Devlin—Judy Devlin, Baltimore
 Junior mixed doubles—Ronnie Ryan—Judy Devlin

OTHER ROWING CHAMPIONS, 1949

Intercollegiate

	Distance	Time
a Adams Cup—Harvard.....	1½ mi.....	8:48.4
b Blackwell Cup—Penn.....	1 5/16 mi.....	6:18
c Carnegie Cup—Princeton.....	1¾ mi.....	8:41.7
d Childs Cup—Princeton.....	1½ mi.....	6:36.4
e Compton Cup—Harvard.....	1¾ mi.....	9:24.5
f Dad Vail—Boston U.....	1 5/16 mi.....	9:16.6
g Eastern Assn.—Harvard.....	2,000 meters...	6:48.8
h Oxford—Cambridge—Cambridge..	4¼ mi.....	18:57

150 POUNDS

i Goldthwait Cup—Princeton.....	1 5/16 mi.....	7:37.8
j Hammond Cup—Princeton.....	1 5/16 mi.....	7:00
k Wright Cup—Cornell.....	1 5/16 mi.....	7:28.9

Sites—a Cambridge, Mass.; b Philadelphia; c Princeton, N. J.; d New York; e Cambridge, Mass.; f Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; g Syracuse, N. Y.; h London, England; i Princeton, N. J.; j Philadelphia; k Princeton, N. J.

OTHER TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONS, 1949

United States

SINGLES

Junior—Wallace Gundlach, St. Louis
 Junior girls—Joan Gummels, St. Louis
 Boys—Bernard Silcoff, Montreal
 Veterans—John Varga, Indianapolis

DOUBLES

Women—Mrs. Leah Thall Neuberger, New York—Thelma Thall

Mixed—Mrs. Sally Green Prouty, Elmhurst, Ill.—Sol Schiff, New York

English

Singles—Martin Reisman, U. S. (New York)
 Women's singles—Peggy McLean, U. S. (Hollis, N. Y.)
 Doubles—Viktor Barna—Richard Bergmann, England
 Women's doubles—Thelma Thall (Columbus)—Peggy McLean, U. S.
 Mixed doubles—Richard Miles (New York)—Thelma Thall, U. S.

ICE (SPEED) SKATING

WORLD RECORDS

Source: International Skating Union (I.S.U.).

MEN				
Meters	Time	Recordholder and country	Where made	Date
500	41.8	H. Engestangen, Norway	Davos, Switz.	Feb. 5, 1938
1,000	1:28.4	Cl. Thunberg, Finland	Davos, Switz.	Jan. 11, 1930
1,500	2:13.8	H. Engestangen, Norway	Davos, Switz.	Jan. 29, 1939
3,000	4:45.7	Ake Seyffarth, Sweden	Davos, Switz.	Feb. 3, 1942
5,000	8:13.5	Kornel Pajor, Hungary	Davos, Switz.	Feb. 5, 1949
10,000	16:57.4	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	Davos, Switz.	Feb. 6, 1949

WOMEN				
500	46.4	Laila Schou-Nilsen, Norway	Davos, Switz.	Jan. 30, 1937
1,000	1:38.8	Laila Schou-Nilsen, Norway	Davos, Switz.	Jan. 31, 1937
1,500	2:38.1	Laila Schou-Nilsen, Norway	Oslo, Norway	Jan. 23, 1937
3,000	5:29.1	Zoja Holschtschewnikowa, U.S.S.R.	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	Jan. 30, 1949
5,000	9:26.8	Verne Lesche, Finland	Kongsberg, Norway	Feb. 13, 1949

1949 SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONS

World MEN		North American Indoor	
All-around—Kornel Pajor, Hungary		Men—Edward Dame, Revere, Mass.	
500 meters—Sverre Farstad, Norway		Women—Lorraine Sabbe, Detroit	
1,500 meters—Sverre Farstad		United States	
5,000 meters—Kornel Pajor		Men—Ray Blum, Nutley, N. J.	
10,000 meters—Kornel Pajor		Women—Lorraine Sabbe, Detroit	
WOMEN		Eastern States	
All-around—Maria Isakova, U.S.S.R.		Outdoor—Ray Blum, Nutley, N. J.	
500 meters—Marianna Walowowa, Norway, and Maria Isakova (tie)		Women's outdoor—Mary Lynch, Newburgh, N. Y.	
1,000 meters—Maria Isakova		Indoor—Bobby Jahn, Bogota, N. J.	
3,000 meters—Maria Isakova		Women's Indoor—Mary Lynch	
5,000 meters—Verne Lesche, Finland		Middle Atlantic	
European		Men—Ray Blum, Nutley, N. J.	
All-around—Sverre Farstad, Norway		Women—Myra Shapiro, Brooklyn	
500 meters—Sverre Farstad		Canadian	
1,500 meters—Sverre Farstad		Men—Frank Stack, Winnipeg	
5,000 meters—Kornel Pajor, Hungary		Women—Patricia Lawson, Saskatoon	
10,000 meters—Hjalmar Andersen, Norway			

NATIONAL SENIOR AMATEUR RECORDS

(Made in competition)

Source: Amateur Skating Union of the United States.

MEN'S OUTDOOR					MEN'S INDOOR				
Event	Time	Holder	Place	Date	Event	Time	Holder	Place	Date
220 yd...	18.1	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	1/10/43	220 yd...	18	F. Robson	Boston	1/13/11
440 yd...	35.4	Charles Gorman	Lake Placid	2/14/27	1/6 mi...	23.8	C. Gorman	St. John*	3/1/21
	35.4	Ken Bartholomew	St. Paul	1/25/42	440 yd...	36.8	C. Gorman	St. John	2/27/25
	35.4	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	2/15/42	880 yd...	1:15.6	B. O'Sickey	Pittsburgh	3/1/10
880 yd...	1:14.2	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	1/7/45	¾ mi...	2:00.4	P. Johnston	Cleveland	3/2/23
¾ mi...	1:55.8	Clas Thunberg	Saranac Lake	2/15/26	1 mi...	2:41.2	Morris Wood		
1 mi...	2:38.2	Clas Thunberg	Lake Placid	2/12/26			F. Robson	Pittsburgh	2/13/04
2 mi...	5:33.8	Eddie Schroeder	Minneapolis	1/30/34	2 mi...	5:54.8	R. Heckenbach	St. Paul	1/30/31
3 mi...	8:19.6	Ross Robinson	Lake Placid	2/14/30	3 mi...	8:58.8	P. Johnston	Pittsburgh	2/19/22
5 mi...	14:30.4	Ross Robinson	Lake Placid	2/12/27	4 mi...	13:41.8	Joe Moore	Brooklyn	2/7/22
					5 mi...	15:42.2	F. Stack	Chicago	2/8/31
WOMEN'S OUTDOOR					WOMEN'S INDOOR				
220 yd...	20.2	Maddy Horn	Saranac Lake	2/11/39	220 yd...	21.6	Dot Franey	St. Paul	2/15/31
440 yd...	39.4	L. Neitzel	Minneapolis	2/3/29	440 yd...	41.6	Dot Franey	St. Paul	2/16/31
880 yd...	1:25.9	Maddy Horn	Escanaba*	1/13/40	880 yd...	1:27	Leila B. Potter	Pittsburgh	3/6/22
¾ mi...	2:17	Dot Franey	Minneapolis	1/16/37	¾ mi...	2:18.1	Cl Klein	Chicago	2/2/31
1 mi...	3:06.1	Maddy Horn	Oconomowoc†	1/24/37	1 mi...	3:15.6	Maddy Horn	Chicago	4/1/31

* Michigan. † Wisconsin.

* New Brunswick, Canada.

ICE (FIGURE) SKATING

Source: Art Goodfellow, Editor, *National Ice Skating Guide*, 110 East 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Year	Men	Women
1896	Gilbert Fuchs, Germany	
1897	Gustav Hugel, Austria	
1898	H. Grenander, Sweden	
1899	Gustav Hugel, Austria	
1900	Gustav Hugel, Austria	
1901	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1902	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1903	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1904	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1905	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1906	Gilbert Fuchs, Germany	Madge Syers, England
1907	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Madge Syers, England
1908	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Lily Kronberger, Hungary
1909	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Lily Kronberger, Hungary
1910	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Lily Kronberger, Hungary
1911	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Lily Kronberger, Hungary
1912	Fritz Kachler, Austria	Meray Horvath, Hungary
1913	Fritz Kachler, Austria	Meray Horvath, Hungary
1914	Gosta Sandahl, Sweden	Meray Horvath, Hungary
1915-21	No competition	No competition
1922	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1923	Fritz Kachler, Austria	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1924	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1925	Willi Boeckl, Austria	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1926	Willi Boeckl, Austria	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1927	Willi Boeckl, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1928	Willi Boeckl, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1929	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden	Sonja Henie, Norway
1930	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1931	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1932	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1933	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1934	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1935	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1936	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1937	Felix Kaspar, Austria	Cecilia Colledge, England
1938	Felix Kaspar, Austria	Megan Taylor, England
1939	Graham Sharp, England	Megan Taylor, England
1940-46	No competition	No competition
1947	Hans Gerschwiler, Switzerland	Barbara A. Scott, Canada
1948	Richard Button, U. S.	Barbara A. Scott, Canada
1949	Richard Button, United States	Alena Vrzanova, Czechoslovakia

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1949

World

Pairs—Andrea Kekessy-Ede Kiraly, Hungary

European

Men—Edi Rada, Austria
Women—Eva Pawlik, Austria
Pairs—Andrea Kekessy-Ede Kiraly, Hungary

North American

Men—Richard Button, Englewood, N. J.
Women—Yvonne Sherman, New York
Pairs—Karol Kennedy-Peter Kennedy, Seattle
Fours—St. Paul F. S. C. (Janet Gerhauser, Marilyn Thomsen, John Nightingale, Marilyn Thomsen)
Dance—Lois Waring, Baltimore-Walter H. Bainbridge, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS

Year	Men	Women
1914	Norman Scott	Theresa Weld
1915-17	No competition	No competition
1918	Nathaniel Niles	Mrs. R. S. Beresford
1919	No competition	No competition
1920	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Weld
1921	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Blanchard
1922	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Blanchard
1923	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Blanchard
1924	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Blanchard
1925	Nathaniel Niles	Beatrix Loughran
1926	C. I. Christenson	Beatrix Loughran
1927	Nathaniel Niles	Beatrix Loughran
1928	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1929	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1930	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1931	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1932	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1933	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1934	Roger Turner	Suzanne Davis
1935	Robin Lee	Maribel Y. Vinson
1936	Robin Lee	Maribel Y. Vinson
1937	Robin Lee	Maribel Y. Vinson
1938	Robin Lee	Joan Tozzer
1939	Robin Lee	Joan Tozzer
1940	Eugene Turner	Joan Tozzer
1941	Eugene Turner	Jane Vaughn
1942	Bobby Specht	Jane V. Sullivan
1943	Arthur R. Vaughn, Jr.	Gretchen Merrill
1944	Omitted	Gretchen Merrill
1945	Omitted	Gretchen Merrill
1946	Richard Button	Gretchen Merrill
1947	Richard Button	Gretchen Merrill
1948	Richard Button	Gretchen Merrill
1949	Richard Button	Yvonne Sherman

OTHER U. S. CHAMPIONS, 1949

Pairs—Karol Kennedy-Peter Kennedy, Seattle
Gold dance—Lois Waring, Baltimore-Walter H. Bainbridge, Washington, D. C.
Silver dance—Vera Ruth Elliott-Rex Cook, New York

Junior

Men—Richard Dwyer, Los Angeles
Women—Sonja Klopfer, New York
Pairs—Lois Waring-Walter H. Bainbridge

Novice

Men—Hugh C. Graham, Tulsa, Okla.
Women—Tenley Albright, Boston

CANADIAN

Men—Roger Wickson, Vancouver
Women—Suzanne Morrow, Toronto
Pairs—Marlene Smith, Niagara Falls, Ont.-Donald Gilchrist, Toronto
Fours—Toronto (Mary Kenner, Vera Virginia Smith, Peter Firstbrook, Peter Dunfield)

Johnson Wins Thomson Ski Race

Don Johnson of Sun Valley, Idaho, won the fourth annual Snowshoe Thomson Memorial cross-country ski race at Lake Tahoe, Nevada, last February. Johnson negotiated the ten-mile test in 1 hour 1 minute 31.6 seconds.

VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONS, 1949

National open—Los Angeles Y.M.C.A.
National A.A.U.—Camden (N. J.) Y.M.C.A.

CYCLING

THE ORIGIN and early history of the sport of cycling probably should be sought in the law volumes that contain the court records of decisions in patent cases. There was much dispute and litigation over the priority of inventions and improvements in the development of the bicycle. The fundamental idea of a wheeled frame on which a man could stand or sit and propel himself along a road goes back as far as the time of the Ptolemies in Egypt, but nothing progressive was done about it until a Frenchman named de Sivrac, in 1769, invented a tricycle on which he sat and rolled along by pushing his feet against the ground. There were various two-wheeled and three-wheeled improvements developed by French, German and English experimenters in the next century or so. The frames were better; steering with the front wheel was a new feature; handlebars were of more convenient design and adjustable seats were added. But the rider still pushed himself along with his feet until, about 1820, somebody had the bright idea of rotating the front wheel with a geared device, the rider furnishing the power by

pushing and pulling handlebars mounted on a spindle. Pedals came along about 1840 and, in the case of bicycles, were attached to the front wheel that grew to be much larger than the rear wheel. Solid rubber tires began to replace iron tires in 1869.

There was a long legal dispute about credit for the invention of the "safety bicycle" with two wheels of equal size and pedals attached to a sprocket that, through gears and a chain, applied power to the rear wheel but, in any case, the "safety" or modern bicycle had just about driven the old "high-wheeler" off the roads by 1890. Pneumatic tires were invented in 1888 by J. B. Dunlop, a Scotsman who was a practising veterinarian in Belfast, Ireland, and in a few years all the better bicycles were using pneumatic tires. But when Dunlop tried to patent his invention, it was discovered that a stranger named R. W. Thomson had taken out an English patent on such an idea in 1845. The Pickwick Bicycle Club, founded in London, 1870, was the first bicycle organization. The League of American Wheelmen was organized in 1880.

Cycling Statistics
WORLD RECORDS

The Union Cycliste Internationale, world ruling body, has made new provisions for the setting of bicycle track records. Old records, now discarded, were based on the measuring line being 30 centimeters (.3937 of an inch) from the inside of the track. The new code calls for the measuring line to be 20 centimeters from the inside. Only six basic distances are now permitted, with the marks separated into two classes—amateur and professional. New standards were compiled from the old on the basis of the measuring line being 20 centimeters. No amateur world records were announced.

OUTDOOR PROFESSIONAL
Unpaced Standing Start

Distance	Holder and country	Where made	Year	Time
1 kilometer	F. Battesini, Italy	Milan	1938	1:10 ³ / ₅
5 kilometers	F. Battesini, Italy	Milan	1938	6:21
10 kilometers	M. Archambaud, France	Milan	1937	12:53
20 kilometers	M. Archambaud, France	Milan	1937	25:59 ³ / ₅
100 kilometers	M. de Benedetti, Italy	Milan	1942	2:20:44 ⁴ / ₅
1 hour	F. Coppi, Italy	Milan	1942	28 mi. 805 yd.

INDOOR PROFESSIONAL
Motor-Paced*

1 hour	J. Lohmuller, Switz.	Paris	1948	44 mi. 78 yd.
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* Thlr'd U. C. I. regulations (1933, etc.).

FORMER WORLD RECORDS
Unpaced Flying Start

Distance	Holder and country	Where made	Year	Time
¹ / ₄ mile	Ivor Lawson, United States	Salt Lake City	1906	0:23 4/5
500 meters	L. Michard, France	Bordeaux	1932	0:29 4/5
¹ / ₂ mile	A. J. Clark, Australia	Saltair, Utah	1908	0:50 2/5
1 kilometer	F. Battesini, Italy	Milan	1938	1:04 3/5
³ / ₄ mile	Percy Lawrence, United States	Saltair, Utah	1908	1:23 3/5
1 mile	Alfred Gouillet, Australia	Salt Lake City	1912	1:51

Unrestricted Motor-Paced

				Miles	Yards
12 hours.....	Hubert Opperman, Australia.....	Melbourne.....	1932....	477	770
24 hours.....	Hubert Opperman, Australia.....	Melbourne.....	1932....	860	367

Unpaced Standing Start

1/4 mile.....	L. Faucheux, France.....	Arcachon.....	1936.....	0:27 4/5
500 meters.....	L. Faucheux, France.....	Bordeaux.....	1934.....	0:33 4/5
1/2 mile.....	L. Michard, France.....	Bordeaux.....	1931.....	0:56 1/5
1 kilometer.....	F. Battesini, Italy.....	Milan.....	1938.....	1:10
3/4 mile.....	G. Renaudin, France.....	Bordeaux.....	1938.....	1:28
1 mile.....	G. Renaudin, France.....	Bordeaux.....	1938.....	2:00 3/5

Human Paced—Standing Start

				Time
1/2 mile.....	J. S. Johnson, United States.....	Catford, England.....	1896.....	0:54 2/5
1 kilometer.....	R. Pottier, France.....	Paris.....	1904.....	1:08 1/5
3/4 mile.....	J. W. Stocks, Great Britain.....	London.....	1897.....	1:18 2/5
1 mile.....	Major Taylor, United States.....	Manhattan Beach, N. Y.....	1898.....	1:41 2/5
50 miles.....	R. Palmer, Great Britain.....	London.....	1897.....	1:34:45 4/5

Hour Records

				Miles	Yards
Unpaced.....	F. Coppi, Italy.....	Milan.....	1942.....	28	805
Human-paced.....	J. W. Stocks, Great Britain.....	London.....	1897.....	32	1,085
Motor-paced (u).....	Leon Vanderstuyft, Belgium.....	Monthéry.....	1928.....	76	504
Motor-paced*.....	H. Breaux, France.....	Monthéry.....	1926.....	58	156
Motor-paced†.....	H. Grant, Great Britain.....	Paris.....	1932.....	56	929

(u) Unrestricted motor paced. * First U. C. I. regulations (1920-29). † Second U. C. I. regulations (1930, etc.).

WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1949

Amateur sprint—Sid Patterson, Australia
 Professional sprint—R. H. Harris, England
 Amateur pursuit—Anderson, Denmark
 Professional pursuit—Fausto Coppi, Italy
 Amateur road—H. J. Faanhof, Holland
 Pro. road—H. Van Steenberghe, Belgium
 Professional motor-paced—E. Frosio, Italy

U. S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONS, 1949

Senior—James Lauf, Hydes, Md.
 Junior—Donald Clausen, Kenosha, Wis.
 Girls'—Doris Travani, Detroit
 1/2 mile—James Lauf
 Mile—Tom Montemage, Buffalo, N. Y.
 5 miles—Gus Gatto, San Jose, Calif.
 10 miles—James Lauf

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Source: Amateur Bicycle League of America, Inc.

Year	Winner	Where held	Year	Winner	Where held
1921	Arthur Nieminsky, New York.....	Washington, D. C.	1936	Jackie Simes, New Jersey.....	St. Louis -
1922	Carl Hambacher, New Jersey.....	Atlantic City	1937	Charles Bergna, New Jersey.....	Buffalo
1923	Charles Barclay, California.....	Chicago	1939	Martin Deras, California.....	Columbus
1924	Charlie Winter, New York.....	Buffalo	1940	Furman Kugler, New Jersey.....	Detroit
1925	Edward Merkner, Illinois.....	St. Louis	1941	Marvin Thomson, Illinois.....	Pasadena, Calif.
1926	Edward Merkner, Illinois.....	Philadelphia	1945	Ted Smith, New York.....	Chicago
1927	Jimmy Walthour, Jr., New York.....	Louisville	1946	Don Hester, California.....	Columbus
1928	R. J. Connor, District of Columbia.....	Kenosha, Wis.	1947	Ted Smith, New York.....	Philadelphia
1929	Sergio Matteini, New York.....	Newark, N. J.	1948	Ted Smith, New York.....	Kenosha, Wis.
1930	Bobby Thomas, Wisconsin.....	Kenosha, Wis.	1949	James Lauf, Maryland.....	San Diego, Calif.
1935	Cecil Hursey, Georgia.....	Atlantic City			

AMATEUR BICYCLE LEAGUE OF AMERICA RECORDS

Source: George Knopf, Chairman, Records Committee, A.B.L.A.

ROAD COMPETITION—SCRATCH

Distance, mi.	Time	Record-holder and where made	Date
1/4	:29 2/5	B. W. King, Atlantic City, N. J.	Sept. 16, 1922
1/3	:38 3/5	Charles Winters, Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 8, 1923
1/2	1:04 3/5	John Leahy, Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 11, 1927
1	2:02	Henry Surman R. L. Guthridge S. C. Haberle Westfield, N. J.	Aug. 8, 1908
2	4:46 1/5	Theodore Becker, Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 10, 1927
3	7:18 2/5	Don Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 18, 1946
5	11:59 2/5	Jack Heid, Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 17, 1946
10	23:59 1/5	Don Hester, Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 17, 1946
15	48:40 2/5	Jackie W. Simes, Jr., Washington, D. C.	Oct. 11, 1936
20	45:22	A. E. Wahl, Buffalo, N. Y.	July 4, 1921
25	1:02:14	Charles R. Thomas, Tonawanda, N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1937
50	2:02:00	Leo Adams, Buffalo, N. Y.	July 14, 1935
100	4:33:25 1/5	Louis Mafese, Union City, N. J., to South Philadelphia, Pa.	June 6, 1926
125	6:20:20 4/5	Don Sheldon, Old Westbury, N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1947

SKEET SHOOTING

Source: National Skeet Shooting Association

National Championships, 1949

(At Dallas, Texas, Aug. 1 to 7)

All gauge—Sgt. Glen Van Buren, Fort Worth.	250 x 250
Service individual—Van Buren.	250 x 250
Senior—Rufe Watson, Sumter, S. C.	247 x 250
Collegiate—Tommy Spicola III, U. of Tampa.	246 x 250
Junior—S. W. Heath, Jr., Spartansburg, S. C.	99 x 100
Sub-junior—Angelo Spicola, Tampa, Fla.	97 x 100
All gauge 2-man team—Van Buren—Scott Babcock, Fort Worth.	497 x 500
Parent-and-child—Joe Frost, Sr.—Joe Frost, Jr., San Antonio.	495 x 500
Husband-and-wife—Clarence and Louise Camp, Ocala, Fla.	495 x 500
All gauge 5-man team—Texas (Conway, Glass, Jr., Ehler, Michaelis, Adams).	1239 x 1250
Service 5-man team—Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif. (Hughes, Cady, Fore, Brewster, Lewis).	1225 x 1250
Collegiate 5-man team—West Point (Heard, Magee, Bates, Lee, Knight).	1147 x 1250
20 gauge—Mickey Michaelis, Galveston.	100 x 100
20 gauge 2-man team—Hugh Bradford, Dallas—Michaelis.	199 x 200
Small gauge—Grant Ilseeng, Houston.	100 x 100
Small gauge 2-man team—D. W. Conway, Clint, Texas—Herman Ehler, Dallas.	198 x 200
Sub-small gauge—Ben Dilorio, Jr., Utica, N. Y.	98 x 100
Sub-small 2-man team—Bennie Bickers, Dallas—Ilseeng.	190 x 200
High-over-all—Ehler.	544 x 550
Champion of champions—Ben Dilorio, Jr.	100 x 100
Western open—Hugh Bradford, Dallas.	100 x 100
Eastern Open—C. W. Shikert, Joplin, Mo.	100 x 100
East-West team championship—West.	1997 x 2000

Handicap

All gauge—Jackie Eaton, Brownwood, Texas.	100 x 100
20 gauge—Ulan Hill, Dallas.	100 x 100
Small gauge—Russ Aitken, New York.	100 x 100
Sub-small gauge—Clarence Camp II, Ocala, Fla.	100 x 100

Industry

All gauge—D. Lee Braun, Dallas.	249 x 250
20 gauge—Clifford Doughman, Morrow, Ohio.	100 x 100
Small gauge—Braun.	98 x 100
Sub-small gauge—Rudy Etchen, Los Angeles.	93 x 100
High-over-all—Braun.	535 x 550

Women

Junior—Peggy Ann Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn.	92 x 100
All gauge—Mrs. Ann Martin, San Antonio.	248 x 250
20 gauge—Nancy Burrus, Dallas.	96 x 100
Small gauge—Mrs. Janice Mason, Dallas.	98 x 100
Sub-small gauge—Mrs. J. A. Lafore, Haverford, Pa.	89 x 100
High-over-all—Mrs. Janice Mason.	522 x 550

SIX-DAY RACE WINNERS, 1949

New York (March)—Walter Diggelman—Hugo Koblet, Switzerland.	
Cleveland (Jan.)—Charlie Bergna—Cecil Yates, United States.	
Munich, Germany (April)—Robert Naye—Maurice Depauw, Belgium.	
Paris, France (March)—Achille Bruneel, Belgium—Guy Lapebie, France.	
New York (Nov.)—Alfred Strom—Reggie Arnold, Australia.	

Snead North and South Victor

Sam Snead, with a 274, won the 1949 North and South Open golf championship tourney at Pinehurst, N. C.

TRAPSHOOTING

Grand American Winners, 1949

(At Vandalla, Ohio, Aug. 22 to 27)

Grand American Handicap—Pete Donat, Antwerp, Ohio (20 yd.).	100 x 100
Women's Grand American—Mrs. Janice Mason, Dallas (18 yd.).	96 x 100
High professional in Grand—Rudy Etchen, Los Angeles (25 yd.).	95 x 100
Preliminary handicap—Ohmer Webb, Washington, D. C. (19 yd.).	100 x 100
Women's preliminary—Frances King, Atlanta, Ga. (17 yd.).	96 x 100
Professional preliminary—Herb Parsons, Somerville, Tenn. (23 yd.).	98 x 100
North American clay target championship—Arnold Riegger, Seattle.	200 x 200
Women's clay target championship—Mrs. Ruth Winterrowd, Chicago.	197 x 200
Professional championship—Charles H. Mason, Dallas.	200 x 200
Champion of champions—Joe Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio.	100 x 100
Women's champion of champions—Joan Pfueger, North Miami, Fla.	97 x 100
Junior champion of champions, Bill Inlow, Tonasket, Wash.	99 x 100
National doubles—Mercer Tennille, Shreveport, La.	96 x 100
Vandalla Open Handicap—Don Hawksley, Decatur, Ill. (20 yd.).	99 x 100
Junior clay target championship—Dale Smith, Jr., Brookville, Ind.	100 x 100
Sub-junior championship—Bobby Fuhs, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	97 x 100
Veterans' championship—Forest McNeir, Houston.	99 x 100
Husband-and-wife—Cal and Ruth Ray, Eugene, Ore.	195 x 200
Father-and-son—W. L. and Jack Waldoock, Sandusky, Ohio.	197 x 200
Brother-and-brother—Dale and Donald Smith, Brookville, Ind.	197 x 200
State team race—Ohio No. 1.	985 x 1000
All-around championship—Mercer Tennille.	387 x 400
High-over-all Championship—Joe Hiestand.	977 x 1000
Professional all-around—Rudy Etchen.	385 x 400
Professional high-over-all—Rudy Etchen	965 x 1000
King Trophy (women)—Mrs. Martha Andrews, Spartanburg, S. C.	930 x 1000
Class AA—Joe Hiestand.	200 x 200
Class A—Keith Albert.	199 x 200
Class B—Dr. R. L. Johnson.	197 x 200
Class C—Daryl Lee, Cleveland.	197 x 200
Class D—Jack V. Gaston.	197 x 200
Professional class—D. Lee Braun.	200 x 200

U. S. ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1949

(At Buffalo, N. Y., July 23 and 24)

Single sculls—Joe Angyal, New York A. C.	Time
Assn. single sculls—Bobby Williams, Leander B. C., Hamilton, Ont.	7:20
1/4-mile single sculls—John J. Kieffer, Fairmount R. A., Phila.	7:38.4
Double sculls—Frank Shepherdson—Harold Finigan, Malta B. C., Phila.	1:16
Quadruple sculls—Fairmount R. A.	6:47.4
Pair-oared shell with coxswain—Fairmount R. A.	6:25.8
Pair-oared shell without coxswain—Ragnar Hegna—Larry Kieffer, Fairmount R. A.	8:41.8
4-oared shell with coxswain—West Side R. C., Buffalo, N. Y.	7:08.8
4-oared shell without coxswain—Vesper B. C., Phila.	6:44.2
8-oared shell—West Side R. C.	6:34
Intermediate 8-oared shell—Wyandotte (Mich.) B. C.	5:54.2
145-lb. single sculls—Rudolph Jezek, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island City, N. Y.	6:25
145-lb. 1/4-mile single sculls—Tom McCreesh, Penn A. C., Phila.	7:38.8
145-lb. double sculls—James Barker—Gustav Derkits, Undine Barge Club, Phila.	1:18.
145-lb. quadruple sculls—Undine B. C.	7:18
145-lb. 4-oared shell with coxswain—Leander B. C.	6:58
145-lb. 8-oared shell—West Side R. C.	7:07
Team (Barnes Trophy)—West Side R. C.	6:04.
	114 pts

British Henley

Diamond sculls—John B. Kelly, Jr., Philadelphia
Thames Challenge Cup—Princeton 150-lb. crew

MOTORCYCLING

Winners of National Championships in 1949

Source: American Motorcycle Association.

Road Racing			
Event and where held	Winner and home city	Machine	Time
100 Miles (Laconia, N. H.)	Joe Weatherly, Norfolk, Va.	Harley-Davidson	2:05:06.4
200 Miles (Daytona Beach, Fla.)	Dick Klamfoth, Groveport, Ohio	Norton	2:18:53.05
Dirt Track Racing			
HALF-MILE TRACK			
5 Miles (Troy, Ohio)	Paul Albrecht, Sacramento, Calif.	Harley-Davidson	4:54.21
7 Miles (Shreveport, La.)	Claud Dawson, Waco, Tex.	Harley-Davidson	6:49
8 Miles (Reading, Pa.)	Paul Albrecht, Sacramento, Calif.	Harley-Davidson	8:11.33
* 10 Miles (Jacksonville, Fla.)	Bobby Hill, Columbus, Ohio	Indian	
* Hill led at 19th lap, when riders were flagged off because of rain. No official time was taken.			
MILE TRACK			
10 Miles (Atlanta, Ga.)	Paul Albrecht, Sacramento, Calif.	Harley-Davidson	7:43.16
15 Miles (Milwaukee, Wis.)	Jimmy Chann, Bridgeton, N. J.	Harley-Davidson	11:18
20 Miles (Du Quoin, Ill.)	Horace Travis, Nashville, Tenn.	Harley-Davidson	14:41.98
25 Miles (Springfield, Ill.)	Jimmy Chann, Bridgeton, N. J.	Harley-Davidson	18:29.76
Speedway Racing			
MILE TRACK			
100 Miles (Langhorne, Pa.)	Jimmy Chann, Bridgeton, N. J.	Harley-Davidson	1:08:53.45
Tourist Trophy Racing ¹			
45 cubic inch (Peoria, Ill.)	Bill Miller, Mountville, Pa.	Harley-Davidson	7:03.45
80 cubic inch (Peoria, Ill.)	Roger Soderstrom, Normal, Ill.	Harley-Davidson	7:11.23
Endurance Run			
500 Miles (Lansing, Mich.)	Bert Cummings, Bay City, Mich.	Harley-Davidson	
Cross-Country Run			
100 Miles (Hollywood, Calif.)	Aub LeBard, La Habra, Calif.	Matchless	
Hill Climbing, Class A			
(All events at Muskegon, Mich.)			
45 cubic inch, Class B	Buddy Cosgrove, Cumberland, Md.	Indian	8.93
45 cu. in., Class B qualifying	Buddy Cosgrove, Cumberland, Md.	Indian	8.96
20 Miles (Du Quoin, Ill.)	Earl Buck, Detroit	"Buck Special"	8.31
74 cubic inch, Expert	Howard Mitzel, York, Pa.	"Mitzel Special"	8.18
Hill Climbing, Class C			
(All events at Dubuque, Iowa)			
45 cubic inch, Novice	James White, Kewanee, Ill.	Harley-Davidson	20.23
45 cubic inch, Amateur	Robert Smith, Beloit, Wis.	Indian	24.3 ft
45 cubic inch, Expert	Windy Lindstrom, Oakland, Calif.	Harley-Davidson	10.68
80 cubic inch, Novice	Frank Lannoo, Moline, Ill.	Harley-Davidson	23.8 ft
80 cubic inch, Amateur	Herb Lambert, Georgetown, Ill.	Harley-Davidson	16.37
80 cubic inch, Expert	Sam Arena, Palo Alto, Calif.	Harley-Davidson	9.62

CHESS

Source: American Chess Bulletin of New York.

World Champions

1851-58	Adolph Anderssen, Breslau, Germany
1858-62	Paul Morphy, New Orleans, La.
1862-66	Adolf Anderssen, Breslau, Germany
1866-94	William Steinitz, Vienna, Austria
1894-1921	Emanuel Lasker, Berlin, Germany
1921-27	Jose R. Capablanca, Havana, Cuba
1927-35	Alexander A. Alekhine, Moscow, Russia
1935-37	Dr. Max Euwe, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
1937-46	Alexander A. Alekhine, Moscow, Russia*
1948-	Mikhail Botvinnik, Leningrad, Russia

* Alekhine, a French citizen, died on March 23, 1946, leaving the world championship vacant.

United States Champions

1852-62	Paul Morphy, New Orleans, La.
1871-87	George H. Mackenzie, New York
1887-92	Max Judd, St. Louis, Mo.
1892-94	Simon Lipschuetz, New York
1894	Jackson W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky.
1894	Albert B. Hodges, Staten Island, N. Y.*
1894-97	Jackson W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky.
1897-1906	Harry Nelson Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
1906-09	Jackson W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky.
1909-36	Frank J. Marshall, New York
1936-44	Samuel Reshevsky, New York†
1944-46	Arnold S. Denker, New York
1946	Samuel Reshevsky, Boston
1948	Herman Steiner, Los Angeles

* Retired after winning return match with Showalter.
† In 1942, Isaac I. Kashdan of New York was co-champion for a while because of a tie with Reshevsky in that year's tournament. Reshevsky won the play-off.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS, 1949

Open—Albert Sandrin, Chicago
 Speed—George Kramer, New York
 Junior—Arthur B. Bisguier, New York
 Women—N. May Karff, Boston and Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, New York (co-holders)

Record to W. and M. Net Team

William and Mary's tennis team beat the University of Richmond, 9-0, on April 29, 1949, and set an intercollegiate record.

SKIING

Skis were devised for utility, to aid those who had to travel over snow. The Norwegians, Swedes, Lapps and other inhabitants of northern lands used skis for many centuries before skiing became a sport. Emigrants from these countries brought skis to the United States with them. The first skier of record in the United States was a mailman by the name of "Snowshoe" Thomson, born and raised in Telemarken, Norway, who came to the United States and, beginning in 1850, used

skis through twenty successive winters in carrying mail from northern California to Carson Valley, Nevada.

Ski clubs sprang up about sixty years ago where there were Norwegian and Swedish settlers in Wisconsin and Minnesota and ski contests were held in that territory in 1886. On Feb. 21, 1904, at Ishpeming, Mich., a small group of skiers organized the National Ski Association that, with the rapid growth of the sport, now has more than 450 member clubs.

Skiing Statistics

Source: National Ski Association of America.

Long Jumps (Official American)

Year	Made by and place	Distance, in feet
1904	T. Walters, Ishpeming, Mich.....	82
1905	Gustave Bye, Red Wing, Minn.....	106
1908	John Evenson, Ishpeming, Mich.....	122
1910	August Nordby, Ishpeming, Mich.....	140
1913	Lars Haugen, Steamboat Springs, Colo.....	185
1917	Henry Hall, Steamboat Springs, Colo.....	203
1919	Lars Haugen, Steamboat Springs, Colo.....	214
1932	Hans Beck, Lake Placid, N. Y.....	235
1934	John Elvrum, Big Pines, Calif.....	240

Year	Made by and place	Distance, in feet
1937	Alf Engen, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	242
1939	Alf Engen, Big Pines, Calif.....	251
1939	Bob Roecker, Iron Mountain, Mich.....	257
1941	Alf Engen, Iron Mountain, Mich.....	267
1941	Torger Tøkle, Leavenworth, Wash.....	273
1941	Torger Tøkle, Olympian Hill, Hyak, Wash. .	288
1942	Torger Tøkle, Iron Mountain, Mich.....	289
1949	Joe Perrault, Iron Mountain, Mich.....	297

Joseph Bradl of Austria holds the world long-jump record with a leap of 350.96 feet, made at Planica, Yugoslavia in 1938.

1949 CHAMPIONS

North American

Downhill and Slalom

Downhill—Jean Pazzi, France
Slalom—George Panisset, France
Combined downhill and slalom—George Painsett

WOMEN

Downhill—Mrs. Rhoda Wurtele Eaves, Montreal
Slalom—Lucienne Schmidt, France
Combined downhill and slalom—Lucienne Schmidt

United States

Downhill and Slalom

Downhill—Yves Latreille, Sun Valley, Idaho
Slalom—George Macomber, West Newton, Mass.
Combined downhill and slalom—George Macomber

WOMEN

Downhill—Andrea Mead, Stowe, Vt.
Slalom—Andrea Mead
Combined downhill and slalom—Andrea Mead

Giant Slalom

Men—Dave Lawrence, Dartmouth
Women—Katy Rudolph, Sun Valley, Idaho

Cross Country

Class A (18 km.)—Hans Hølaas, Modesto (Calif.) Junior College

Jumping

	Jump distance	
Class A—Petter Høgstad, Norway....	262 ft.	263 ft.
Class B—Bill Olson, Eau Claire, Wis....	244 ft.	245 ft.
Class C—Marvin Crawford, Steamboat Springs, Colo.....	221 ft.	226 ft.

LACROSSE

1949 Champions

National Open—Mt. Washington Club, Baltimore.
Intercollegiate—Johns Hopkins and Navy (tie).

1949 North-South Game

(At Troy, N. Y.)

South (11)

Attack—Chambers (Navy), Shepard (Johns Hopkins), Sivinski (Navy), Hartman (Pennsylvania), Mohler (Loyola).
Midfield—Adams (Johns Hopkins), Herbert (Maryland), Smith (Johns Hopkins), McDonald (Washington & Lee), Allen (Navy), Burch (Virginia), Phipps (Maryland), Heiss (Duke), Hughes (Loyola).
Defense—Bunting (Johns Hopkins), Proutt (Virginia), Pacy (Washington & Lee), Nuttle (Duke), Wittlesberger (Loyola).
Goal—Seth (Navy), Clements (Washington & Lee).

North (6)

Attack—Severance (Syracuse), Dickenson (Princeton), Powell (R.P.I.), Thompson (Yale), Maynard (Williams), Collins (Lehigh).
Midfield—Scully (Dartmouth), Armstrong (R.P.I.), Bergfield (R.P.I.), Finley (Penn State), Nester (Penn State), Binder (Yale), Taliaferre (Williams), Eccles (Princeton).
Defense—Allen (Army), Cook (R.P.I.), Winants (Princeton), Kissell (Penn State), Thropp (Rutgers).
Goal—Rust (Army), Cuffe (Rutgers).

Score by Periods

South.....	2	2	1	6—11
North.....	3	1	0	2—6

Scoring: South—Adams 3, Shepard 2, Chambers, Sivinski, Hartman, Herbert, Smith, Hughes. North—Dickenson 2, Powell 2, Bergfield, Nester.

North-South Game Record

1940—North 6, South 5	1944—45—No games
1941—South 7, North 6	1946—North 14, South 14
1942—North 6, South 3	1947—North 15, South 3
1943—South 9, North 5	1948—North 11, South 6
1949—South 11, North 6	

HORSE RACING

ANCIENT DRAWINGS on stone and bone prove that horse racing is at least 3000 years old, but Thoroughbred Racing is a modern development. Practically every thoroughbred in training today traces its registered ancestry back to one or more of three sires that arrived in England about 1728 from the Near East and became known, from the names of their owners, as the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian. The Jockey Club (English) was founded at Newmarket in 1750 or 1751 and became the custodian of the Stud Book as well as the court of last resort in deciding turf affairs.

There was horse racing in this country before the Revolution, but the great lift to the breeding industry came with the importation in 1798, by Col. John Hoomes of Virginia, of Diomed, winner of the Epsom Derby of 1780. Diomed's lineal descendants included such famous stars of the American turf as American Eclipse and Lexington. From 1800 to the time of the Civil War there were race courses and breeding establishments plentifully scattered through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and

Louisiana. In fact, thoroughbred racing was largely a Southern sport and that was one reason why the Confederacy had such excellent cavalry in the Civil War. A century ago crack horses were matched in four-mile races that were run in heats, best two out of three!

The oldest stake event in North America is the King's Plate, a Canadian fixture that was first run in the Province of Quebec in 1836. The oldest stake event in the United States is The Travers, which was first run at Saratoga in 1864. The gambling that goes with horse racing and trickery by jockeys, trainers, owners and track officials caused attacks on the sport by reformers and a demand among horse racing enthusiasts for an honest and effective control of some kind, but nothing of lasting value to racing came of this until the formation of The Jockey Club in 1894. The Jockey Club, composed of fifty members chosen from the aristocracy of the turf, was all-powerful in racing regulation until the State Racing Commissions came into being as a result of mutual betting and the great revenues that came with the tax on the "daily handle."

Horse Racing Statistics

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HISTORY OF TRADITIONAL STAKES
AMERICAN DERBY

Washington Park; 3-year-olds; 1¼ miles.

Run at old Washington Park, Chicago, through 1904; run at Hawthorne in 1916; run at Arlington Park in 1928. Distance 1 1/2 miles until 1928.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey ¹	Wt.	Win val.
1884	Modesty.....	I. Murphy.....	117	\$10,700	1928	Toro.....	E. Ambrose.....	126	21,920
1885	Volante.....	I. Murphy.....	123	9,570	1929	Windy City.....	L. McDermott.....	118	47,550
1886	Silver Cloud.....	I. Murphy.....	121	8,160	1930	Reveille Boy.....	W. Fronk.....	118	51,200
1887	C. H. Todd.....	Hamilton.....	118	13,690	1931	Mate.....	G. Ellis.....	126	48,670
1888	Emperor of Norfolk	I. Murphy.....	123	14,340	1932	Gusto.....	S. Coucci.....	118	48,205
1889	Spokane.....	T. Kiley.....	121	15,400	1933	Mr. Khayyam.....	P. Walls.....	121	23,410
1890	Uncle Bob.....	T. Kiley.....	115½	15,260	1934	Cavalcade.....	M. Garner.....	126	23,315
1891	Strathmeath.....	Covington.....	112	18,610	1935	Black Helen.....	D. Meade.....	118	25,020
1892	Carlsbad.....	R. Williams.....	122	16,930	1937	Dawn Play.....	L. Balaski.....	116	25,400
1893	Boundless.....	E. Garrison.....	122	49,500	1940	Mioland.....	J. Adams.....	123	44,900
1894	Rey el S'ta A'ta.....	E. Van Kuren.....	122	19,750	1941	Whirlaway.....	A. Robertson.....	126	44,970
1898	Pink Coat.....	W. Martin.....	127	9,225	1942	Alsab.....	G. Woolf.....	126	60,855
1900	Sidney Lucas.....	J. Bullman.....	122	9,425	1943	Askmenow.....	G. Woolf.....	115	56,150
1901	Robert Waddell.....	J. Bullman.....	119	19,275	1944	By Jimmy.....	G. Woolf.....	122	61,650
1902	Wyeth.....	L. Lyne.....	122	18,975	1945	Fighting Step.....	G. South.....	118	68,950
1903	The Picket.....	Helgesen.....	115	27,025	1946	Eternal Reward.....	R. Campbell.....	118	83,455
1904	Highball.....	G. C. Fuller.....	122	26,325	1947	Fervent.....	D. Dodson.....	118	70,950
1916	Dodge.....	F. Murphy.....	126	6,850	1948	Citation.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	66,450
1926	Boot to Boot.....	A. Johnson.....	121	89,000	1949	Ponder.....	S. Brooks.....	126	66,150
1927	Hydromel.....	L. McDermott.....	116	22,750					

ARLINGTON FUTURITY

Arlington Park; 2-year-olds; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

American National Futurity in 1927 and 1928. Run at Washington Park from 1943 to 1945, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1927	Misstep.....	E. Pool.....	122	\$ 9,360	1940	Swain.....	J. Adams.....	117	\$34,470
1928	Double Heart.....	L. Geving.....	115	21,920	1941	Sun Again.....	W. Eads.....	122	34,655
1932	Ladysman.....	R. Jones.....	117	38,010	1942	Occupation.....	L. Balaski.....	117	51,500
1933	Far Star.....	D. Bellizzi.....	116	31,020	1943	Jezrahel.....	O. Grohs.....	116	48,650
1934	Toro Nancy.....	R. Jones.....	112	41,725	1944	Free for All.....	O. Grohs.....	122	48,525
1935	Grand Slam.....	J. Bryson.....	122	45,135	1945	Spy Song.....	S. Brooks.....	122	58,650
1936	Case Ace.....	A. Robertson.....	117	36,540	1946	Cosmic Bomb.....	S. Clark.....	122	66,875
1937*	Tiger.....	A. Robertson.....	122	.....	1947	Piet.....	Dell Jessop.....	122	66,900
	Teddy's Comet.....	G. Smith.....	117	18,000	1948	Mr. Busher.....	F. Zufelt.....	122	62,725
1938	Thingumabob.....	E. Arcaro.....	117	31,110	1949	Wisconsin Boy.....	J. Chestnut.....	122	60,075
1939	Andy K.....	J. E. Oros.....	114	33,735					

* Dead Heat.

BELMONT STAKES

Belmont Park; 3-year-olds; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.Run at Jerome Park prior to 1890; run at Morris Park from 1890 to 1905. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles prior to 1874; reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 1874; reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, 1890; changed to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 1893; increased to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, 1895; increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 1896; changed to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in 1904 and 1905; increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 1926.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1867	Ruthless.....	J. Gilpatrick.....	107	\$ 1,850	1908	Colin.....	J. Nottter.....	126	\$22,765
1868	General Duke.....	R. Swim.....	110	2,800	1909	Joe Madden.....	E. Dugan.....	126	24,550
1869	Finian.....	C. Miller.....	110	3,350	1910	Sweep.....	J. Butwell.....	126	9,700
1870	Kingfisher.....	W. Dick.....	110	3,750	1913	Prince Eugene.....	R. Troxler.....	109	2,825
1871	Harry Bassett.....	W. Miller.....	110	5,450	1914	Luke McLuke.....	M. Buxton.....	126	3,025
1872	Joe Daniels.....	J. Rowe.....	110	4,500	1915	The Finn.....	G. Byrne.....	126	1,825
1873	Springbok.....	J. Rowe.....	110	5,200	1916	Friar Rock.....	E. Haynes.....	126	4,100
1874	Saxon.....	G. Bardee.....	110	4,200	1917	Hourless.....	J. Butwell.....	126	5,800
1875	Calvin.....	R. Swim.....	110	4,450	1918	Johren.....	F. Robinson.....	126	8,950
1876	Algerine.....	W. Donohue.....	110	3,700	1919	Sir Barton.....	J. Loftus.....	126	11,950
1877	Cloverbrook.....	C. Holloway.....	110	5,200	1920	Man of War.....	C. Kummer.....	126	7,950
1878	Duke of Magenta.....	L. Hughes.....	118	3,850	1921	Grey Lag.....	E. Sande.....	126	8,650
1879	Spendthrift.....	S. Evans.....	118	4,250	1922	Pillory.....	C. H. Miller.....	126	39,200
1880	Grenada.....	L. Hughes.....	118	2,800	1923	Zev.....	E. Sande.....	126	38,000
1881	Saunterer.....	T. Costello.....	118	3,000	1924	Mad Play.....	E. Sande.....	126	42,880
1882	Forester.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	2,600	1925	American Flag.....	A. Johnson.....	126	38,500
1883	George Kinney.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	3,070	1926	Crusader.....	A. Johnson.....	126	48,550
1884	Panique.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	3,150	1927	Chance Shot.....	E. Sande.....	126	60,910
1885	Tyrant.....	P. Duffy.....	118	2,710	1928	Vito.....	C. Kummer.....	126	63,430
1886	Inspector B.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	2,720	1929	Blue Larkspur.....	M. Garner.....	126	59,650
1887	Hanover.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	2,900	1930	Gallant Fox.....	E. Sande.....	126	66,040
1888	Sir Dixon.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	3,440	1931	Twenty Grand.....	C. Kurtzinger.....	126	58,770
1889	Eric.....	W. Hayward.....	118	4,960	1932	Faireno.....	T. Malley.....	126	55,120
1890	Burlington.....	S. Barnes.....	118	8,560	1933	Hurryhoff.....	M. Garner.....	126	49,490
1891	Foxford.....	E. Garrison.....	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,070	1934	Peace Chance.....	W. D. Wright.....	126	43,410
1892	Patron.....	W. Hayward.....	122	6,610	1935	Omaha.....	W. Saunders.....	126	35,480
1893	Comanche.....	W. Simms.....	117	5,310	1936	Granville.....	J. Stout.....	126	29,800
1894	Henry of Navarre.....	W. Simms.....	117	6,680	1937	War Admiral.....	C. Kurtzinger.....	126	38,020
1895	Belmar.....	F. Taral.....	119	2,700	1938	Pasteurized.....	J. Stout.....	126	34,530
1896	Hastings.....	H. Griffin.....	122	3,025	1939	Johnstown.....	J. Stout.....	126	37,020
1897	Scottish Chieftain.....	J. Scherrer.....	115	3,550	1940	Bimelech.....	F. A. Smith.....	126	35,030
1898	Bowling Brook.....	F. Littlefield.....	122	7,810	1941	Whirlaway.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	39,770
1899	Jean Beraud.....	R. Clawson.....	122	9,445	1942	Shut Out.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	44,520
1900	Ildrim.....	N. Turner.....	126	14,790	1943	Count Fleet.....	J. Longden.....	126	35,340
1901	Commando.....	H. Spencer.....	126	11,595	1944	Bounding Home.....	G. L. Smith.....	126	55,000
1902	Masterman.....	J. Bullman.....	126	13,220	1945	Pavot.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	52,675
1903	Alicander.....	J. Bullman.....	126	12,285	1946	Assault.....	W. Mehrtens.....	126	75,400
1904	Delhi.....	G. Odom.....	126	11,575	1947	Phalanx.....	R. Donoso.....	126	78,900
1905	Tanya.....	E. Hildebrand.....	121	17,240	1948	Citation.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	77,700
1906	Burgomaster.....	L. Lyne.....	126	22,700	1949	Capot.....	T. Atkinson.....	126	60,900
1907	Peter Pan.....	G. Mountain.....	126	22,765					

"TRIPLE CROWN" WINNERS IN THE UNITED STATES
(Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes)

Year	Horse	Owner	Year	Horse	Owner
1919	Sir Barton.....	J. K. L. Ross	1941	Whirlaway.....	Warren Wright
1930	Gallant Fox.....	William Woodward	1943	Count Fleet.....	Mrs. John Hertz
1935	Omaha.....	William Woodward	1946	Assault.....	Robert J. Kleberg
1937	War Admiral.....	Samuel D. Riddle	1948	Citation.....	Warren Wright

BROOKLYN HANDICAP

Aqueduct; 3-year-olds and over; 1 1/4 miles.

Run at Belmont Park in 1913 and at Gravesend prior to 1911. Distance 1 1/4 miles from 1915 to 1939, inclusive.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1887	Dry Monopole (4)....	A. McCarthy....	106	\$ 5,850	1920	Cirrus (4).....	L. Ensor.....	108	\$ 5,850
1888	The Bard (5).....	W. Hayward....	125	6,925	1921	Grey Lag (3).....	L. Fator.....	112	7,600
1889	Exile (7).....	A. Hamilton....	116	6,900	1922	Exterminator (7)...	A. Johnson....	135	7,600
1890	Castaway II, (4)....	W. Bunn.....	100	6,900	1923	Little Chief (4)....	E. Sande.....	114	7,600
1891	Tenny (5).....	Barnes.....	128	14,800	1924	Hephaistos (5)....	J. Maiben....	106	7,600
1892	Judge Morrow (5)...	A. Covington....	116	17,750	1925	Mad Play (4).....	L. Fator.....	123	7,600
1893	Diablo (7).....	F. Taral.....	112	17,750	1926	Single Foot (4)....	C. Turner....	110	11,950
1894	Dr. Rice (4).....	F. Taral.....	112	17,750	1927	Peanuts (5).....	H. Thurber....	112	13,150
1895	Hornpipe (4).....	A. Hamilton....	105	7,750	1928	Black Panther (4)...	J. Maiben....	105	13,750
1896	Sir Walter (6).....	F. Taral.....	113	7,750	1929	Light Carbine (6)...	G. Rose.....	97	14,300
1897	Howard Mann (4)....	H. Martin.....	106	7,750	1930	Sortie (5).....	P. Walls.....	111	10,800
1898	Ornament (4).....	T. Sloan.....	127	7,800	1931	Questionnaire (4)...	R. Workman....	127	13,900
1899	Banastar (4).....	D. Maher.....	110	7,800	1932	Blenheim (4).....	H. Mills.....	109	9,800
1900	Kinley Mack (4)....	P. McCue.....	122	7,800	1933	Dark Secret (4)....	H. Mills.....	115	3,383
1901	Conroy (3).....	W. O'Connor....	102 1/2	7,800	1934	Discovery (3).....	J. Bejshak....	113	2,925
1902	Reina (4).....	W. O'Connor....	104	7,800	1935	Discovery (4).....	J. Bejshak....	123	10,200
1903	Irish Lad (3).....	F. O'Neill.....	103	14,950	1936	Discovery (5).....	L. Fallon....	136	10,575
1904	The Picket (4).....	E. Helgesen....	119	15,800	1937	Seabiscuit (4).....	J. Pollard....	122	18,025
1905	Delhi (4).....	T. Burns.....	124	15,800	1938	The Chief (3).....	J. Longden....	105	18,450
1906	Tokalon (5).....	W. Bedell.....	108	15,800	1939	Cravat (4).....	B. James.....	126	18,250
1907	Superman (3).....	W. Miller.....	99	15,800	1940	Isolator (7).....	J. Stout.....	119	16,900
1908	Celt (3).....	J. Notter.....	106	19,750	1941	Fenelon (4).....	J. Stout.....	119	19,250
1909	King James (4).....	E. Dugan.....	126	3,850	1942	Whirlaway (4).....	G. Woolf.....	128	23,650
1910	Fitz Herbert (4)....	E. Dugan.....	130	4,800	1943	Devil Diver (4)....	S. Brooks....	123	23,200
1913	Whisk Broom II, (6)...	J. Notter.....	130	3,125	1944	Four Freedoms (4)...	E. Arcaro....	116	39,720
1914	Buckhorn (5).....	J. McCahey....	113	3,350	1945	Stymie (4).....	R. Permane....	116	39,120
1915	Tartar (5).....	J. McTaggart....	103	3,850	1946	Gallorette (4).....	J. Jessop....	118	41,100
1916	Friar Rock (3).....	E. Haynes....	108	3,850	1947	Assault (4).....	E. Arcaro....	133	38,100
1917	Borrow (9).....	W. Knapp.....	117	4,850	1948	Conniver (4).....	T. Atkinson....	114	39,300
1918	Cudgel (4).....	L. Lyke.....	129	4,850	1949	Assault (6).....	D. Gorman....	122	40,600
1919	Eternal (3).....	A. Schuttinger..	105	4,850					

BUTLER HANDICAP

Empire City; 3-year-olds and over; 1 3/16 miles.

Distance 1 1/4 miles in 1935. Run at Jamaica since 1943.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1935	Discovery (4).....	J. Bejshak....	132	\$11,675	1943	Thumbs Up (4).....	O. Grohs.....	116	\$23,300
1936	Good Gamble (4)....	L. Fallon....	119	9,975	1944	First Fiddle (5).....	J. Longden....	126	38,225
1937	Seabiscuit (4).....	J. Pollard....	126	18,025	1945	Stymie (4).....	R. Permane....	121	33,770
1938	Esposa (6).....	N. Wall.....	114	19,400	1946	Lucky Draw (5)....	H. Woodhouse..	105	39,900
1939	Lovely Night (3)....	N. Wall.....	104	16,950	1947	Assault (4).....	E. Arcaro....	135	36,700
1940	Can't Wait (5).....	B. James.....	111	21,000	1948	Donor (4).....	R. Permane....	117	58,850
1941	Foxbrough (5).....	J. Stout.....	118	19,800	1949	Conniver (5).....	A. Kirkland....	112	40,300
1942	Tola Rose (5).....	W. Mehrtens... 103		22,800					

CLASSIC STAKES

Arlington Park; 3-year-olds; 1 1/4 miles.

Run at Washington Park from 1943 to 1945, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1929	Blue Larkspur.....	M. Garner.....	126	\$59,900	1940	Sirocco.....	G. Woolf.....	121	\$37,935
1930	Gallant Fox.....	E. Sande.....	126	64,750	1941	Attention.....	C. Bierman....	121	42,450
1931	Mate.....	A. Robertson..	126	73,650	1942	Shut Out.....	E. Arcaro....	126	69,700
1932	Gusto.....	S. Coucci.....	126	76,600	1943	Slide Rule.....	F. Zufelt....	120	53,450
1933	Inlander.....	R. Jones.....	118	32,755	1944	Twilight Tear.....	L. Haas.....	114	62,050
1934	Cavalcade.....	M. Garner.....	126	30,325	1945	Pot o' Luck.....	D. Dodson....	119	67,150
1935	Omaha.....	W. D. Wright..	126	28,975	1946	The Dude.....	M. Duhon....	119	76,850
1936	Granville.....	J. Stout.....	126	28,400	1947	But Why Not.....	W. Mehrtens..	117	71,500
1937	Flying Scot.....	J. Gilbert.....	123	27,375	1948	Papa Redbird.....	R. L. Baird....	122	66,600
1938	Nedayr.....	W. D. Wright..	121	27,500	1949	Ponder.....	S. Brooks....	126	65,450
1939	Challedon.....	H. Richards....	126	35,600					

King's Plate to Epic

E. P. Taylor's Epic, a 3-year-old brown colt, won the 90th running of the Cana-

dian classic, the King's Plate, at Woodbine Park, Toronto, last May.

EPSOM DERBY

Epsom Downs, England; 3-year-olds; 1 mile, 885 yards.

Distance one mile prior to 1784. Distance $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles since 1939. Run at Newmarket from 1915 to 1918, inclusive and from 1940 to 1945, inclusive, and called the New Derby Stakes.

Year	Winner	Owner	Win val.	Year	Winner	Owner	Win val.
1780	Diomed	Sir C. Bunbury	\$ 5,620	1847	Cossack	Mr. Pedley	\$26,500
1781	Y. Eclipse	Mr. O'Kelly	6,255	1848	Surplice	Lord Clifton	28,000
1782	Assassin	Lord Egremont	5,500	1849	T. Flying Dutchman	Lord Eglington	31,875
1783	Saltram	Mr. Parker	5,000	1850	Voltigeur	Lord Zetland	29,375
1784	Sergeant	Mr. O'Kelly	5,125	1851	Teddington	Sir J. Hawley	26,875
1785	Aimwell	Lord Clermont	4,375	1852	Dan. O'Rourke	Mr. Bowes	24,350
1786	Noble	Mr. Panton	5,000	1853	W. Australian	Mr. Bowes	26,500
1787	Sir P. Teazle	Lord Derby	4,500	1854	Andover	Mr. Gully	29,250
1788	Sir Thomas	Prince of Wales	4,625	1855	Wild Dayrell	F. Popham	24,125
1789	Skyscraper	Duke of Bedford	4,652	1856	Ellinton	Admiral Harcourt	28,125
1790	Rhadamanthus	Lord Grosvenor	4,750	1857	Blink Bonny	W. l'Anson	27,750
1791	Eager	Duke of Bedford	4,625	1858	Beadsman	Sir J. Hawley	26,615
1792	John Bull	Lord Grosvenor	4,875	1859	Musjid	Sir J. Hawley	33,250
1793	Waxy	Sir F. Poole	6,500	1860	Thormanby	Mr. Merry	30,500
1794	Daedalus	Lord Grosvenor	6,125	1861	Kettledrum	Colonel Towneley	30,500
1795	Spread Eagle	Sir F. Standish	6,500	1862	Caractacus	Mr. Snewing	32,125
1796	Didiot	Sir F. Standish	6,500	1863	Macaroni	R. C. Naylor	34,500
1797	Colt by Fidget	Duke of Bedford	5,000	1864	Blair Athol	W. l'Anson	32,500
1798	Sir Harry	Mr. Cookson	5,375	1865	Gladiateur	C't F. deLagrange	34,375
1799	Archduke	Sir F. Standish	5,000	1866	Lord Lyon	R. Sutton	37,750
1800	Champion	Mr. Wilson	5,250	1867	Hermit	Mr. Chaplin	35,000
1801	Eleanor	Sir C. Bunbury	4,375	1868	Blue Gown	Sir J. Hawley	34,000
1802	Tyrant	Duke of Grafton	4,750	1869	Pretender	J. Johnstone	31,125
1803	Ditto	Sir H. Williamson	4,625	1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth	38,875
1804	Hannibal	Lord Egremont	4,625	1871	Favonius	B. Rothschild	25,625
1805	Card. Beaufort	Lord Egremont	6,250	1872	Cremerne	H. Savile	24,250
1806	Paris	Lord Foley	5,875	1873	Doncaster	Mr. Merry	24,125
1807	Election	Lord Egremont	5,875	1874	Geo. Frederick	W. S. Cartwright	26,750
1808	Pan	Sir H. Williamson	5,500	1875	Galopin	Prince Bathany	24,750
1809	Pope	Duke of Grafton	6,375	1876	Kisber	A. Baltazzi	27,875
1810	Whalebone	Duke of Grafton	6,500	1877	Silbio	Lord Falmouth	30,250
1811	Phantom	Sir J. Shelley	7,500	1878	Sefton	W. S. Crawford	29,125
1812	Octavius	Mr. Ladbroke	7,125	1879	Sir Bevvs	Mr. Acton	35,125
1813	Smolensko	Sir C. Bunbury	7,375	1880	Bend Or	D. of Westminster	31,875
1814	Blucher	Lord Stawell	7,125	1881	Iroquoist	P. Lorillard	29,625
1815	Whisker	Duke of Grafton	7,500	1882	Shotover	D. of Westminster	23,875
1816	Prince Leopold	Duke of York	7,250	1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	25,750
1817	Azor	Mr. Payne	8,625	1884	St. Gatten	J. Hammond	
1818	Sam	Mr. Thornhill	8,500		Harvester	Sir J. Willoughby	24,500
1819	Tiresias	Duke of Portland	8,250	1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	22,625
1820	Sailor	Mr. Thornhill	7,875	1886	Ormonde	D. of Westminster	23,500
1821	Gustavus	Mr. Hunter	7,875	1887	Mer. Hampton	Mr. Abington	22,625
1822	Moses	Duke of York	7,625	1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	18,375
1823	Emilius	Mr. Udney	8,375	1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	20,250
1824	Cedric	Sir J. Shelley	8,875	1890	Sanfoin	Sir J. Miller	29,700
1825	Middleton	Lord Jersey	9,000	1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	27,550
1826	Lap Dog	Lord Egremont	9,000	1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	34,900
1827	Mameluke	Lord Jersey	13,500	1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	27,575
1828	Cadland	Duke of Rutland	13,000	1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	27,250
1829	Frederick	Mr. Gratwicke	12,750	1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	27,250
1830	Priam	Mr. Chifney	13,500	1896	Persimmon	Prince of Wales	27,250
1831	Spaniel	Lord Lowther	15,500	1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	27,250
1832	St. Giles	Mr. Ridsdale	14,375	1898	Jeddah	J. Larnach	27,250
1833	Dangerous	Mr. Saddler	17,625	1899	Flying Fox	D. of Westminster	27,250
1834	Plenipotentiary	Mr. Batson	17,125	1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	27,250
1835	Mundig	Mr. Bowes	16,750	1901	Volodyovskij	W. C. Whitney	28,350
1836	Bay Middleton	Lord Jersey	18,125	1902	Ard Patrick	J. Gubbins	27,250
1837	Phosphorus	Lord Berner	14,000	1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	32,500
1838	Amato	Sir G. Heatcote	18,265	1904	St. Amant	L. de Rothschild	32,250
1839	Bloomsbury	Mr. W. Ridsdale	19,500	1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	32,250
1840	Little Wonder	Mr. Robertson	19,125	1906	Spearmint	Maj. E. Loder	32,250
1841	Coronation	Mr. Rawlinson	21,875	1907	Orby	R. Croker	32,250
1842	Attila	Colonel Anson	24,500	1908	Sigorninetta	Chev. Ginistrelli	32,250
1843	Cotherstone	Mr. Bowes	21,250	1909	Minoru	King Edward	32,250
1844	Orlando	Colonel Peel	21,750	1910	Lemberg	Mr. Fairie	32,250
1845	Merry Monarch	Mr. Gratwick	20,000	1911	Sunstar	J. B. Joel	32,250
1846	Pyrrhus the First	Mr. Gully	26,500				

* Dead heat; stake divided. † American bred or owned.

Year	Winner	Owner	Win val.	Year	Winner	Owner	Win val.
12	Tagalie	W. Raphael	32,250	1932	April the Fifth	T. Walls	34,056
13	Aboyeur	A. P. Cunliffe	32,250	1933	Hyperion	Lord Derby	49,182
14	Durbar II	H. B. Duryea	32,250	1934	Windsor Lad	H. H. M. of Raj'pla	46,760
15	Pommern	S. Joel	12,000	1935	Bahram	H. H. Aga Khan	46,080
16	Fifiella	E. Hulton	14,500	1936	Mahmoud	H. H. Aga Khan	49,670
17	Gay Crusader	Mrs. Fairie	10,250	1937	Mid-Day Sun	Mrs. G. B. Miller	47,205
18	Gainsborough	Lady Jas. Douglas	20,000	1938	Bois Roussel	P. Beatty	43,644
19	Grand Parade	Lord Glanely	32,250	1939	Blue Peter	Lord Rosebery	42,680
20	Spion Kop	Maj. G. Loder	32,250	1940	Pont l'Eveque	F. Darling	23,803
21	Humorist	J. B. Joel	32,250	1941	Owen Tudor	Mrs. M'D'ald-Buc'n	18,003
22	Captain Cattle	Lord Woolavington	51,250	1942	Watling Street	Lord Derby	15,530
23	Papyrus	Ben Irish	56,800	1943	Straight Lead	Miss Dorothy Paget	17,552
24	Sansovino	Lord Derby	59,025	1944	Ocean Swell	Lord Rosebery	23,604
25	Manna	H. E. Morris	55,475	1945	Dante	Sir Eric Ohlson	33,356
26	Coronach	Lord Woolavington	51,750	1946	Airborne	J. E. Ferguson	38,662
27	Call Boy	Frank Curzon	63,075	1947	Pearl Diver	B. G. de Waldner	38,788
28	Felstead	Sir H. C'cliffe-Owen	58,025	1948	My Love	H. H. Aga Khan	49,936
29	Trigo	W. Barnett	59,825			Leon Volterra	
30	Blenheim	H. H. Aga Khan	50,180	1949	Nimbus	Mrs. M. Glenister	56,680
31	Cameronian	J. A. Dewar	48,640				

FUTURITY STAKES

Belmont Park; 2-year-olds; 6 1/4 furlongs

Distance 1,263 yards 1 foot from 1892 to 1901, inclusive. Distance 3/4 mile prior to 1892 and from 1902 to 1924, inclusive; about 7/8 mile from 1925 to 1933, inclusive. Run at Sheephead Bay until 1910. Run at Saratoga special arrangement in 1910, 1913 and 1914.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1888	Proctor Knott	S. Barnes	112	\$40,900	1920	Step Lightly	F. Keogh	116	35,870
1889	Chaos	G. Day	109	54,500	1921	Bunting	F. Coltielli	117	39,700
1890	Potomac	A. Hamilton	115	67,675	1922	Sally's Alley	A. Johnson	116	47,550
1891	His Highness	J. McLaughlin	130	61,675	1923	St. James	L. McTaggart	130	64,810
1892	Morello	W. Hayward	118	40,450	1924	Mother Goose	L. McAtee	114	65,730
1893	Domino	F. Taral	130	48,855	1925	Pompey	L. Fator	127	58,480
1894	The Butterflies	H. Griffin	112	48,710	1926	Scapa Flow	L. Fator	122	65,980
1895	Requital	H. Griffin	115	53,190	1927	Anita Peabody	C. Lang	124	91,790
1896	Ogden	F. Turbiville	115	43,790	1928	High Strung	L. McAtee	122	97,990
1897	L'Alouette	R. Clawson	115	34,290	1929	Whichone	R. Workman	125	105,730
1898	Martimas	H. Lewis	118	36,610	1930	Jamestown	L. McAtee	130	99,600
1899	Chacornac	H. Spencer	114	30,630	1931	Top Flight	R. Workman	127	94,780
1900	Ballyhoo Bey	T. Sloan	112	33,580	1932	Kerry Patch	P. Walls	122	88,690
1901	Yankee	W. O'Connor	119	36,850	1933	Singing Wood	R. Jones	122	81,700
1902	Savable	L. Lyne	119	44,500	1934	Chance Sun	W. D. Wright	122	77,510
1903	Hamburg Belle	G. Fuller	114	36,600	1935	Tintagel	S. Coucci	122	66,450
1904	Artful	E. Hildebrand	114	40,830	1936	Pompoon	H. Richards	127	55,630
1905	Ormondale	A. Redfern	117	32,960	1937	Menow	C. Kurtzinger	119	56,800
1906	Electioneer	W. Shaw	117	36,880	1938	Porter's Mite	B. James	119	57,045
1907	Colin	W. Miller	125	26,640	1939	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	126	57,710
1908	Maskette	J. Notter	118	26,110	1940	Our Boots	E. Arcaro	119	65,800
1909	Sweep	J. Butwell	126	24,100	1941	Some Chance	W. Eads	122	57,900
1910	Novelty	C. H. Shilling	127	25,360	1942	Occupation	G. Woolf	126	57,890
1911	Pennant	C. Borel	119	15,060	1943	Occupy	G. Woolf	126	55,635
1913	Trojan	C. Burlingame	117	16,010	1944	Pavot	G. Woolf	126	53,890
1914	Thunderer	J. Notter	122	16,590	1945	Star Pilot	A. Kirkland	126	52,940
1915	Campfire	J. McTaggart	125	17,340	1946	First Flight	E. Arcaro	123	73,350
1916	Papp	L. Allen	127	15,600	1947	Citation	A. Snider	122	78,430
1918	Dunboyne	A. Schuttinger	127	23,360	1948	Blue Peter	E. Guerin	126	88,410
1919	Man o' War	J. Loftus	127	26,650	1949	Guillotine	T. Atkinson	122	87,585

GALLANT FOX HANDICAP

Jamaica; 3-year-olds and over; 1 3/16 miles.

Distance 1 1/2 miles prior to 1948.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1939	Isolater (6)	J. Stout	119	\$ 8,450	1945	Reply Paid (3)	H. Lindberg	108	39,105
1940	Salaminia (3)	D. Meade	107	11,100	1946	Stymie (5)	B. James	126	59,050
1941	Market Wise (3)	W. Eads	119	11,550	1947	Stymie (6)	C. McCreary	125	56,350
1942	Dark Discovery (4)	W. Mehrtens	100	11,300	1948	Faultless (4)	H. Woodhouse	118	60,300
1943	Eurasian (3)	H. Lindberg	116	19,700	1949	Coaltown (4)	S. Brooks	130	38,600
1944	Some Chance (5)	A. Snider	116	37,565					

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

Belmont Park; 4-year-olds and over; about 3 miles

Run at Morris Park prior to 1905. Distance about 2½ miles prior to 1916.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1899	Trillion (8).....	Mr. W. C. Hayes..	163	\$ 6,150	1926	Erne II (5).....	R. H. Crawford...	149	\$ 6,550
1900	Philaë (5).....	Donahue.....	153	6,525	1927	Jolly Roger (5)...	R. H. Crawford...	165	34,750
1901	Sacket (6).....	Carson.....	137	6,100	1928	Jolly Roger (6)...	R. H. Crawford...	167	35,850
1902	Geo. W. Jenkins (4)...	Ray.....	133	5,525	1929	Arc Light (5).....	A. Bauman.....	151	34,450
1903	Plöhn (6).....	Ray.....	141	6,050	1930	Tourist II (5).....	W. Hunt.....	148	28,350
1904	St. Jude (4).....	Ray.....	142	5,450	1931	Green Cheese (4)...	Mr. R. McKinney..	140	28,250
1905	Mackey Dwyer (5)...	Holman.....	149	5,210	1932	Tourist II (7).....	G. Cooper.....	158	8,200
1906	Good and Plenty (6)	Ray.....	170	5,675	1933	Best Play (4).....	A. Bauman.....	132	4,850
1907	Alfar (5).....	Owens.....	143	5,500	1934	Battleship (7).....	Mr. C. K. Bassett..	147	5,900
1908	Kara (5).....	McAfee.....	138	4,775	1935	Snap Back (6).....	W. N. Ball.....	137	6,050
1909	Sir Wooster (5).....	Davidson.....	155	740	1936	Bushranger (6).....	H. Little.....	172	5,750
1910	Rossfenton (4).....	W. Allen.....	138	1,275	1937	Sailor Beware (5)...	H. Little.....	153	9,200
1911	Penobscot (4).....	Wolke.....	140	1,845	1938	Annibal (5).....	Mr. R. McKinney..	156	8,100
1914	Reluf (7).....	T. Tuckey.....	157	1,650	1939	Whaddon Chase (4)...	J. Penrod.....	146	9,300
1915	Mission (6).....	B. Haynes.....	148	1,785	1940	Cottesmore (5).....	F. Slate.....	160	14,850
1916	Hibler (7).....	T. Parrette.....	140	1,860	1941	Speculate (5).....	T. Roby.....	142	14,350
1917	Expectation (6).....	B. Haynes.....	144	1,895	1942	Cottesmore (7).....	F. Slate.....	155	13,950
1918	St. Charlotte (6).....	C. Smoot.....	158	1,755	1943	Brother Jones (7)...	G. Walker.....	150	14,500
1919	Stonewood (7).....	V. Powers.....	148	2,150	1944	Burma Road (5).....	J. Magee.....	136	13,385
1920	Square Dealer (6)...	V. Powers.....	154	2,075	1945	Mercator (6).....	W. Owen.....	142	15,005
1921	Earlocker (5).....	W. Mahoney.....	142	3,675	1946	Elkridge (8).....	E. Roberts.....	151	21,425
1922	Lytle (8).....	R. H. Crawford...	136	3,575	1947	Adaptable (6).....	J. Rich.....	147	20,700
1923	Sea Tale (7).....	J. Pierce.....	158	3,675	1948	American Way (6)...	D. Marzani.....	144	22,350
1924	Dan IV (5).....	N. Kennedy.....	158	4,100	1949	His Boots (4).....	D. Marzani.....	141	15,550
1925	Moseley (5).....	C. Smoot.....	138	6,350					

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

Liverpool, England; 6-year-olds and over; 4 miles, 856 yards (Aintree Course)

Year	Winner	Owner	Starters	Value	Year	Winner	Owner	Starters	Value
1839	Lottery.....	J. Elmore.....	17	.....	1877	Austerlitz.....	F. G. Hobson.....	16	\$ 6,450
1840	Jerry.....	Mr. Villebois.....	12	.....	1878	Shifnal.....	J. Nightingall.....	12	8,450
1841	Charity.....	Lord Craven.....	11	.....	1879	The Liberator.....	G. Moore.....	18	9,500
1842	Gaylad.....	J. Elmore.....	15	.....	1880	Empress.....	P. Ducrot.....	14	6,250
1843	Vanguard.....	Lord Chesterfield..	16	.....	1881	Woodbrook.....	Capt. Kirkwood....	13	4,900
1844	Pioneer.....	Mr. Quartermaine..	22	.....	1882	Seaman.....	Lord Manners.....	12	6,675
1845	Cure All.....	W. S. Crawford....	15	.....	1883	Zoedone.....	Prince C. Kinsky..	10	4,625
1846	Pioneer.....	Mr. Adams.....	22	.....	1884	Voluntary.....	H. F. Boyd.....	15	5,175
1847	Matthew.....	Mr. Courtenay.....	26	.....	1885	Roquefort.....	A. Cooper.....	19	5,175
1848	Chandler.....	Capt. Little.....	30	.....	1886	Old Joe.....	Mr. Douglas.....	23	6,805
1849	Peter Simple.....	Mr. S. Mason, Jr....	24	\$4,025	1887	Gamecock.....	E. Jay.....	16	6,080
1850	Abd el Kader.....	Mr. Osborne.....	32	.....	1888	Playfair.....	Col. E. W. Baird...	20	5,905
1851	Abd el Kader.....	Mr. Osborne.....	21	.....	1889	Frigate.....	M. A. Maher.....	20	6,170
1852	Miss Mowbray.....	T. F. Mason.....	24	3,400	1890	Ilex.....	G. Masterman.....	16	8,325
1853	Peter Simple.....	Capt. Little.....	21	.....	1891	Come Away.....	W. G. Jameson....	21	8,400
1854	Bourton.....	Mr. Moseley.....	.....	.....	1892	Father O'Flynn.....	C. G. Wilson.....	25	8,400
1855	Wanderer.....	Mr. Dennis.....	20	.....	1893	Cloister.....	C. G. Duff.....	15	9,825
1856	Freetrader.....	W. Barnett.....	21	.....	1894	Why Not.....	Capt. C. H. Fenw'k.	14	9,875
1857	Emigrant.....	G. Hodgman.....	28	5,575	1895	W. M. f. Borneo...	J. Widger.....	19	9,875
1858	Little Charley.....	C. Capel.....	16	.....	1896	The Soarer.....	Lord Wavertree....	28	9,875
1859	Half Caste.....	Mr. Willoughby....	20	4,200	1897	Manifesto.....	H. M. Dyas.....	28	9,875
1860	Anafis.....	C. Capel.....	19	.....	1898	Drogheda.....	C. G. Adams.....	25	9,875
1861	Jealousy.....	J. Bennett.....	24	4,925	1899	Manifesto.....	J. G. Bulteel.....	19	9,875
1862	Huntsman.....	Visc't de Namur....	13	.....	1900	Ambush II.....	Prince of Wales....	16	9,875
1863	Emblem.....	Lord Coventry.....	16	4,275	1901	Grudon.....	B. Bletsoe.....	24	9,875
1864	Emblematic.....	Lord Coventry.....	25	.....	1902	Shannon Lass.....	A. Gorham.....	21	10,000
1865	Alciabiade.....	B. J. Angell.....	23	5,175	1903	Drumcree.....	J. S. Morrison.....	23	10,000
1866	Salamander.....	Mr. Studd.....	30	.....	1904	Moifaa.....	G. H. Gollan.....	26	10,000
1867	Cortolvin.....	Duke of Hamilton..	23	8,300	1905	Kirkland.....	F. Bibby.....	27	10,125
1868	The Lamb.....	Lord Poulett.....	21	7,850	1906	Ascetic's Silver...	Prince Hatzfeldt..	23	10,875
1869	The Colonel.....	Mr. Weyman.....	22	8,800	1907	Eremon.....	S. Howard.....	23	12,000
1870	The Colonel.....	M. Evans.....	23	7,325	1908	Rubio*.....	Maj. F. Douglas...	.....	.....
1871	The Lamb.....	Lord Poulett.....	25	8,325			Pennant.....	24	12,000
1872	Casse Tete.....	E. Brayley.....	25	7,275	1909	Lutteur III.....	J. Hennessy.....	32	12,000
1873	Disturbance.....	Capt. Machell.....	28	9,800	1910	Jenkinson.....	S. Howard.....	25	12,000
1874	Reugny.....	Capt. Machell.....	22	9,450	1911	Glenside.....	F. Bibby.....	26	12,500
1875	Pathfinder.....	H. Bird.....	18	9,700	1912	Jerry M.....	Mr. C. G. Assheton-	.....	.....
1876	Regal.....	Capt. Machell.....	19	7,550			Smith.....	24	16,000

* American bred or owned.

Grand National Steeplechase—(cont.)

Year	Winner	Owner	Starters	Value	Year	Winner	Owner	Starters	Value
1913	Covertcoat.....	Sir C. G. Assheton-Smith.....	22	\$15,850	1928	Tipperary Tim....	H. S. Kenyon.....	42	55,900
1914	Sunloch.....	T. Tyler.....	20	17,575	1929	Gregalach.....	Mrs. M. A. G'm'll..	66	64,625
1915	Ally Slopier.....	Lady Nelson.....	20	17,575	1930	Shaun Gollin.....	W. Midwood.....	41	48,650
1916*	Bermouth.....	P. F. Heybourn.....	21	5,750	1931	Grakle.....	C. R. Taylor.....	36	37,240
1917*	Ballymacad.....	Sir G. Bullough.....	19	6,025	1932	Forbra.....	W. Parsonage.....	36	28,577
1918*	Poethlyn.....	Mrs. H. Peel.....	17	4,925	1933	Kellsboro Jack†..	Mrs. F. A. Clark....	34	36,725
1919*	Poethlyn.....	Mrs. H. Peel.....	22	17,950	1934	Golden Miller.....	Miss D. Paget.....	30	36,325
1920	Troytown.....	Major Gerrard.....	24	21,800	1935	Reynoldstown.....	Maj. Noel F'rlong..	27	32,725
1921	Shaun Spadah..	T. McAlpine.....	35	39,925	1936	Reynoldstown.....	Maj. Noel F'rlong..	35	35,100
1922	Music Hall.....	Hugh Kershaw.....	32	35,000	1937	Royal Mail.....	H. Lloyd Thomas....	33	33,225
1923	Sgt. Murphy†.....	Stephen Sanford....	28	36,100	1938	Battleship†.....	Mrs. M. Scott.....	36	37,545
1924	Master Rob't.....	Lord Airlie.....	30	40,825	1939	Workman.....	Sir A. Maguire.....	37	31,966
1925	Double Chance....	Major D. Gould....	33	40,600	1940	Bogskar.....	Lord Stalbridge....	30	16,887
1926	Jack Horner.....	C. Schwartz.....	30	31,550	1946	Lovely Cottage....	Jock Morant.....	34	35,300
1927	Sprig.....	Mrs. M. Partridge..	37	41,075	1947	Caughoo.....	J. J. McDowell.....	57	39,728
					1948	Sheila's Cottage..	John Proctor.....	43	36,428
					1949	Russian Hero.....	W. F. Williamson...	43	37,868

* Substitute race. † American bred or owned.

HOLLYWOOD GOLD CUP

Hollywood Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1¼ miles.

Run at Santa Anita Park in 1949.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1938	Seabiscuit (5)....	G. Woolf.....	133	\$37,150	1945	Challenge Me (4)..	A. Skoronski.....	108	48,230
1939	Kayak II (4).....	G. Woolf.....	125	35,075	1946	Triplicate (5)....	B. James.....	113	79,900
1940	Challedon (4)....	G. Woolf.....	133	36,200	1947	Cover Up (4).....	R. Permane.....	117	73,500
1941	Big Pebble (5)....	J. Westrope.....	119	62,475	1948	Shannon II (7)...	J. Adams.....	116	67,600
1944	Happy Issue (4)...	H. Woodhouse....	119	60,600	1949	Solidarity (4)....	R. Neves.....	115	100,000

HOPEFUL STAKES

Saratoga; 2-year-olds; 6½ furlongs.

Distance ¾ mile prior to 1925; run at Belmont Park 1943 to 1945, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1903	Delhi.....	C. Gannon.....	112	\$22,275	1928	Jack High.....	G. Ellis.....	127	54,100
1904	Tanya.....	E. Hildebrand.....	127	29,790	1929	Boojum.....	R. Workman.....	117	54,750
1905	Mohawk II.....	A. Redfern.....	130	16,490	1930	Epithet.....	W. Kelsay.....	117	55,000
1906	Peter Pan.....	W. Knapp.....	130	17,640	1931	Tick On.....	P. Wallis.....	117	45,950
1907	Jim Gaffney.....	D. Nicol.....	115	17,500	1932	Ladysman.....	R. Jones.....	130	41,400
1908	Helmet.....	J. Notter.....	115	10,990	1933	Bazaar.....	D. Meade.....	119	33,550
1909	Rocky O'Brien....	V. Powers.....	122	17,160	1934	Psychic Bid.....	M. Garner.....	122	24,250
1910	Novelty.....	A. Thomas.....	130	19,140	1935	Red Rain.....	R. Workman.....	124	38,400
1913	Bringinghurst....	J. Loftus.....	113	4,100	1936	Maedic.....	E. Litzenberger....	122	32,600
1914	Regret.....	J. Notter.....	127	9,590	1937	Sky Larking.....	A. Robertson.....	119	31,450
1915	Dominant.....	J. Notter.....	130	9,150	1938	El Chico.....	N. Wall.....	126	42,550
1916	Campfire.....	J. McTaggart.....	130	18,850	1939	Bimelech.....	F. A. Smith.....	122	33,750
1917	Sun Briar.....	W. Knapp.....	130	30,600	1940	Whirlaway.....	J. Longden.....	122	37,850
1918	Eternal.....	A. Schuttinger....	115	30,150	1941	Devil Diver.....	J. Skelly.....	119	35,950
1919	Man o' War.....	J. Loftus.....	130	24,600	1942	Devil's Thumb....	C. McCreary.....	122	31,750
1920	Leonardo II.....	A. Schuttinger....	115	33,850	1943	Bee Mac.....	S. Young.....	119	33,300
1921	Morvich.....	A. Johnson.....	130	34,900	1944	Pavot.....	G. Woolf.....	126	51,775
1922	Dunlin.....	C. Kummer.....	115	38,950	1945	Star Pilot.....	A. Kirkland.....	112	55,195
1923	Diogenes.....	C. Ponce.....	115	46,800	1946	Blue Border.....	A. DeLara.....	122	46,450
1924	Master Charlie....	G. Babin.....	130	48,700	1947	Relic.....	J. Adams.....	114	48,200
1925	Pompey.....	L. Fator.....	127	42,850	1948	Blue Peter.....	E. Guerin.....	126	47,753
1926	Lord Chaucer.....	F. Colletti.....	115	48,850	1949	Middleground.....	D. Gorman.....	114	44,050
1927	Brooms.....	J. Maiben.....	115	55,750					

New York Wagering, Attendance Records

Type of record	Amount	Track	Date
Mutuel handle (8 races)	\$5,016,745	Belmont	September 22, 1945
Mutuel handle (7 races)	4,330,471	Jamaica*	November 3, 1945
Mutuel handle (1 race)	763,127	Belmont	September 27, 1945
Daily double	251,622	Jamaica	October 30, 1945
Attendance	64,670	Jamaica	May 30, 1945

* Empire City meeting.

KENTUCKY DERBY

Churchill Downs; 3-year-olds; 1 1/4 miles

Distance 1 1/2 miles prior to 1896.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1875	Aristides.....	O. Lewis.....	100	\$2,850	1913	Doneraile.....	R. Goose.....	117	\$ 5,475
1876	Vagrant.....	R. Swim.....	97	2,950	1914	Old Rosebud.....	J. McCabe.....	114	9,125
1877	Baden Baden.....	W. Walker.....	100	3,300	1915	Regret.....	J. Notter.....	112	11,450
1878	Day Star.....	J. Carter.....	100	4,050	1916	George Smith.....	J. Loftus.....	117	9,750
1879	Lord Murphy.....	C. Schauer.....	100	3,550	1917	Omar Khayyam.....	C. Borel.....	117	16,600
1880	Fonso.....	G. Lewis.....	105	3,800	1918	Exterminator.....	W. Knapp.....	114	14,700
1881	Hindoo.....	J. McLaughlin.....	105	4,410	1919	Sir Barton.....	J. Loftus.....	112 1/2	20,825
1882	Apollo.....	B. Hurd.....	102	4,560	1920	Paul Jones.....	T. Rice.....	126	30,375
1883	Leonatus.....	W. Donohue.....	105	3,760	1921	Behave Yourself.....	C. Thompson.....	126	38,450
1884	Buchanan.....	I. Murphy.....	110	3,990	1922	Morvich.....	A. Johnson.....	126	46,775
1885	Joe Cotton.....	E. Henderson.....	110	4,630	1923	Zev.....	E. Sande.....	126	53,600
1886	Ben Ali.....	P. Duffy.....	118	4,890	1924	Black Gold.....	J. D. Mooney.....	126	52,775
1887	Montrose.....	I. Lewis.....	118	4,200	1925	Flying Ebony.....	E. Sande.....	126	52,950
1888	Macbeth II.....	G. Covington.....	115	4,740	1926	Bubbling Over.....	A. Johnson.....	126	50,075
1889	Spokane.....	T. Kiley.....	118	4,970	1927	Whiskery.....	L. McAttee.....	125	51,000
1890	Riley.....	I. Murphy.....	118	5,460	1928	Reigh Count.....	C. Lang.....	126	55,375
1891	Kingman.....	I. Murphy.....	122	4,680	1929	Clyde Van Dusen.....	L. McAttee.....	126	53,950
1892	Azra.....	A. Clayton.....	122	4,230	1930	Gallant Fox.....	E. Sande.....	126	50,725
1893	Lookout.....	E. Kunze.....	122	4,090	1931	Twenty Grand.....	C. Kurtzinger.....	126	48,725
1894	Chant.....	F. Goodale.....	122	4,020	1932	Burgoo King.....	E. James.....	126	52,350
1895	Halma.....	J. Perkins.....	122	2,970	1933	Brokers Tip.....	D. Meade.....	126	48,325
1896	Ben Brush.....	W. Simms.....	117	4,850	1934	Cavalcade.....	M. Garner.....	126	28,175
1897	Typhoon II.....	F. Garner.....	117	4,850	1935	Omaha.....	W. Saunders.....	126	39,525
1898	Plaudit.....	W. Simms.....	117	4,850	1936	Bold Venture.....	I. Hanford.....	126	37,725
1899	Manuel.....	F. Taral.....	117	4,850	1937	War Admiral.....	C. Kurtzinger.....	126	52,050
1900	Lieut. Gibson.....	J. Boland.....	117	4,850	1938	Lawrin.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	47,050
1901	His Eminence.....	J. Winkfield.....	117	4,850	1939	Johnstown.....	J. Stout.....	126	46,350
1902	Alan-a-Dale.....	J. Winkfield.....	117	4,850	1940	Gallahadion.....	C. Bierman.....	126	60,150
1903	Judge Himes.....	H. Booker.....	117	4,850	1941	Whirlaway.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	61,275
1904	Elwood.....	F. Prior.....	117	4,850	1942	Shut Out.....	W. D. Wright.....	126	64,225
1905	Agile.....	J. Martin.....	122	4,850	1943	Count Fleet.....	J. Longden.....	126	60,725
1906	Sir Huon.....	R. Troxler.....	117	4,850	1944	Pensive.....	C. McCreary.....	126	64,675
1907	Pink Star.....	A. Minder.....	117	4,850	1945	Hoop Jr.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	64,850
1908	Stone Street.....	A. Pickens.....	117	4,850	1946	Assault.....	W. Mehrtens.....	126	96,400
1909	Wintergreen.....	V. Powers.....	117	4,850	1947	Jet Pilot.....	E. Guerin.....	126	92,160
1910	Donau.....	F. Herbert.....	117	4,850	1948	Citation.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	83,400
1911	Meridian.....	G. Archibald.....	117	4,850	1949	Ponder.....	S. Brooks.....	126	91,600
1912	Worth.....	C. H. Shilling.....	117	4,850					

MASSACHUSETTS HANDICAP

Suffolk Downs; 3-year-olds and over; 1 1/4 miles.

Distance 1 1/2 miles prior to 1943.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1935	Top Row (4).....	G. Woolf.....	116	\$18,750	1943	Market Wise (5).....	V. Nodarse.....	126	\$39,650
1936	Time Supply (5).....	R. Workman.....	121	23,500	1944	First Fiddle (5).....	J. Longden.....	124	41,850
1937	Seabiscuit (4).....	J. Pollard.....	130	51,780	1945	First Fiddle (6).....	J. Longden.....	121	42,750
1938	Menow (3).....	N. Wall.....	107	40,550	1946	Pavot (4).....	A. Kirkland.....	120	47,750
1939	Fighting Fox (4).....	J. Stout.....	113	49,250	1947	Symie (6).....	C. McCreary.....	128	41,150
1940	Eight Thirty (4).....	H. Richards.....	126	46,550	1948	Beauchef (5).....	R. Donoso.....	115	47,250
1941	War Relic (3).....	T. Atkinson.....	102	48,350	1949	First Nighter (4).....	J. Renick.....	104	39,200
1942	Whirlaway (4).....	G. Woolf.....	130	43,850					

NARRAGANSETT SPECIAL

Narragansett Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1 3/16 miles.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1934	Time Supply (3).....	T. Luther.....	120	\$28,000	1942	Whirlaway (4).....	G. Woolf.....	130	24,300
1935	Top Row (4).....	W. D. Wright.....	110	25,700	1943	Market Wise (5).....	J. Longden.....	124	25,300
1936	Rosemont (4).....	H. Richards.....	121	32,100	1944	Paperboy (6).....	W. Mehrtens.....	110	23,150
1937	Calumet Dick (5).....	H. Dabson.....	115	28,200	1945	Westminster (4).....	W. Garner.....	110	20,400
1938	Stagehand (3).....	J. Westrope.....	119	26,300	1946	Lucky Draw (5).....	C. McCreary.....	123	27,950
1939	Chaffedon (3).....	H. Richards.....	118	24,600	1948	Donor (4).....	A. Kirkland.....	110	20,750
1940	Hash (4).....	E. Arcaro.....	122	24,600	1949	Donor (5).....	W. Mehrtens.....	118	19,400
1941	War Relic (3).....	T. Atkinson.....	107	22,400					

PREAKNESS STAKES

Pimlico; 3-year-olds; 1 3/16 miles

Distance 1 1/4 miles prior to 1889; 1 1/4 miles in 1889; 1 1/16 miles 1894 to 1900, inclusive, and 1908; 1 mile and 70 yards from 1901 to 1907, inclusive; 1 mile in 1909 and 1910; 1 1/8 miles from 1911 to 1924, inclusive. Run at Brooklyn Jockey Club's Gravesend Course from 1894 to 1908, inclusive. Run in two divisions in 1918.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1873	Survivor	G. Barbee	110		1914	Holiday	A. Schuttlinger	108	1,355
1874	Culpepper	M. Donohue	110		1915	Rhine Maiden	D. Hoffman	104	1,275
1875	Tom Ochiltree	L. Hughes	110		1916	Damosch	L. McAttee	115	1,380
1876	Shirley	G. Barbee	110		1917	Kalitan	E. Haynes	116	4,800
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway	110		1918	War Cloud	J. Loftus	117	12,250
1878	Duke of Magenta	C. Holloway	110		1918	Jack Hare Jr.	C. Peak	115	11,250
1879	Harold	W. Hughes	110	\$2,550	1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	126	24,500
1880	Grenada	W. Hughes	110	2,000	1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer	126	23,000
1881	Saunterer	W. Costello	110	1,950	1921	Broomspun	F. Coltilette	114	43,000
1882	Vanguard	W. Costello	110	1,250	1922	Pillory	L. Morris	114	51,000
1883	Jacobus	G. Barbee	110	1,635	1923	Vigil	B. Marinelli	114	52,000
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	S. H. Fisher	110	1,905	1924	Nellie Morse	J. Meri. nee	121	54,000
1885	Tecumseh	J. McLaughlin	118	2,160	1925	Coventry	C. Kummer	126	52,700
1886	The Bard	S. H. Fisher	118	2,050	1926	Display	J. Maiben	126	53,625
1887	Dunboyne	W. Donohue	118	1,675	1927	Bostonian	A. Abel	126	53,100
1888	Refund	F. Littlefield	118	1,185	1928	Victorian	R. Workman	126	60,000
1889	Buddhist	H. Anderson	118	1,130	1929	Dr. Freeland	L. Schaefer	126	52,325
1894	Assignee	F. Taral	122	1,830	1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	126	51,925
1895	Belmar	F. Taral	115	1,350	1931	Mate	G. Ellis	126	48,225
1896	Margrave	H. Griffin	115	1,350	1932	Burgoo King	E. James	126	50,375
1897	Paul Kuvav	Thorpe	108	1,420	1933	Head Play	C. Kuntsinger	126	26,850
1898	Sly Fox	W. Simms	120	1,450	1934	High Quest	R. Jones	126	25,175
1899	Half Time	R. Clawson	104	1,580	1935	Omaha	W. Saunders	126	25,325
1900	Hindus	H. Spencer	106	1,900	1936	Bold Venture	G. Woolf	126	27,325
1901	The Parader	Landry	118	1,605	1937	War Admiral	C. Kuntsinger	126	45,600
1902	Old England	L. Jackson	115	2,240	1938	Dauber	M. Peters	126	51,857
1903	Floccarine	W. Gannon	113	1,875	1939	Chalcedon	G. Seabo	126	53,710
1904	Bryn Mawr	E. Hildebrand	108	2,355	1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	126	53,230
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis	114	2,145	1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	126	49,365
1906	Whimsical	W. Miller	108	2,355	1942	Alsab	B. James	126	58,175
1907	Don Enrique	G. Mountain	107	2,260	1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	126	43,190
1908	Royal Tourist	E. Dugan	112	2,455	1944	Pensive	C. McCreary	126	60,075
1909	Effendi	W. Doyle	116	3,225	1945	Polynesian	W. D. Wright	126	66,170
1910	Layminster	R. Estep	84	3,300	1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	126	96,620
1911	Watervale	E. Dugan	112	2,700	1947	Faultless	D. Dodson	126	98,005
1912	Colonel Holloway	C. Turner	107	1,450	1948	Citation	E. Arcaro	126	91,870
1913	Buskin	J. Butwell	117	1,670	1949	Capot	T. Atkinson	126	79,985

PIMLICO FUTURITY

Pimlico; 2-year-olds; 1 1/16 miles.

Run in two divisions in 1922. Distance 1 mile prior to 1929.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1921	Morvich	A. Johnson	122	\$42,750	1936	Matey	H. Richards	119	25,300
1922	Blossom Time	A. Johnson	119	41,015	1937	Nedayr	W. D. Wright	122	28,140
1922	Sally's Alley	A. Johnson	116	41,015	1938	Chalcedon	G. Seabo	119	28,770
1923	Beau Butler	G. W. Carroll	122	54,030	1939	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	122	33,230
1924	Stimulus	H. Thurber	122	49,220	1940	Bold Irishman	J. Gilbert	122	33,830
1925	Canter	C. Turner	117	53,350	1941	Contradiction	K. McCombs	122	33,910
1926	Fair Star	O. Bourassa	119	59,660	1942	Count Fleet	J. Longden	119	30,820
1927	Glade	L. Morris	114	53,310	1943	Platter	C. McCreary	119	33,440
1928	High Strung	L. McAttee	122	50,750	1944	Pot o' Luck	D. Dodson	122	35,130
1929	Flying Heels	W. Kelsay	117	55,810	1945	Star Pilot	A. Kirkland	122	36,365
1930	Equipoise	R. Workman	119	50,360	1946	Jet Pilot	J. Gilbert	122	37,615
1931	Top Flight	R. Workman	119	56,170	1947	Citation	D. Dodson	119	36,675
1932	Swivel	J. Gilbert	116	62,430	1948	Capot	T. Atkinson	119	47,325
1935	Hollywood	S. Coucci	122	45,850	1949	Oil Capitol	E. J. Knapp	122	48,755

Steeplechase Winners, 1949

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.	Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
BROAD HOLLOW (BE)—Sun Bath, F. D. Adams, 149.		JERVIS SPENCER (P)—The Heir, C. H. Williams, 148.	
BROOK (BE)—Trough Hill, M. Maloney, 153.		MEADOW BROOK (BE)—Eikridge, P. Smithwick, 148.	
SHEVY CHASE (L)—Lock and Key, P. Smithwick, 140.		SARATOGA—Sun Bath, F. Adams, 149.	
ARBOR HILL (AQ)—American Way, T. Field, 148.		TEMPLE GWATHMEY (BE)—Hampton Roads, A. Foot, 152.	
INDIAN RIVER (DP)—Eikridge, P. Smithwick, 156.			

PIMLICO SPECIAL

Pimlico; 3-year-olds and over; 1 3/16 miles.

For 3-year-olds in 1937.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1937	War Admiral.....	C. Kurtsinger.....	128	\$ 5,680	1944	Twilight Tear (3)....	D. Dodson.....	117	25,000
1938	Seabiscuit (5).....	G. Woolf.....	120	15,000	1945	Armed (4).....	D. Dodson.....	126	25,000
1939	Challedon (3).....	E. Arcaro.....	120	10,000	1946	Assault (3).....	E. Arcaro.....	120	25,000
1940	Challedon (4).....	G. Woolf.....	126	10,000	1947	Fervent (3).....	A. Snider.....	120	25,000
1941	Market Wise (3).....	W. Eads.....	120	10,000	1948*	Citation (3).....	E. Arcaro.....	120	10,000
1942*	Whirlaway (4).....	G. Woolf.....	126	10,000	1949	Capot (3).....	T. Atkinson.....	120	15,000
1943	Shut Out (4).....	E. Arcaro.....	126	25,000					

* Walkover.

SANTA ANITA DERBY

Santa Anita Park; 3-year-olds; 1 1/4 miles

Distance 1 1/8 miles prior to 1938; 1 1/4 miles in 1947.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1935	Gifle.....	S. Coucci.....	126	\$19,650	1941	Porter's Cap.....	L. Haas.....	120	44,975
1936	He Did.....	W. D. Wright.....	126	26,000	1945	Bymeabond.....	G. Woolf.....	119	37,250
1937	Fairy Hill.....	M. Peters.....	121	45,425	1946	Knockdown.....	R. Permane.....	122	74,680
1938	Stagehand.....	J. Westrope.....	118	42,350	1947	On Trust.....	J. Longden.....	118	81,750
1939	Ciencia.....	C. Bierman.....	115	41,850	1948	Salmagundi.....	J. Longden.....	118	79,800
1940	Sweepida.....	R. Neves.....	120	43,850	1949	Old Rockport.....	G. Glisson.....	118	94,700

SANTA ANITA HANDICAP

Santa Anita Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1 1/4 miles.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1935	Azucar (7).....	G. Woolf.....	117	\$108,400	1941	Bay View (4).....	N. Wall.....	108	\$ 89,360
1936	Top Row (5).....	W. D. Wright.....	116	104,600	1945	Thumbs Up (6).....	J. Longden.....	130	82,925
1937	Rosemont (5).....	H. Richards.....	124	90,700	1946	War Knight (6).....	J. Adams.....	115	101,220
1938	Stagehand (3).....	N. Wall.....	100	91,450	1947	Olhavery (8).....	M. Paterson.....	116	98,900
1939	Kayak II (4).....	J. Adams.....	110	91,100	1948	Talon (6).....	E. Arcaro.....	122	102,500
1940	Seabiscuit (7).....	J. Pollard.....	130	86,650	1949	Vulcan's Forge (4)....	D. Gorman.....	119	102,000

SUBURBAN HANDICAP

Belmont Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1 1/4 miles.

Run at Sheepshead Bay prior to 1913.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1884	Gen. Monroe (6).....	W. Donohue.....	124	\$ 4,945	1919	Corn Tassel (5).....	L. Ensor.....	108	\$ 5,200
1885	Pontiac (4).....	H. Olney.....	102	5,855	1920	Paul Jones (3).....	A. Schuttinger.....	106	6,350
1886	Troubadour (4).....	W. Fitzpatrick.....	115	5,697	1921	Adacious (5).....	C. Kummer.....	120	8,100
1887	Eurus (4).....	G. Davis.....	102	6,065	1922	Captain Alcock (5)....	C. Ponce.....	108	8,200
1888	Elkwood (5).....	W. Martin.....	119	6,812	1923	Grey Lag (5).....	E. Sands.....	135	7,800
1889	Raceland (4).....	E. Garrison.....	120	6,900	1924	Mad Hatter (8).....	E. Sands.....	125	9,150
1890	Salvator (4).....	I. Murphy.....	127	6,900	1925	Sting (4).....	B. Bruening.....	122	11,600
1891	Loantaka (5).....	M. Bergen.....	110	9,900	1926	Crusader (3).....	J. Callahan.....	104	13,150
1892	Montana (4).....	E. Garrison.....	115	17,750	1927	Crusader (4).....	C. Kummer.....	127	11,875
1893	Lowlander (5).....	P. McDermott.....	105	17,750	1928	Dolan (4).....	J. Callahan.....	105	13,875
1894	Ramapo (4).....	F. Taral.....	120	12,070	1929	Bateau (4).....	E. Ambrose.....	112	14,100
1895	Lazzarone (4).....	A. Hamilton.....	115	4,730	1930	Petee Wrack (5).....	E. Sands.....	122	11,850
1896	Henry of Navarre (5)...	H. Griffin.....	129	5,850	1931	Mokatom (4).....	A. Robertson.....	123	11,200
1897	Ben Brush (4).....	W. Simms.....	123	5,850	1932	White Clover II (6)...	R. Workman.....	115	11,100
1898	Tillo (4).....	A. Clayton.....	119	6,800	1933	Equipoise (5).....	R. Workman.....	132	7,250
1899	Imp (5).....	N. Turner.....	114	6,800	1934	Ladysman (4).....	S. Coucci.....	114	5,750
1900	Kinley Mack (4).....	P. McCue.....	125	6,800	1935	Head Play (5).....	C. Kurtsinger.....	114	12,175
1901	Alcedo (4).....	H. Spencer.....	112	7,800	1936	Firethorn (4).....	H. Richards.....	116	12,125
1902	Gold Heels (4).....	O. Wonderly.....	124	7,800	1937	Anerold (4).....	C. Rosengarten.....	110	10,950
1903	Africaner (3).....	G. Fuller.....	110	16,430	1938	Snark (5).....	J. Longden.....	120	17,050
1904	Hermis (5).....	A. Redfern.....	127	16,800	1939	Cravat (4).....	J. Westrope.....	121	17,750
1905	Beldame (4).....	F. O'Neill.....	123	16,800	1940	Eight Thirty (4).....	H. Richards.....	127	19,850
1906	Go Between (5).....	W. Shaw.....	116	16,800	1941	Your Chance (4).....	D. Maade.....	114	25,200
1907	Nealon (4).....	W. Dugan.....	113	16,800	1942	Market Wise (4).....	B. James.....	124	27,800
1908	Ballot (4).....	J. Natter.....	127	19,750	1943	Don Bingo (4).....	J. Renick.....	104	27,600
1909	Fitz Herbert (3).....	E. Dugan.....	105	3,850	1944	Aleten (5).....	H. Lindberg.....	108	39,210
1910	Olambala (4).....	G. Archibald.....	115	4,800	1945	Devil Divar (6).....	E. Arcaro.....	132	34,995
1913	Whisk Broom II (6)....	J. Nottel.....	139	3,000	1946	Armed (5).....	D. Dodson.....	130	43,000
1915	Stromboli (4).....	C. Turner.....	122	3,925	1947	Assault (4).....	E. Arcaro.....	130	40,000
1916	Friar Rock (3).....	M. Garner.....	101	3,450	1948	Harmonic (4).....	W. Mehrrens.....	109	39,700
1917	Boots (6).....	J. Loftus.....	122	4,900	1949	Vulcan's Forge (4)....	E. Arcaro.....	124	43,200
1918	Johren (3).....	F. Robinson.....	110	5,850					

TRAVERS STAKES

Saratoga; 3-year-olds; 1 1/4 miles.

Distance 1 1/4 miles prior to 1890; 1 1/4 miles in 1890, 1891, and 1892; 1 1/4 miles in 1893, 1894 and 1897; 1 1/2 miles in 1895, 1901, 1902, and 1903. Run as Travers Midsummer Derby from 1927 to 1932, inclusive, Run at Belmont Park from 1943 to 1945, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1864	Kentucky.....	Gilpatrick.....	100	\$2,950	1908	Dorante.....	J. Lee.....	116	5,800
1865	Maiden.....	Sewell.....	97	3,400	1909	Hilarious.....	Scoville.....	129	5,800
1866	Merrill.....	Abe.....	100	3,500	1910	Dalmatian.....	C. H. Shilling.....	129	4,825
1867	Ruthless.....	Gilpatrick.....	103	2,850	1913	Rock View.....	T. McTaggart.....	129	2,725
1868	The Banshee.....	Smith.....	97	3,150	1914	Roamer.....	J. Butwell.....	123	3,000
1869	Glenelg.....	C. Miller.....	110	3,000	1915	Lady Rotha.....	M. Garner.....	106	2,150
1870	Kingfisher.....	C. Miller.....	110	4,950	1916	Spur.....	J. Loftus.....	129	3,125
1871	Harry Bassett.....	W. Miller.....	110	5,600	1917	Omar Khayyam.....	J. Butwell.....	129	5,350
1872	Joe Daniels.....	J. Rowe.....	110	5,500	1918	Sun Briar.....	W. Knapp.....	120	7,700
1873	Tom Bowling.....	R. Swim.....	110	5,400	1919	Hannibal.....	L. Ensor.....	120	9,835
1874	Attila.....	Barbee.....	110	5,050	1920	Man o' War.....	A. Schuttinger.....	129	9,275
1875	D'Artagnan.....	Barbee.....	110	4,850	1921	Sporting Blood.....	L. Lyke.....	116	10,275
1876	Sultana.....	Hayward.....	107	3,700	1922	Little Chief.....	L. Fator.....	123	11,325
1877	Baden Baden.....	Sayers.....	110	4,550	1923	Wilderness.....	B. Marinelli.....	120	13,550
1878	Duke of Magenta.....	Hughes.....	118	4,250	1924	Sun Flag.....	F. Keogh.....	115	14,675
1879	Falsetto.....	I. Murphy.....	118	4,950	1925	Dangerous.....	C. Kummer.....	115	13,425
1880	Grenada.....	Hughes.....	118	3,750	1926	Mars.....	F. Coltiletti.....	123	15,050
1881	Hindoo.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	2,950	1927	Brown Bud.....	L. Fator.....	120	29,925
1882	Carley B.....	Quantrell.....	115	3,450	1928	Petee-Wrack.....	S. O'Donnell.....	117	30,550
1883	Barnes.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	3,400	1929	Beacon Hill.....	A. Robertson.....	117	31,820
1884	Rataplan.....	Fitzpatrick.....	118	\$4,150	1930	Jim Dandy.....	F. J. Baker.....	120	27,050
1885	Bersan.....	Spellman.....	118	4,025	1931	Twenty Grand.....	L. McAttee.....	126	33,000
1886	Inspector B.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	3,825	1932	War Hero.....	J. Gilbert.....	115	23,150
1887	Carey.....	Blaylock.....	118	3,825	1933	Inlander.....	R. Jones.....	126	21,050
1888	Sir Dixon.....	J. McLaughlin.....	118	4,625	1934	Observant.....	L. Humphries.....	112	14,650
1889	Long Dance.....	Barnes.....	118	3,700	1935	Gold Foam.....	S. Coucci.....	112	14,675
1890	Sir John.....	Bergen.....	118	4,925	1936	Granville.....	J. Stout.....	127	14,700
1891	Vallera.....	R. Williams.....	122	2,900	1937	Burning Star.....	W. D. Wright.....	117	14,550
1892	Azra.....	Clayton.....	122	2,750	1938	Thanksgiving.....	E. Arcaro.....	117	14,400
1893	Stowaway.....	McDermott.....	107	2,450	1939	Eight Thirty.....	H. Richards.....	117	16,575
1894	Henry of Navarre.....	Taral.....	125	2,350	1940	Fenelon.....	J. Stout.....	122	17,425
1895	Liza.....	Griffin.....	104	1,125	1941	Whirlaway.....	A. Robertson.....	130	16,900
1897	Rensselaer.....	Taral.....	126	1,425	1942	Shut Out.....	E. Arcaro.....	130	17,825
1901	Blues.....	Shaw.....	126	6,750	1943	Eurasian.....	S. Brooks.....	112	19,850
1902	Hermis.....	Rice.....	111	6,750	1944	By Jimminy.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	25,015
1903	Ada Nay.....	F. O'Neill.....	106	8,150	1945	Adonis.....	C. McCreary.....	110	28,680
1904	Broomstick.....	T. Burns.....	129	5,850	1946	Natchez.....	T. Atkinson.....	124	24,750
1905	Dandelion.....	Shaw.....	111	8,350	1947	Young Peter.....	T. May.....	124	19,375
1906	Gallavant.....	W. Miller.....	111	5,800	1948	Ace Admiral.....	T. Atkinson.....	108	19,650
1907	Frank Gill.....	Notter.....	129	5,800	1949	Arise.....	C. Errico.....	108	16,000

WASHINGTON PARK FUTURITY

Washington Park; 2-year-olds; 3/4 mile.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1937	Tiger.....	A. Robertson.....	117	\$26,135	1945	Revoked.....	A. Bodiou.....	118	56,700
1940	Porter's Cap.....	C. Bierman.....	117	30,780	1946	Education.....	J. Adams.....	118	65,125
1941	Alsab.....	R. L. Vedder.....	119	32,575	1947	Bewitch.....	D. Dodson.....	119	63,150
1942	Occupation.....	L. Balaski.....	122	58,475	1948	Model Cadet.....	A. Skoronski.....	118	60,750
1943	Occupu.....	L. Whiting.....	113	43,625	1949	Curtice.....	O. Scurlock.....	115	57,850
1944	Free for All.....	O. Grohs.....	122	47,850					

WIDENER

Hialeah Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1 1/4 miles

Run as Widener Challenge Cup Handicap prior to 1938. Run as Widener Handicap from 1938 to 1944, inclusive.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1936	Mantagna (4).....	E. Litzenger.....	109	\$10,150	1942	The Rhymer (4).....	E. Arcaro.....	111	53,950
1937	Columbiana (4).....	H. Le Blanc.....	103	52,000	1944	Four Freedoms (4).....	E. Arcaro.....	109 1/2	29,350
1938	War Admiral (4).....	C. Kurtzinger.....	130	49,550	1946	Armed (5).....	D. Dodson.....	128	45,700
1939	Bull Lea (4).....	I. Anderson.....	119	46,450	1947	Armed (6).....	D. Dodson.....	129	43,900
1940	Many Stings (5).....	R. Donoso.....	109	52,000	1948	El Mono (4).....	P. Roberts.....	112	43,800
1941	Big Pebble (5).....	G. Seabo.....	109	51,800	1949	Coaltown (4).....	T. Atkinson.....	123	42,300

WOOD MEMORIAL

Jamaica; 3-year-olds; 1 1/16 miles

Run as Wood Stakes prior to 1927. Distance 1 mile and 70 yards from 1925 to 1939, inclusive. Run as Wood Memorial Stakes from 1927 to 1941, inclusive. Run in two divisions in 1944, 1945, and 1947.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1925	Backbone.....	I. Parke.....	110	\$ 7,600	1939	Johnstown.....	J. Stout.....	120	17,675
1926	Pompey.....	B. Breuning.....	120	8,700	1940	Dit.....	L. Haas.....	120	19,225
1927	Saxon.....	G. Ellis.....	117	9,050	1941	Market Wise.....	D. Meade.....	120	16,650
1928	Distraction.....	D. McAuliffe.....	120	11,300	1942	Requested.....	W. D. Wright.....	120	22,900
1929	Essare.....	M. Garner.....	110	11,000	1943	Count Fleet.....	J. Longden.....	126	20,150
1930	Gallant Fox.....	E. Sande.....	120	10,150	1944	Stir Up.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	19,625
1931	Twenty Grand.....	C. Kurtzinger.....	120	10,200	1944	Lucky Draw.....	J. Longden.....	126	20,115
1932	Universe.....	L. McAtee.....	120	10,400	1945	Jeep.....	A. Kirkland.....	126	18,945
1933	Mr. Khayyam.....	P. Walls.....	122	3,760	1945	Hoop Jr.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	18,945
1934	High Quest.....	D. Bellizzi.....	120	3,990	1946	Assault.....	W. Mehrtens.....	126	22,600
1935	Today.....	R. Workman.....	112	11,350	1947	Phalanx.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	31,325
1936	Teufel.....	E. Litzenberger.....	112	10,775	1947	I Will.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	31,625
1937	Melodist.....	J. Longden.....	120	19,105	1948	My Request.....	D. Dodson.....	126	34,600
1938	Fighting Fox.....	J. Stout.....	120	17,450	1949	Olympia.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	31,850

Facts on Stymlie

Record by Years

Year	Age	Sts.	1st	2d	3d	Unp.	Earnings
1943....	2	28	4	8	4	12	\$ 15,935
1944....	3	29	3	5	10	11	36,325
1945....	4	19	9	4	4	2	225,375
1946....	5	20	8	7	4	1	238,650
1947....	6	19	7	5	2	5	299,775
1948....	7	11	4	3	2	2	95,275
1949....	8	5	0	1	2	2	7,150
Totals.....		131	35	32	28	35	\$ 918,485

Stake Victories

1945

Date	Event	Dist.	Wt.	Time	Earnings
June 2	Grey Lag Handicap.....	1 1/4	121	1:49 1/2	\$10,640
July 4	Brooklyn Handicap.....	1 1/4	116	2:02 3/4	39,120
July 28	Butler Handicap.....	1 1/4	121	1:56 1/2	38,770
Aug. 25	Saratoga Cup.....	1 1/4	126	2:58	18,645
Oct. 6	Continental Handicap.....	1 1/4	122	1:43 1/2	11,355
Nov. 3	Westchester Handicap.....	1 1/4	125	1:56 1/2	38,765
Nov. 24	Riggs Handicap.....	1 1/4	123	2:00	23,600
Nov. 30	Pimlico Cup Handicap.....	2 1/4	128	4:35 1/4	21,600

1946

May 4	Grey Lag Handicap.....	1 1/4	127	1:49 1/2	24,750
Aug. 10	Whitney Stakes.....	1 1/4	120	2:07 3/4	19,350
Aug. 31	*Saratoga Cup.....	1 1/4	126	3:07 1/2	6,125
Sept. 14	Edgemere Handicap.....	1 1/4	121	1:50 1/2	19,750
Sept. 25	Manhattan Handicap.....	1 1/4	126	2:29 1/2	20,050
Oct. 12	New York Handicap.....	2 1/4	128	3:51 1/4	41,200
Oct. 26	Gallant Fox Handicap.....	1 1/4	126	2:42 1/2	59,050

* Walkover.

1947

May 10	Metropolitan Handicap.....	1	124	1:37 1/2	21,650
June 28	Questionnaire Handicap.....	1 1/4	125	1:44	18,225
July 5	Sussex Handicap.....	1 1/4	128	2:02 1/2	20,850
July 19	Empire Gold Cup.....	1 1/4	126	2:42 1/2	73,000
July 30	Massachusetts Handicap.....	1 1/4	128	1:50	41,150
Sept. 1	Aqueduct Handicap.....	1 1/4	132	1:44 1/2	20,050
Oct. 25	Gallant Fox Handicap.....	1 1/4	125	2:44 1/2	56,350

1948

May 22	Metropolitan Handicap.....	1	126	1:36 1/2	21,200
June 26	Aqueduct Handicap.....	1 1/4	130	1:45 1/2	19,750
July 3	Sussex Handicap.....	1 1/4	130	2:02	21,450

1949 THOROUGHBRED LEADERS

Horse of the Year—Coaltown

Handicap Division—Coaltown, Donor, Vulcan's Forge, Volcanic

3-Year-Old Colts—Capot and Ponder

3-Year-Old Fillies—Two Lea, Wistful, Gaffery, Adile

2-Year-Old Colts—Hill Prince, Middle-ground, Gullotine, Theory, Wisconsin Boy, Curtice

2-Year-Old Fillies—Sunday Evening, Bed o' Roses, Striking

Steeplechasers—His Boots, Sun Bath, Trough Hill

ENGLISH STAKE WINNERS, 1949

Ascot Gold Cup—Lord Derby's Alycidon

Cambridgeshire—John B. Townley's Sterope

Cesarewitch—James V. Rank's Strathspey

Epsom Derby—Mrs. Marian Glenister's Nimbus

Epsom Oaks—N. P. Donaldson's Musidora

Eclipse—Marcel Boussac's Djeddah

Grand National—W. F. Williamson's Russian Hero

King George VI—Marcel Boussac's Marvell

Lincolnshire—C. W. Gordon's Fair Judgment

1,000 Guineas—Musidora

Queen Elizabeth—William Woodward's Lone Eagle

St. Leger—G. R. H. Smith's Ridgewood

2,000 Guineas—Nimbus

Racetrack Wagering in U. S.

Year	States	Days	Amount
1940.....	16.....	1,710.....	\$ 416,654,882
1941.....	17.....	1,812.....	526,277,335
1942.....	19.....	1,785.....	563,579,895
1943.....	16.....	1,532.....	690,744,407
1944.....	18.....	1,938.....	1,115,371,566
1945.....	19.....	1,788.....	1,325,619,356
1946.....	19.....	2,433.....	1,830,287,455
1947.....	21.....	2,490.....	1,680,815,373
1948.....	21.....	2,457.....	1,558,491,530

LEADING ALL-TIME MONEY-WINNING THOROUGHBREDS

(Through Nov. 1, 1949)

Horse	Owner	Amount	Starts	1st	2d	3d	Win pct.
Stymie	Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs	\$918,485	131	35	33	28	.267
Citation	Calumet Farm	865,150	29	27	2	0	.931
Armed	Calumet Farm	809,950	75	39	17	10	.520
Assault	Robert J. Kleberg	672,520	38	17	6	6	.447
Whirlaway	Calumet Farm	561,161	60	32	15	9	.533
On Trust	E. O. Stice & Sons	498,170	61	18	15	10	.295
Gallorette	Mrs. Marie Moore	445,535	72	21	20	13	.292
Seabiscuit	Charles S. Howard	437,730	89	33	15	13	.371
Phalanx	C. V. Whitney	409,235	41	13	7	10	.317
First Fiddle	Mrs. E. D. Mulrenan	398,610	95	23	24	20	.242

LEADING MONEY-WINNING OWNERS

(Since 1930)

Year	Name	Amount
1930	C. V. Whitney	\$ 385,972
1931	C. V. Whitney	422,923
1932	C. V. Whitney	403,681
1933	C. V. Whitney	241,292
1934	Brookmeade Stable	251,138
1935	A. G. Vanderbilt	303,605
1936	Milky Way Farm Stable	206,450
1937	Mrs. Charles S. Howard	214,559
1938	H. Maxwell Howard	226,495
1939	Belair Stud	284,250
1940	Charles S. Howard	334,120
1941	Calumet Farm	475,091
1942	Greentree Stable	414,432
1943	Calumet Farm	267,915
1944	Calumet Farm	601,660
1945	Maine Chance Farm	589,170
1946	Calumet Farm	564,095
1947	Calumet Farm	1,402,436
1948	Calumet Farm	1,269,710
1949	Calumet Farm	1,124,992

LEADING TRAINERS SINCE 1930

(Winners saddled)

Year	Name	Winners	Earnings
1930	C. B. Irwin	92	\$ 70,411
1931	J. D. Mikel	72	49,770
1932	G. Alexandra	76	55,890
1933	H. Jacobs	116	76,965
1934	H. Jacobs	127	113,055
1935	H. Jacobs	114	95,155
1936	H. Jacobs	177	155,789
1937	H. Jacobs	134	142,474
1938	H. Jacobs	109	116,609
1939	H. Jacobs	106	100,907
1940	D. Womeldorf	108	112,137
1941	H. Jacobs	123	165,964
1942	H. Jacobs	133	186,371
1943	H. Jacobs	128	210,775
1944	H. Jacobs	117	306,821
1945	S. Lipiec	127	238,361
1946	W. Molter	122	329,725
1947	W. Molter	155	833,970
1948	W. Molter	184	1,015,547
1949	W. Molter	113	.....

LEADING JOCKEYS SINCE 1930

(Winners ridden)

Year	Jockey	Mounts	Winners	Un-placed	Pct.
1930	H. R. Riley	861	177	416	.21
1931	H. Roble	1,174	173	673	.15
1932	J. Gilbert	1,050	212	534	.20
1933	J. Westrope	1,224	301	522	.25
1934	M. Peters	1,045	221	498	.21
1935	C. Stevenson	1,099	206	578	.19
1936	B. James	1,106	245	505	.22
1937	J. Adams	1,265	260	642	.21
1938	J. Longden	1,150	236	575	.21
1939	D. Meade	1,284	255	628	.20
1940	E. Dew	1,377	287	709	.21
1941	D. Meade	1,164	210	611	.18
1942	J. Adams	1,120	245	540	.22
1943	J. Adams	1,069	228	511	.21
1944	T. Atkinson	1,539	287	808	.19
1945	J. D. Jessop	1,085	290	445	.27
1946	T. Atkinson	1,377	233	758	.17
1947	J. Longden	1,327	316	566	.24
1948	J. Longden	1,197	319	494	.27
1949	G. Glisson	1,214	249	603	.20

TOP MONEY-WINNING HORSES

(Since 1930)

Year	Horse and age	Starts	1st	Amount
1930	Gallant Fox (3)	10	9	\$308,275
1931	Top Flight (2)	7	7	219,000
1932	Gusto (3)	16	4	145,940
1933	Singing Wood (2)	9	3	88,050
1934	Cavalcade (3)	7	6	111,235
1935	Omaha (3)	9	6	142,255
1936	Granville (3)	11	7	110,295
1937	Seabiscuit (4)	15	11	168,580
1938	Stagehand (3)	15	8	189,710
1939	Challedon (3)	15	9	184,535
1940	Bimelech (3)	7	4	110,005
1941	Whirlaway (3)	20	13	272,386
1942	Shut Out (3)	12	8	238,872
1943	Count Fleet (3)	6	6	174,055
1944	Pavot (2)	8	8	179,040
1945	Busher (3)	13	10	273,735
1946	Assault (3)	15	8	424,195
1947	Armed (6)	17	11	376,325
1948	Citation (3)	20	19	709,470
1949	Ponder (3)	20	9	322,825

NOTE: 1949 information for the four items listed above is through Oct. 25, 1949.

Man o' War's Record

(Bred by August Belmont. Owned by Glen Riddle Farm.)

1919

Date	Track	Race	Dist.	Wt.	Fin.	Time	Odds	Earnings
June 6	Belmont Park	Purse	$\frac{1}{2}$ st	115	1	:59	3-5	\$ 500
June 9	Belmont Park	Keene Memorial Stakes	$5\frac{1}{2}$ f st	115	1	1:05 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-10	4,200
June 21	Jamaica	Youthful Stakes	$5\frac{1}{2}$ f	120	1	1:06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-2	3,850
June 23	Aqueduct	Hudson Stakes	$\frac{1}{2}$	130	1	1:01 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-10	2,825
July 5	Aqueduct	Tremont Stakes	$\frac{1}{2}$	130	1	1:13	1-10	4,800
Aug. 2	Saratoga	United States Hotel Stakes	$\frac{1}{2}$	130	1	1:12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-10	7,600
Aug. 13	Saratoga	Sanford Memorial Stakes	$\frac{1}{2}$	130	2	1:11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-20	700
Aug. 23	Saratoga	Grand Union Hotel Stakes	$\frac{1}{2}$	130	1	1:12	11-20	7,600
Aug. 30	Saratoga	Hopeful Stakes	$\frac{1}{2}$	130	1	1:13	9-20	24,600
Sept. 13	Belmont Park	Belmont Futurity	$\frac{1}{2}$ st	127	1	1:11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-2	26,655
Total.....								\$83,320

1920

Date	Track	Race	Dist.	Wt.	Fin.	Time	Odds	Earnings
May 18	Pimlico	Preakness Stakes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	126	1	1:51 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-5	\$23,000
May 29	Belmont Park	Withers Stakes	1	118	1	1:35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-7	4,825
June 12	Belmont Park	Belmont Stakes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	126	1	2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-25	7,950
June 22	Jamaica	Stuyvesant Handicap	1	135	1	1:41 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-100	3,850
July 10	Aqueduct	Dwyer Stakes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	126	1	1:49 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-5	4,850
Aug. 7	Saratoga	Miller Stakes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	131	1	1:56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-30	4,700
Aug. 21	Saratoga	Travers Stakes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	129	1	2:01 $\frac{1}{2}$	2-9	9,275
Sept. 4	Belmont Park	Lawrence Realization Stakes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	126	1	2:40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-100	15,040
Sept. 11	Belmont Park	Jockey Club Stakes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	118	1	2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-100	5,850
Sept. 18	Havre de Grace	Potomac Handicap	$1\frac{1}{2}$	138	1	1:44 $\frac{1}{2}$	15-100	6,800
Oct. 12	Kenilworth Park	Kenilworth Park Gold Cup	$1\frac{1}{2}$	120	1	2:03	1-20	80,000
Total.....								\$166,140

RECAPITULATION

Year	Age	Sta.	1st	2d	3d	Unp.	Earnings
1919.....	2	10	9	1	0	0	\$ 83,325
1920.....	3	11	11	0	0	0	166,140
Totals.....		21	20	1	0	0	\$249,465

(Man o' War died on Nov. 1, 1947.)

U. S. RACE TRACK DISTANCES

(From nearest large cities)

New York—Aqueduct, 12 miles; Jamaica, 15; Belmont Park, 20; Monmouth Park, 35.

Baltimore—Pimlico, 5 (from Washington, 40); Laurel Park, 20 (from Washington, 20); Bowie, 24 (from Washington, 19); Havre de Grace, 38 (from Washington, 78).

Philadelphia—Garden State Park, 7 (from Camden, 4); Delaware Park, 29 (from Wilmington, 9); Atlantic City, 46 (from Atlantic City, 14).

Chicago—Hawthorne, 8; Arlington Park, 23; Washington Park, 23; Lincoln Fields, 30.

Los Angeles—Santa Anita Park, 10; Hollywood Park, 11; Del Mar, 104.

Miami (Fla.)—Hialeah Park, 19; Tropical Park, 13; Gulfstream Park, 14.

Boston—Suffolk Downs, 3; Rockingham Park, 38; Narragansett Park, 37 (from Providence, 6).

San Francisco—Tanforan, 14; Bay Meadows, 20; Golden Gate Fields, 11.

Albany (N. Y.)—Saratoga, 33.

FRENCH STAKE WINNERS, 1949

Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe—Marcel Bous-sac's Coronation

Grand Prix de Paris—Robert Forget's Bagheera

Prix du Jockey Club—Claude Victor Thomas's Good Luck

Melbourne Cup to Foxzami

A crowd of 85,000 saw L. G. Robinson's Foxzami, a 4-year-old bay colt, annexed the 1949 running of the historic Melbourne Cup at Flemington, Australia. Foxzami, a 16-to-1 shot, was timed in 3:28 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the two miles.

Outsiders Have 'Field Day'

Saturday, July 16, 1949, was "longshot day" at the nation's major racetracks. Wisconsin Boy took the Arlington Futurity and paid \$38 for \$2. Conniver captured the Butler Handicap at Jamaica and rewarded her backers with a \$35 win pay-off. Growing Up, \$30.20, annexed the Betsy Ross Stakes at Suffolk Downs. The \$100,000 added Hollywood Gold Cup at Santa Anita Park was taken by Solidarity at \$24.80. Detroit's Rose Leaves Stakes went to Our Request, \$23.60, and Colonel Mike, \$21.60 accounted for the Lamplighter Handicap at Monmouth Park.

WORLD RECORDS

Distance	Horse, age, weight, track and location	Date	Time
¼	Big Racket, 4, 111, Hipodromo de las Americas, Mexico City, Mexico.....	February 5, 1945	:20¾
2½ f.	Tie Score, 5, 115, Hipodromo de las Americas, Mexico City, Mexico.....	February 5, 1946	:26¾
¾	Atoka, 6, 105, Butte, Mont.....	September 7, 1906	:33½
3¼ f.	Joe Blair, 5, 115, Juarez, Mexico.....	February 5, 1916	:39
½	Tie Score 4, 111, Hipodromo de las Americas, Mexico City, Mexico.....	April 1, 1945	:45¾
4½ f.	Saggy, 2, 117, Havre de Grace, Md.....	April 23, 1947	:51¾
¾	Pan Zareta, 5, 120, Juarez, Mexico.....	February 10, 1915	:57¾
5½ f.	Nance's Ace, 3, 112, Tropical Park, Coral Gables, Fla.....	December 27, 1944	1:03¾
5½ f.	Fighting Fox, 4, 126, Empire City, Yonkers, N. Y.....	July 8, 1939	1:07¾
¾	*Gelding by Broken Tendril, 3, 123, Brighton, England.....	August 6, 1929	1:06¾
	Fair Truckle, 4, 119, Golden Gate Fields, Albany, Calif.....	October 4, 1947	1:08¾
6½ f.	Snark, 4, 109, Hialeah Park, Miami, Fla.....	February 9, 1937	1:15¾
¾	Ky. Colonel, 3, 116, Washington Park, Homewood, Ill.....	August 10, 1949	1:21¾
1	Coaltown, 4, 130, Washington Park, Homewood, Ill.....	August 20, 1949	1:34
1 mi. 70 yd..	South Dakota, 3, 122, River Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	August 4, 1945	1:40
1¼	Count Speed, 4, 122, Golden Gate Fields, Albany, Calif.....	October 4, 1947	1:41
1¼	Indian Broom, 3, 94, Tanforan, San Bruno, Calif.....	April 11, 1936	1:47¾
	Shannon II, 7, 124, Golden Gate Fields, Albany, Calif.....	October 16, 1948	1:47¾
	Coaltown, 4, 114, Hialeah Park, Hialeah, Fla.....	February 14, 1949	1:47¾
1¾	Challedon, 3, 120, Keeneland, Lexington, Ky.....	October 10, 1939	1:54¾
	Lucky Draw, 5, 123, Narragansett Park, Pawtucket, R. I.....	September 14, 1946	1:54¾
1¼	Saint Andrews II, 7, 133, Brighton, England.....	June 21, 1939	1:59¾
	Coaltown, 4, 128, Gulfstream Park, Hallandale, Fla.....	March 19, 1949	1:59¾
1¾	Man o' War, 3, 126, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.....	June 12, 1920	2:14¾
1½	The Bastard, 3, 124, Newmarket, England.....	October 18, 1929	2:23
1¾	Ace Admiral, 4, 122, Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, Calif.....	July 23, 1949	2:39¾
1 mi. 5½ f.	Distribute, 9, 109, River Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	September 7, 1940	2:51¾
1¾	Buen Ojo, aged, 133, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.....	January 8, 1922	2:52¾
1¾	Pharawell, 5, 119, Gulfstream Park, Hallandale, Fla.....	April 8, 1947	3:13¾
2	Polazel, 3, 142, Salisbury, England.....	July 8, 1924	3:15
2 mi. 40 yd..	Winning Mark, 4, 107, Thistle Down Park, Cleveland, Ohio.....	July 20, 1940	3:29¾
2 mi. 70 yd..	Filisteo, 7, 116, Pimlico, Md.....	October 30, 1941	3:30¾
2¼	Flying Missel, 4, 126, Jamaica, N. Y.....	November 15, 1949	3:32¾
2¼	Centurion, 5, 119, Newbury, England.....	September 29, 1923	3:35
2¾	Santiago, 5, 112, Narragansett Park, Pawtucket, R. I.....	September 27, 1941	3:51¾
2¼	Dakota, 4, 116, Lingfield, England.....	May 27, 1927	3:37¾
2¾	Wiki Jack, 4, 97, Tijuana, Mexico.....	February 8, 1925	4:15
	Miss Grillo, 6, 118, Pimlico, Md.....	November 12, 1948	4:14¾
2¾	†Worthman, 5, 101, Tijuana, Mexico.....	February 22, 1925	4:51¾
2¾	Shot Put, 4, 126, Washington Park, Homewood, Ill.....	August 14, 1940	4:48¾
2¾	†Bosh, 5, 100, Tijuana, Mexico.....	March 8, 1925	5:23
3	Farragut, 5, 113, Agua Caliente, Mexico.....	March 9, 1941	5:15
3¾	Winning Mark, 4, 104, Washington Park, Homewood, Ill.....	August 21, 1940	6:13
4	Sotemia, 5, 119, Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky.....	October 7, 1912	7:10¾

* ¾ mile course at Brighton is started from a hill and is down grade to within one-third of a mile of the finish.

† Track heavy. ‡ Track sloppy.

Straight Course

Distance	Horse, age, weight, track and location	Date	Time
¼	Bob Wade, 4, 122, Butte, Mont.....	August 20, 1890	:21¼
¾	King Rhymer, 2, 118, Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, Calif.....	February 27, 1947	:32
½	Gloaming, 6, 127, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.....	January 12, 1921	:45
4½ f.	Algasir, 2, 116, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.....	June 16, 1948	:50¾
¾	Devineress, 3, 103, Epsom Downs, Epsom, England.....	June 2, 1933	:54¾
5½ f.	Plater, 2, 107, Morris Park, New York, N. Y.....	October 21, 1902	1:02¾
¾	Artful, 2, 130, Morris Park, New York, N. Y.....	October 15, 1904	1:08
6½ f.	Porter's Mite, 2, 119, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.....	September 17, 1938	1:14¾
*Abt¾	High Strung, 2, 122, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.....	September 15, 1928	1:19
¾	First Edition, 4, 126, Hurst Park, Hampton Court, England.....	May 25, 1926	1:20
1	Mopsus, 3, 105, Brighton, England.....	June 22, 1939	1:32
1¼	Banquet, 3, 108, Monmouth Park, New Jersey.....	July 17, 1890	2:03¾

* 165 feet short of 7/8 mile.

U. S. Retains Tuna Fishing Trophy

The United States team, with 8,391 points, retained the Alton B. Sharp Trophy, emblematic of world tuna fishing supremacy, in the international matches at

Wedgeport, Nova Scotia, last September. The other nations finished as follows: 2, Brazil, 6,220 points; 3, Cuba, 5,296; 4, British Empire, 4,697; 5, Argentina, 4,257.

THE JOCKEY CLUB

Though its original charter was dated Feb. 8, 1894, The Jockey Club, parent body of the American turf, might well be considered as having completed its fifty-eighth year of service to thoroughbred racing in 1949 because the Board of Control, forerunner of The Jockey Club, was organized in 1891. Membership is limited to fifty, with The Earl of Derby the only honorary member.

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	Year elected		Year elected		Year elected
L. A. Beard.....	1944	Russell A. Firestone.....	1948	H. C. Phipps.....	1930
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George H. Bostwick.....	1942	Arnold Hanger.....	1939	Samuel D. Riddle.....	1920
James Cox Brady.....	1939	William F. Hitt.....	1937	Donald P. Ross.....	1941
W. L. Brann.....	1939	Howell E. Jackson.....	1949	A. G. C. Sage.....	1928
Howard Bruce.....	1939	Wm. Harding Jackson.....	1947	Whitney Stone.....	1939
Henry W. Bull.....	1928	Walter M. Jeffords.....	1925	Alfred G. Vanderbilt.....	1937
Carleton F. Burke.....	1937	Robert J. Kleberg.....	1939	F. S. von Stade.....	1935
James Butler.....	1946	C. Mahlon Kline.....	1949	George H. Walker.....	1926
F. Ambrose Clark.....	1919	Harry La Montagne.....	1948	Cornelius V. Whitney.....	1930
John C. Clark.....	1943	Wm. Goadby Loew.....	1949	John Hay Whitney.....	1928
Joseph E. Davis.....	1920	A. K. Macomber.....	1917	George D. Widener.....	1916
J. Simpson Dean.....	1948	Paul Mellon.....	1947	William Woodward.....	1917
William du Pont, Jr.....	1932	A. H. Morris.....	1894	Warren Wright.....	1937
Robert A. Fairbairn.....	1926	John A. Morris.....	1928	William Ziegler, Jr.....	1938
Marshall Field.....	1922	Henry A. Parr, III.....	1943		

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Playfair
Rockingham Park

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Tanforan
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Tropical Park
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OTHER STAKE WINNERS IN 1949

(This compilation does not include victors listed in tabular matter.)

Key to Abbreviations Used

AQ—Aqueduct (N. Y.)	DM—Del Mar (Calif.)	HO—Hollywood Park (Cal.)‡	P—Pimlico (Md.)
AP—Arlington Park (Ill.)	EC—Empire City (N. Y.)*	J—Jamaica (N. Y.)	RP—Rockingham Park (N. H.)
AC—Atlantic City (N. J.)	FG—Fair Grounds (La.)	K—Keeneland (Ky.)	S—Saratoga (N. Y.)
B—Bay Meadows (Calif.)	GS—Garden State (N. J.)	L—Laurel Park (Md.)	SA—Santa Anita Park (Cal.)
BE—Belmont Park (N. Y.)	GG—Golden Gate (Calif.)	LF—Lincoln Fields (Ill.)†	SD—Suffolk Downs (Mass.)
BO—Bowie (Md.)	GP—Gulfstream Park (Fla.)	MP—Monmouth Park (N. J.)	T—Tanforan (Calif.)
CD—Churchill Downs (Ky.)	HG—Havre de Grace (Md.)	N—Narragansett Park (R. I.)	TP—Tropical Park (Fla.)
D—Detroit (Mich.)	HP—Hialeah Park (Fla.)	OP—Oaklawn Park (Ark.)	WP—Washington Park (Ill.)
DP—Delaware Park (Del.)	HA—Hawthorne Park (Ill.)		

* At Jamaica. † At Washington Park. ‡ At Santa Anita Park.

3-Year-Olds and Over

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.	Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
ALL AMERICAN (AC)—Better Self, J. Gilbert, 119	\$20,450	MANHATTAN (BE)—Donor, W. Mehrrens, 118.	20,400
AMERICAN (HO)—Double Jay, C. Bierman, 119	33,250	MATRON (AP)—Lithe, F. A. Smith, 102	18,700
ATLANTIC CITY TURF—Stunts, E. Arcaro, 116	20,450	MERCHANTS' & CITIZENS' (S-at-J)—Chains, G. Gilson, 106	15,650
AQUEDUCT—Wine List, T. Atkinson, 114	16,625	METROPOLITAN (BE)—Loser Weeper, H. Woodhouse, 105	21,400
ARGONAUT (HO)—Ace Admiral, F. Zufelt, 119	17,550	MIAMI BEACH (HP)—Dinner Hour, A. D. Rivera, 116	8,625
ARLINGTON—Coaltown, S. Brooks, 130	36,100	MISTY ISLE (WP)—Bewitch, S. Brooks, 121	19,200
BAY MEADOWS (all ages)—Moonrush, B. Pearson, 108	40,600	MODESTY (AP)—No Strings, F. A. Smith, 101	19,150
BELDADE (AQ)—Miss Request, E. Arcaro, 113	53,600	MOLLY PITCHER (MP)—Allie's Pal, J. Gilbert, 115	12,300
BEV ALI (K)—Shy Guy, C. McCreary, 120	8,250	MONMOUTH—Three Rings, H. Woodhouse, 110	20,200
BEVERLY (WP)—Bewitch, S. Brooks, 125	18,450	MYRTLEWOOD (AP)—Dandilly, N. L. Pierson, 108	18,650
BIDWELL MEMORIAL (HA)—Volcanic, A. D. Rivera, 124	19,550	NEW CASTLE (DP)—Allie's Pal, R. J. Martin, 114	19,950
BLACK HELEN (HP)—Roman Candle, L. Batcheller, 103	16,850	NEW ORLEANS (FG)—My Request, C. Erickson, 125	20,150
CAMDEN (GS)—Ocean Brief, R. L. Strang, 120	12,255	NEW YORK (BE)—Donor, W. Mehrrens, 126	20,450
CARTER (AQ)—Better Self, D. Gorman, 126	20,350	OMNIBUS (MP)—Three Rings, H. Woodhouse, 117	12,250
CHURCHILL DOWNS—Free America, S. Brooks, 120	7,750	PAUMONUK (J)—Rippee, E. Arcaro, 125	21,050
C. J. FITZGERALD (SA)—Alablue, J. Adams, 109	19,500	PHOENIX (K)—Miss Neal, N. Cartwright, 107	8,750
CLANG (WP)—Colosal, O. Scurlock, 110	16,300	PIMLICO CUP—Pilaster, C. Kirk, 120	11,225
CLARK (CD)—Shy Guy, C. McCreary, 123	7,350	PRINCETON (GS)—Royal Blood, J. Longden, 116	8,625
COLONIAL (GS)—Ocean Brief, W. Mehrrens, 120	12,400	QUEENS COUNTY (AQ)—Three Rings, T. Atkinson, 110	15,700
COMELY (EC)—Lithe, H. Lindberg, 107	20,700	QUESTIONNAIRE (EC)—Royal Governor, E. Guerlin, 118	16,350
CORRECTION (J)—Ocean Brief, W. Mehrrens, 117	12,025	ROGER WILLIAMS (N)—Coaltown, O. Scurlock, 130	10,975
DEL MAR—Top's Boy, R. Neves, 120	6,450	ROSEN (BE)—Up Beat, H. Woodhouse, 120	12,050
DIXIE (P)—Chains, J. D. Jessop, 109	21,150	ROWE MEMORIAL (BO)—Nearway, N. Parisio, 113	7,650
EDGEMERE (AQ)—My Request, E. Arcaro, 119	15,675	SAN ANTONIO (SA)—Dinner Gong, J. Westrope, 109	19,600
* EDWARD BURKE (HG)—Coaltown, S. Brooks, 130	8,650	SAN CARLOS (SA)—Autocrat, J. Nichols, 117	41,500
EMPIRE GOLD CUP—Adile, T. Atkinson, 117	37,800	SAN PASQUAL (SA)—Shim Malone, R. Neves, 110	37,450
EQUIPOISE MILE (AP)—Star Reward, R. L. Baird, 116	18,800	SANTA MARGARITA (SA)—Lurline B., W. Litzenberg, 105	38,100
EXCELSIOR (J)—My Request, C. Erickson, 126	16,700	SARATOGA—Donor, W. Mehrrens, 117	21,350
FALL HIGHWEIGHT (all ages) (BE)—Royal Governor, E. Guerlin, 129	17,150	SARATOGA CUP—Doubtless 2nd, T. Atkinson, 126	11,650
FIRENZE (J)—But Why Not, D. Gorman, 116	19,600	STARS AND STRIPES (AP)—Coaltown, S. Brooks, 130	36,700
FLEETWING (EC)—Mangochick, D. Dodson, 118	15,800	SUNSET (HO)—Ace Admiral, J. Longden, 122	34,650
GOLDEN GATE—Solidarity, R. Neves, 119	38,200	SUSSEX (DP)—Flying Missel, W. Mehrrens, 110	19,800
GOLDEN GATE MILE—Dinner Gong, J. Westrope, 124	12,690	SYSONBY MILE (BE)—Capot, T. Atkinson, 120	16,300
GOLDEN STATE BREEDERS' (HO)—On Trust, J. Westrope, 124	33,700	TOBOGGAN (BE)—Rippee, E. Guerlin, 129	16,850
GOVERNOR'S LADY (D)—Brownian, K. Church, 114	22,000	TOP FLIGHT (BE)—But Why Not, D. Gorman, 126	11,450
GRASSLAND (AP)—Castel Beau, J. Cornbest, 108	15,500	TRENTON (GS)—Sky Miracle, B. Strange, 113	22,700
GREY LAG (J)—Royal Governor, O. Scurlock, 114	20,600	TULIP (D)—Brownian, K. Church, 110	21,400
GULFSTREAM PARK—Coaltown, O. Scurlock, 128	13,000	VALLEY FORGE (GS)—Loser Weeper, 110	12,650
HANNAH DUSTIN (SD)—My Emma, D. Madden, 110	8,525	VANITY (HO)—Silver Drift, N. Brennan, 105	19,300
HAVRE DE GRACE—Lord Grillo, M. Basile, 118	11,925	VINELAND (GS)—Bewitch, S. Brooks, 126	17,700
HAWTHORNE AUTUMN—Volcanic, A. D. Rivera, 125	38,100	VOSBURGH (all ages) (BE)—Loser Weeper, E. Guerlin, 116	12,750
HAWTHORNE GOLD CUP—Volcanic, A. D. Rivera, 125	38,100	WASHINGTON (L)—High Trend, A. De Lara, 110	11,750
INGLEWOOD (HO)—Ace Admiral, F. Zufelt, 125	18,400	WASHINGTON PARK—Coaltown, S. Brooks, 130	34,800
INTERBOROUGH (J)—Royal Governor, E. Guerlin, 119	11,775	WESTCHESTER (EC)—Three Rings, H. Woodhouse, 116	20,200
JAMAICA—Piet, C. J. Rogers, 114	12,350	WHIRLAWAY (WP)—Coaltown, S. Brooks, 130	21,400
JOCKEY CLUB GOLD CUP (BE)—Ponder, S. Brooks, 117	36,000	WHITNEY (S)—Round View, S. Perez, 110	15,400
LADIES (BE)—Gaffery, E. Guerlin, 114	24,800	WILSON (S)—Manyunk, G. Gilson, 110	12,100
LINCOLN (LF)—Brolite, F. A. Smith, 106	\$11,775		
LONGACRES MILE—Blue Tiger, D. Jones, 118	13,700		
MCLENNAN (HP)—Coaltown, T. Atkinson, 124	22,350		

* Walkover.

3-Year-Olds

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
ACORN (BE)—Nell K., D. Dodson, 121.....	\$13,725
ALABAMA (S)—Adile, E. Arcaro, 112.....	17,000
ARKANSAS DERBY (OP)—Cacoma, W. Flak, 120.....	7,100
ARTFUL (WP)—Two Lea, S. Brooks, 124.....	14,850
ASHLAND (K)—Tall Weeds, C. McCreary, 115.....	9,700
BAHAMAS (HP)—Commodore Lea, C. McCreary, 110.....	9,100
BLUE GRASS (K)—Halt, C. McCreary, 121.....	16,050
CAVALCADE (D)—Johns Joy, J. Combest, 122.....	19,850
CHESAPEAKE (HG)—Capot, T. Atkinson, 122.....	24,550
CHESAPEAKE TRIAL (HG)—The Pincher, M. Basile, 114.....	9,340
CINEMA (HO)—Pedigree, J. Longden, 124.....	19,250
CLEOPATRA (AP)—Two Lea, S. Brooks, 122.....	17,550
COACHING CLUB AMERICAN OAKS (BE)—Wistful, S. Brooks, 121.....	48,700
DELAWARE OAKS (DP)—Nasophar, J. Lynch, 110.....	23,865
DEL MAR DERBY—Bolero, J. Westrope, 124.....	12,225
DERBY TRIAL (CD)—Olympia, E. Arcaro, 118.....	9,000
DICK WELLES (AP)—Ocean Drive, C. R. Parke, 122.....	18,200
DISCOVERY (AQ)—Prophets Thumb, D. Gorman, 113.....	15,650
DWYER (AQ)—Shackleton, R. Bernhardt, 111.....	38,200
EXPERIMENTAL NO. 1 (J)—Olympia, T. Atkinson, 120.....	14,000
EXPERIMENTAL NO. 2 (J)—Olympia, E. Arcaro, 120.....	17,250
EMPIRE CITY—Palestinian, E. Arcaro, 125.....	38,000
FLAMINGO (HP)—Olympia, T. Atkinson, 126.....	48,500
GAZELLE (AQ)—Nell K., D. Dodson, 121.....	16,450
GOLDEN GATE DERBY—Pedigree, J. Westrope, 120.....	17,950
HOLLYWOOD OAKS—June Bride, J. Longden, 112.....	18,750
JEROME (BE)—Capot, T. Atkinson, 126.....	17,400
JERSEY (GS)—Palestinian, H. Woodhouse, 114.....	40,700
KENT (DP)—Wine List, J. Stout, 111.....	22,400

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
KENTUCKY OAKS (CD)—Wistful, G. Glisson, 116.....	\$21,450
LAMPLIGHTER (MP)—Colonel Mike, B. James, 119.....	14,200
LAWRENCE REALIZATION (BE)—Ponder, S. Brooks, 126.....	15,500
LOUISIANA DERBY (FG)—Rockwood, J. Delahoussaye, 111.....	11,600
LEONARD RICHARDS (DP)—Sun Bahram, C. Kirk, 115.....	23,830
MARYLAND (L)—Sky Miracle, J. Robertson, 117.....	7,760
MONMOUTH OAKS (MP)—Adile, E. Arcaro, 114.....	8,500
MOTOR CITY (D)—Johns Joy, J. Combest, 123.....	17,240
PEABODY MEMORIAL (LF)—Lextown, J. Richard, 121.....	17,700
PETER PAN (BE)—Ponder, S. Brooks, 123.....	13,025
PIMLICO OAKS—Wistful, S. Brooks, 121.....	10,750
PRINCESS DOREEN (AP)—Two Lea, S. Brooks, 119.....	15,750
PRIORRESS (J)—Nell K., D. Dodson, 116.....	12,100
PROVIDENCE (N)—Reville, C. McCreary, 117.....	11,975
ROSE LEAVES (D)—Our Request, K. Church, 109.....	19,750
ROYAL OAK (D)—The Fat Lady, E. LeBlanc, 109.....	17,280
SAN FELIPE (SA)—Olympia, W. Garner, 126.....	51,950
SANTA SUSANA (SA)—Gaffery, W. Lisenberg, 117.....	45,500
SARANAC (S-at-J)—Sun Bahram, E. Arcaro, 120.....	11,950
SHERIDAN (WP)—Ky. Colonel, J. Higley, 116.....	17,950
SHEVLIN (AQ)—Colonel Mike, E. Arcaro, 113.....	15,650
SWIFT (BE)—Blue Lancer, A. Schmidt, 126.....	10,925
WESTERNER (HO)—Pedigree, J. Longden, 126.....	42,900
WILL ROGERS (HO)—Blue Dart, J. Westrope, 117.....	19,250
WITHERS (BE)—Olympia, E. Arcaro, 126.....	21,150
YANKEE (SD)—Going Away, J. Renick, 106.....	26,025

2-Year-Olds

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
ARLINGTON LASSIE—Duchess Peg, S. Brooks, 119.....	\$45,125
ASTARITA (AQ)—Blue Kay, T. Atkinson, 113.....	9,375
ASTORIA (AQ)—Baby Comet, A. Schmidt, 119.....	9,500
AUTUMN DAY (EC)—Rare Perfume, E. Arcaro, 119.....	8,525
BABYLON (AQ)—Hill Prince, E. Arcaro, 126.....	9,625
BASHFORD MANOR (CD)—Old Tom, J. Duff, 122.....	10,225
BAY MEADOWS LASSIE—Sea Garden, W. Pearson, 113.....	7,500
BETSY ROSS (SD)—Growing Up, G. Moore, 114.....	6,300
BREEDER'S FUTURITY (K)—Oil Capitol, K. Church, 122.....	28,517
CHAMPAGNE (BE)—Theory, S. Brooks, 113.....	23,150
CHAMPION (D)—High Frequency, R. Nash, 117.....	20,950
CHRISTIANA (DP)—Quiz Show, J. Gilbert, 125.....	11,300
COLLEEN (1st div.) (MP)—Almahoud, H. Lindberg, 109.....	8,700
COLLEEN (2d div.) (MP)—Bed o' Roses, E. Guerin, 119.....	8,700
COWDEN (AQ)—Hill Prince, E. Arcaro, 122.....	15,850
DEBUTANTE (CD)—Aunt Jayne Z., N. Cartwright, 119.....	9,700
DEL MAR FUTURITY—Your Host, F. Chojnacki, 115.....	31,750
DEMOISELLE (EC)—Bed o' Roses, E. Guerin, 116.....	38,300
DOVER (DP)—Casemate, J. Gilbert, 116.....	11,250
EAST VIEW (EC)—Selector, A. Kirkland, 119.....	36,650
FASHION (BE)—Rare Perfume, E. Flutie, 119.....	10,275
FLASH (S)—Greek Ship, H. Woodhouse, 120.....	7,200
GARDEN STATE—Cornwall, B. Strange, 119.....	12,100
GEO. WOOLF MEMORIAL (WP)—ReArmed, S. Brooks, 113.....	16,500
GRAND UNION HOTEL (S)—Suleiman, E. Guerin, 114.....	13,225
GREAT AMERICAN (AQ)—Navy Chief, E. Arcaro, 118.....	11,850
HAGGIN (HO)—Prince Abbe, F. Chojnacki, 118.....	27,250
HAWTHORNE JUVENILE—Roman Bath, E. Nelson, 114.....	17,250
HOLLYWOOD LASSIE—Fleet Rings, J. Westrope, 119.....	28,850
HYDE PARK (AP)—Unbridled, M. N. Gonzales, 116.....	16,000
JUVENILE (BE)—Ferd. B. James, 122.....	11,125
KEENELAND SALES FILLY—Roman Zephyr, A. D. Rivera, 119.....	\$8,633
KEENELAND SALES COLTS & GELDINGS—Oil Capitol, K. Church, 122.....	18,599

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
KY. JOCKEY CLUB (CD)—Roman Bath, D. Scurlock, 119.....	21,340
LAFAYETTE (K)—Black Sambo, R. L. Baird, 117.....	14,050
MARGUERITE (P)—Bed o' Roses, E. Guerin, 116.....	30,405
MATRON (BE)—Bed o' Roses, E. Guerin, 119.....	40,210
MAYFLOWER (SD)—Greek Ship, H. Woodhouse, 122.....	20,725
NATIONAL STALLION (colts) (BE)—The Diver, C. Scurlock, 117.....	15,080
NATIONAL STALLION (fillies) (BE)—Bed o' Roses, E. Guerin, 119.....	15,250
NEW JERSEY FUTURITY (MP)—Dominave, E. Gross, 117.....	11,470
POLLYANNA (WP)—Tea Deb, D. Scurlock, 113.....	16,450
POLLY DRUMMOND (1st div.) (DP)—Glen Arvis, J. Gilbert, 115.....	9,800
POLLY DRUMMOND (2d div.) (DP)—Bridal Shower, J. Stout, 113.....	9,650
PRAIRIE STATE (WP)—Curtice, D. Dodson, 125.....	19,550
PRIMER (AP)—Wisconsin Boy, J. Chestnut, 113.....	17,100
PRINCESS PAT (WP)—Here's Hoping, D. Dodson, 119.....	43,175
RANCOCAS (GS)—Bed o' Roses, J. Gilbert, 122.....	10,600
REMSEN (J)—Lights Up, O. Scurlock, 114.....	8,875
ROSEDALE (J)—Baby Comet, A. Schmidt, 114.....	9,675
SANFORD (S)—Detective, T. Atkinson, 120.....	7,450
SAILING (MP)—Casemate, J. Gilbert, 122.....	9,900
SARATOGA SPECIAL—More Sun, G. Glisson, 122.....	12,750
SLEIMA (L)—Bed o' Roses, E. Guerin, 116.....	40,010
SPINAWAY (S)—Sunday Evening, T. Atkinson, 111.....	14,100
STARLET (HO)—Thanks Again, F. Chojnacki, 116.....	31,100
TOMBOY (D)—Here's Hoping, J. Combest, 110.....	23,050
TREMOYT (AQ)—Fox Time, E. Guerin, 114.....	9,000
U. S. HOTEL (S)—More Sun, D. Gorman, 118.....	14,500
WAKEFIELD (EC)—Greek Ship, J. Jessop, 110.....	8,575
WORLD'S PLAYGROUND (AC)—Hill Prince, D. Dodson, 117.....	11,275
YOUTHFUL (J)—Ferd. B. James, 117.....	10,375

4-Year-Olds and Over

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
SANTA ANITA MATURITY—Ace Admiral, J. Gilbert, 117.....	\$85,000
SANTA CATALINA (SA)—Stepfather, E. Arcaro, 118.....	33,500
TROPICAL (TP)—Faultless, N. L. Pierson, 115.....	8,375

HARNESS RACING

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the famous Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, wrote that the running horse was a gambling toy but the trotting horse was useful and, furthermore, "horse-racing is not a republican institution; horse-trotting is." Oliver Wendell Holmes was a born and bred New Englander and New England was the nursery of the harness racing sport in America. Pacers and trotters were matters of local pride and prejudice in Colonial New England and, shortly after the Revolution, the Messenger and Justin Morgan strains produced many winners in harness racing "matches" along the turnpikes of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

There was English thoroughbred blood in Messenger and Justin Morgan and, many years later, it was blended in Rysdyk's

Hambletonian, foaled in 1849. Hambletonian was not particularly fast under harness but his descendants have had almost a monopoly of prizes, titles and records in the harness racing game. Hambletonian was purchased as a foal with its dam for a total of \$124 by William Rysdyk of Goshen, N. Y. and made a modest fortune for the purchaser.

Trotters and pacers often were raced under saddle in the old days and, in fact, the custom still survives in some places in Europe. Dexter, the great trotter that lowered the mile record from 2:19¾ to 2:17¼ in 1867, was said to handle just as well under saddle as when pulling a sulky. But as sulkies were lightened in weight and improved in design, trotting under saddle became less common and finally faded out in this country.

Hambletonian Winners
Goshen, N. Y.

(Three-year-old trotters)

Run at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1926 and 1928; run at Lexington, Ky., in 1927 and 1929; run at Empire City Race Track, Yonkers, N. Y., in 1943.

Year	Winner	Driver	Best time	Value
1926	Guy McKinney	Nat Ray	2.04 3/4	\$73,451.32
1927	Iosola's Worthy	Marvin Childs	2.03 3/4	54,694.44
1928	Spencer	W. H. Leese	2.02 1/2	66,226.25
1929	Walter Dear	W. R. Cox	2.02 3/4	60,309.60
1930	Hanover's Bertha	Tom Berry	2.03	56,859.84
1931	Calumet Butler	R. McMahon	2.03 1/4	50,921.39
1932	The Marchioness	W. Caton	2.01 1/4	49,489.26
1933	Mary Reynolds	Ben White	2.03 3/4	40,459.88
1934	Lord Jim	H. M. Parshall	2.02 3/4	25,845.44
1935	Greyhound	Sep Palin	2.02 1/4	33,321.00
1936	Rosalind	Ben White	2.01 3/4	35,643.83
1937	Shirley Hanover	H. Thomas	2.01 1/2	37,912.58
1938	McLin Hanover	H. Thomas	2.02 1/4	37,962.37
1939	Peter Astra	H. M. Parshall	2.04 1/4	40,502.46
1940	Spencer Scott	F. Egan	2.02	43,685.45
1941	Bill Gallon	Lee Smith	2.05	38,729.86
1942	The Ambassador	Ben White	2.04	38,954.38
1943	Volo Song	Ben White	2.02 1/2	42,298.03
1944	Yankee Maid	H. Thomas	2.04	33,577.12
1945	Titan Hanover	H. Pownall	2.04	50,196.96
1946	Chestertown	Tom Berry	2.02 1/2	50,995.57
1947	Hoot Mon	Sep Palin	2.00	45,417.93
1948	Demon Hanover	H. R. Hoyt	2.02	59,941.18

SUMMARY OF 1949 HAMBLETONIAN

Horse		Heats		Horse		Heats	
		1st	2d			1st	2d
a Miss Tilly	Fred Egan	1	1	Delhi Lady	Jim Wingfield	16	12
Volume	Tom Berry	2	3	b Juke Box	Bill Fleming	13	13
b Rocco Hanover	Johnny Simpson	8	2	Guy Ambassador	H. Fitzpatrick	14	16
Martha Doyle	Frank Ervin	3	5	Record Express	Stan Stucker	15	17
4 St. Clair	Clint Hodgins	4	7	Crossbow	Billy Haughton	dnf	dr
b Rosamond	Gib White	11	4	a Egan Stable entry. b White Stable entry. c Hayes Fair Acres entry. Times—2:03; 2:01½ (filly record for race).			
Boysy Hanover	Wayne Smart	5	15	Winner—Bay filly by Nibble Hanover-Tilly Tonka. Owner—C. W. Phellis, Greenwich, Conn.			
c Scotch Pal	H. M. Parshall	6	9	Purse distribution—Miss Tilly, \$37,617.39; Volume, \$13,679.05; Rocco Hanover, \$8,207.43; Martha Doyle, \$4,103.76; St. Clair, \$2,735.81; Rosamond, \$2,051.82. Nominators' award —\$1,395.72.			
c Atomic Maid	Del Cameron	10	6				
b William Wells	Ben White	7	11				
Elaine Sterling	Harrison Hoyt	9	8				
Fibber	Harry Pownall	17	10				
Bangaway	Ralph Baldwin	12	14				

WORLD HARNESS RACING RECORDS

(This compilation recognizes as record-holders those horses which have made the fastest time at their gait, age, and hitch, either against time or in a race at one mile.)

Trotting on Mile Track

	Time	Driver	Date	Where made
All-age—Greyhound.....	1.55½	S. F. Palin.....	Sept. 29, 1938	Lexington, Ky.
Yearling—Airdale.....	2.15½	H. C. Moody.....	Oct. 2, 1912	Lexington, Ky.
2-year-old—Titan Hanover.....	2.00	Harry Pownall.....	Oct. 4, 1944	Lexington, Ky.
3-year-old—Titan Hanover.....	1.58	Harry Pownall.....	Sept. 7, 1945	DuQuoin, Ill.
4-year-old—Greyhound.....	1.57¼ (r)	S. F. Palin.....	Aug. 21, 1936	Springfield, Ill.
4-year-old—Spencer Scott.....	1.57¼	Fred Egan.....	Sept. 24, 1941	Lexington, Ky.
Lady driver—Dean Hanover.....	1.58½	Alma Sheppard.....	Sept. 24, 1937	Lexington, Ky.
To Wagon—Lou Dillon.....	2.00	C. K. G. Billings.....	Aug. 24, 1903	Readville, Mass.
To Wagon—Uhlán.....	2.00	C. K. G. Billings.....	Aug. 7, 1911	North Randall, Ohio
Team to Pole—Greyhound and Rosalind.....	1.58¼	S. F. Palin.....	Sept. 5, 1939	Indianapolis, Ind.
Team, Three Abreast—Calumet Dubuque, Mac Aubrey, Hollywood Boris.....	2.10¼	T. F. Walsh.....	Aug. 14, 1937	Goshen, N. Y.
Team, Tandem—John R. McElwyn and Hollywood Harrier.....	2.19¼	T. F. Walsh.....	Sept. 7, 1936	Rutland, Vt.
Four-in-Hand—Damiana, Belnut, Maud V., Nutspra.....	2.30	Not recorded.....	July 4, 1896	Chicago, Ill.
Under Saddle—Greyhound.....	2.01¼	Mrs. F. D. Johnson.....	Sept. 27, 1940	Lexington, Ky.
With Running Mate—Uhlán.....	1.54½	Chas. Tanner.....	Oct. 9, 1913	Lexington, Ky.

(r) Record made in race.

Trotting on Half-mile Track

	Time	Driver	Date	Where made
All-age—Greyhound.....	1.59¼	S. F. Palin.....	July 16, 1937	Goshen, N. Y.
Yearling—U. Forbes.....	2.21½	H. C. Moody.....	Sept. 18, 1913	Louisville, Ky.
2-year-old—Titan Hanover.....	2.03½ (r)	Harry Pownall.....	Sept. 19, 1944	Delaware, Ohio
3-year-old—Titan Hanover.....	2.01¼	Harry Pownall.....	Sept. 18, 1945	Delaware, Ohio
4-year-old—Doctor Spencer.....	2.01¼ (r)	H. Fitzpatrick.....	Sept. 19, 1946	Delaware, Ohio
To Wagon—Sweet Marie.....	2.08½	W. J. Andrews.....	Sept. 21, 1907	Allentown, Pa.
Team to Pole—Calumet Dubuque and Hollywood Boris.....	2.06¼	T. F. Walsh.....	Aug. 19, 1937	Skowhegan, Me.
Team, Three Abreast—David Thornton, Hollywood Boris, Capital Stock.....	2.22½	T. F. Walsh.....	July 2, 1937	Gorham, Maine
Under Saddle—Hollywood Boris.....	2.09	Helen James.....	Sept. 17, 1936	Brockton, Mass.

(r) Record made in race.

Pacing on Mile Track

	Time	Driver	Date	Where made
All-age—Billy Direct.....	1.55	Vic Fleming.....	Sept. 28, 1938	Lexington, Ky.
Yearling—Royal Lady 2nd.....	2.14¼	O. M. Powell.....	Oct. 20, 1939	Indianapolis, Ind.
2-year-old—Knight Dream.....	2.00¾ (r)	F. E. Safford.....	Oct. 2, 1947	Lexington, Ky.
3-year-old—Chief Counsel.....	1.57¼	H. M. Parshall.....	Sept. 30, 1938	Lexington, Ky.
4-year-old—Billy Direct.....	1.55	Vic Fleming.....	Sept. 28, 1938	Lexington, Ky.
Lady Driver—Highland Scott.....	1.59¼	Mrs. E. R. Harriman.....	Aug. 22, 1929	Goshen, N. Y.
To Wagon—Dan Patch.....	1.57¼ (w)	M. E. McHenry.....	Oct. 27, 1903	Memphis, Tenn.
Team to Pole—Minor Heir and George Gano.....	2.02	E. J. McCarr.....	Oct. 1, 1912	Columbus, Ohio
Under Saddle—George Gano.....	2.10¼	M. Anderson.....	Sept. 2, 1915	Madison, Wis.
With Running Mate—Flying Jib.....	1.58¼	A. McDowell.....	Oct. 4, 1894	Chillicothe, Ohio

(r) Record made in race.

(w) With windshield.

Pacing on Half-mile Track

	Time	Driver	Date	Where made
All-age—Billy Direct.....	1.59¼	Wm. Fleming.....	Oct. 18, 1939	Altamont, N. Y.
Yearling—Lady Patch.....	2.18¼	O. M. Powell.....	1924	"
2-year-old—Adios.....	2.03¼ (r)	R. L. Parker.....	Sept. 16, 1942	Carthage, Ohio
3-year-old—Mc I Win.....	2.01¼ (r)	H. M. Parshall.....	Oct. 13, 1932	Raleigh, N. C.
4-year-old—{ King's Counsel.....	2.01 (r)	H. Fitzpatrick.....	Aug. 18, 1944	Jefferson, Ohio
Direct Express.....	2.01 (r)	P. W. Vineyard.....	Aug. 15, 1947	Westbury, N. Y.
To Wagon—Dan Patch.....	2.05 (w)	H. C. Hersey.....	Sept. 21, 1905	Allentown, Pa.
Team to Pole—Billy Direct and The Widower.....	2.04¼	Chas. Fleming.....	Oct. 12, 1939	Altamont, N. Y.
Under Saddle—Zombro Hanover.....	2.06¼	J. Weipert.....	Sept. 21, 1935	Newark, N. J.

* Data unavailable.

(r) Record made in race.

(w) With windshield.

1949 CHAMPIONS

Trotters

(Based on performances at one mile)

Mile Track

	Best time
ged—Rodney	1.57 2/5
4-year-old—Egan Hanover	1.59
3-year-old—Miss Tilly	2.01 2/5
2-year-old—Lusty Song	2.02 1/5

Half-Mile Track

	Best time
ged—Proximity	2.01 3/5
4-year-old—Pronto Don	2.06
3-year-old—Martha Doyle	2.05
2-year-old—Lusty Song	2.06 3/5

Pacers

(Based on performances at one mile)

Mile Track

	Best time
Aged—Alemite	1.58 4/5
4-year-old—Guinea Gold	1.59 1/5
3-year-old—Good Time	1.58 4/5
2-year-old—Tassel Hanover	2.02

Half-Mile Track

	Best time
Aged—Jimmy Creed	2.01 4/5
4-year-old—Atomic Bomb	2.03 2/5
3-year-old—Good Time	2.03 2/5
2-year-old—Chief Long	2.08 1/5

STAKE WINNERS IN 1949

Trotting

Aged

	Best time	Value
American Championship—Chris Spencer	2.04 1/5	\$25,000
Goosevelt 2-Mile—Demon Hanover	4.18 1/5	50,000

3-Year-Olds

	Best time	Value
Championship Stallion—Bangaway	2.03	10,609
Coaching Club Oaks—Martha Doyle	2.05 1/5	15,611
Hambletonian—Miss Tilly	2.01 3/5	69,791
Hanover Shoe Filly—Lady Jeritza	*2.03 3/5	12,688
Forseman Futurity—Bangaway	2.05	15,575
Kentucky Futurity—Bangaway	2.05 3/5	58,922
Leading Futurity—Dark Helen	2.12 3/5	10,503
Review Futurity—Bangaway	2.03	15,228
Trotting Club—Fibber	2.03	16,971

2-Year-Olds

	Best time	Value
Castleton Farm—Florican	†2.04	23,540
Greyhound—Florican	2.06 3/5	16,809
Forseman—Florican	†2.02 3/5	33,341
Hanover Shoe Filly—Mysteria	2.15 3/5	11,166

* Best time by Rosamond in 2d heat. † Best time by Lusty Song in 2d heat. ‡ World's record made by Lusty Song in 2d heat.

Pacing

Aged

	Best time	Value
Nassau—Grattan McKlyo	4.16 1/5	\$50,000
National Derby—Jimmy Creed	2.02	25,000

3-Year-Olds

	Best time	Value
Hanover Shoe Filly—Ramalo Hal	2.03 3/5	12,688
Little Brown Jug—Good Time	2.03 3/5	58,281
Review Futurity—Good Time	2.01 3/5	13,003
Trotting Club—Good Time	1.59 3/5	12,425
Village Farm (1st div.)—Good Time	2.04	7,800
Village Farm (2d div.)—Royal Blackstone	2.05 3/5	7,800

2-Year-Olds

	Best time	Value
Fox—Our Time	2.03 3/5	29,767
Geers—Our Time	*2.05 3/5	14,132
Hanover Shoe Filly—Beryl Hanover	2.11	12,316
Little Pat—Our Time	2.06 3/5	16,923
McMahon Memorial—Beryl Hanover	2.04 3/5	25,053
Village Farm (1st div.)—Upland	2.09 3/5	8,713
Village Farm (2d div.)—Irish Hal	2.09	8,713

* Best time by Irish Hal in 2d heat.

WORLD RECORDS MADE IN 1949

Trotting

Dist.	Track	Made by	Place	Date	Time
1/16 mi	1/2 mile	.....	Proximity	.....
1/2 mi	1/2 mile	.....	Proximity	.....

Pacing

Dist.	Track	Made by	Place	Date	Time
1/2 mi	1/2 mile	.....	Jimmy Creed	.....
mi	1/2 mile	.....	Grattan McKlyo	.....

Nibble Hanover Sold for \$100,000

Nibble Hanover, sire of Miss Tilly, the 1949 Hambletonian winner, last year was purchased for \$100,000 by L. B. Sheppard, owner of Hanover (Pa.) Shoe Farms. The bay horse, leading 2-year-old trotter in 1938, was acquired from Dunbar Bostwick and his sister, Mrs. Ogden Phipps.

Tour de France to Fausto Coppi

Fausto Coppi of Italy in 1949 won the two major "tours" in Europe, the Tour de France and the Tour of Italy. Coppi's time for the 3,008-mile Tour de France was 149 hours 40 minutes 49 seconds. Gino Bartali, the 1948 Tour de France victor, finished second in last year's cycling grind.

Quail Title to Carolina Doughgirl

Briscoe's Carolina Doughgirl, a white-and-orange pointer bitch owned by Powell Briscoe of Oklahoma, in 1949 captured the national amateur quail championship for the second year in succession. The event was held at the King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas, last February.

Biondetti Takes 1,000-Mile Auto Race

Clemente Biondetti was returned the victor in Italy's 1,000-mile auto race in 1949. The Italian traveled over the mountainous route from Brescia to Rome down the west side of the peninsula and returned on the east side in 12 hours 7 minutes 5 seconds.

FOOTBALL

THE PASTIME of kicking a ball around goes back beyond the limits of recorded history. Ancient savage tribes played football of a primitive kind. There was a ball-kicking game played by Athenians and Spartans and Corinthians 2500 years ago and the Greeks had a name for it: *Episkuros*. The Romans had a somewhat similar game called *Harpastum* and are supposed to have carried the game with them when they invaded the British Isles in the First Century, B.C.

Undoubtedly the game known in the United States as Football traces directly to the English game of Rugby, though the modifications have been many and rather sweeping in some directions. There was informal football on our college lawns well over a century ago and an annual Freshman-Sophomore series of "scrimmages" began at Yale in 1840. But the first formal intercollegiate football game in this country was the Princeton-Rutgers contest played at New Brunswick, N. J., on Nov. 6, 1869, with Rutgers winning by 6 goals to 4. Columbia took to the intercollegiate football field in 1870 and Yale in 1872. Soon many colleges were playing football in the autumn.

In those old days games were played

with twenty-five, twenty, fifteen or eleven men on a side by mutual agreement. In 1880 there was a football convention at which Walter Camp of Yale persuaded the delegates to agree to a rule calling for eleven players on a side. In 1882 there was adopted the rule requiring the offensive team to make 5 yards in three downs or surrender the ball to its opponents. The game grew so rough that it was attacked as brutal by many critics and some colleges abandoned the sport. Conditions were so bad in 1906 that President Theodore Roosevelt, an enthusiast for all sports, called a meeting of Yale, Harvard and Princeton representatives at the White House in the hope of reforming and improving the game. The outcome was that the game, with the forward pass introduced and some other modifications of the rules inserted, became faster and cleaner and gradually grew to the tremendous popularity it enjoys today.

Professional football, now firmly established, is an outgrowth of intercollegiate football. The first professional game was played in 1895 at Latrobe, Pa. The National Football League was founded in 1921. The All-America Conference went into action in 1946.

Intercollegiate Statistics

Source: Official NCAA Football Guide; published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

RECORD OF ANNUAL POSTSEASON GAMES

Rose Bowl (Pasadena, Calif.)

1902	Michigan 49, Stanford 0	1932	Southern California 21, Tulane 12
1916	Washington State 14, Brown 0	1933	Southern California 35, Pittsburgh 0
1917	Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0	1934	Columbia 7, Stanford 0
1918	Mare Island Marines 19, Camp Lewis 7	1935	Alabama 29, Stanford 13
1919	Great Lakes 17, Mare Island Marines 0	1936	Stanford 7, Southern Methodist 0
1920	Harvard 7, Oregon 6	1937	Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0
1921	California 28, Ohio State 0	1938	California 13, Alabama 0
1922	Washington & Jefferson 0, California 0	1939	Southern California 7, Duke 3
1923	Southern California 14, Penn State 3	1940	Southern California 14, Tennessee 0
1924	Navy 14, Washington 14	1941	Stanford 21, Nebraska 13
1925	Notre Dame 27, Stanford 10	1942	Oregon State 20, Duke 16*
1926	Alabama 20, Washington 19	1943	Georgia 9, U. C. L. A. 0
1927	Alabama 7, Stanford 7	1944	Southern California 29, Washington 0
1928	Stanford 7, Pittsburgh 6	1945	Southern California 25, Tennessee 0
1929	Georgia Tech 8, California 7	1946	Alabama 34, Southern California 14
1930	Southern California 47, Pittsburgh 14	1947	Illinois 45, U. C. L. A. 14
1931	Alabama 24, Washington State 0	1948	Michigan 49, Southern California 0
		1949	Northwestern 20, California 14

* Played at Durham, N. C.

Schroeder Awarded Johnston Cup

Frederick R. (Ted) Schroeder of La Crescenta, Calif., was the 1949 recipient of the William M. Johnston Cup, awarded annually on the basis of excellence of play, sportsmanship and contribution to the development of amateur tennis.

Schindler Midget Auto Victor

Bill Schindler of Freeport, N. Y., won the 150-mile national midget auto championship race at the Langhorne (Pa.) Speedway last June. Henry Renard, Baldwin, N. Y., was runner-up and Bob Disbrow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., finished third.

Sugar Bowl (New Orleans, La.)

1935	Tulane 20, Temple 14
1936	Texas Christian 3, Louisiana State 2
1937	Santa Clara 21, Louisiana State 14
1938	Santa Clara 6, Louisiana State 0
1939	Texas Christian 15, Carnegie Tech 7
1940	Texas A & M 14, Tulane 13
1941	Boston College 19, Tennessee 13
1942	Fordham 2, Missouri 0
1943	Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7
1944	Georgia Tech 20, Tulsa 18
1945	Duke 29, Alabama 26
1946	Oklahoma A & M 33, St. Mary's (Calif.) 13
1947	Georgia 20, North Carolina 10
1948	Texas 27, Alabama 7
1949	Oklahoma 14, North Carolina 6

Cotton Bowl (Dallas, Tex.)

1937	Texas Christian 16, Marquette 6
1938	Rice 28, Colorado 14
1939	St. Mary's (Calif.) 20, Texas Tech 13
1940	Clemson 6, Boston College 3
1941	Texas A & M 13, Fordham 12
1942	Alabama 29, Texas A & M 21
1943	Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7
1944	Randolph Field 7, Texas 7
1945	Oklahoma A & M 34, Texas Christian 0
1946	Texas 40, Missouri 27
1947	Louisiana State 0, Arkansas 0
1948	Southern Methodist 13, Penn State 13
1949	Southern Methodist 21, Oregon 13

Orange Bowl (Miami, Fla.)

1933	Miami 7, Manhattan 0	1942	Georgia 40, Texas Christian 26
1934	Duquesne 33, Miami 7	1943	Alabama 37, Boston College 21
1935	Bucknell 26, Miami 0	1944	Louisiana State 19, Texas A & M 14
1936	Catholic University 20, Mississippi 19	1945	Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12
1937	Duquesne 13, Mississippi State 12	1946	Miami 13, Holy Cross 6
1938	Alabama Poly. 6, Michigan State 0	1947	Rice 3, Tennessee 0
1939	Tennessee 17, Oklahoma 0	1948	Georgia Tech 20, Kansas 14
1940	Georgia Tech 21, Missouri 7	1949	Texas 41, Georgia 28
1941	Mississippi State 14, Georgetown 7		

Famous Series Records

Until 1883, when scoring by points was generally adopted, scores were kept by goals, touchdowns and safeties. Earlier results of Big Three games: 1873—Prin. 3, Yale 0; Harv. 4G, 2T, Yale 0; 1876—Yale 1G, Harv. 2T; Yale 10, Prin. 1877—Yale 0, Prin. 0; Harv. 1G, 1T, Prin. 1T (Spring); Prin. 1G, 1T, Harv. 2T (Fall); 1878—Yale 1G, 7S, Harv. 13S; Prin. 1, Yale 0; Prin. 1T, Harv. 0; 1879—Harv. 4S, Yale 2S; Yale 0, Prin. 0; Prin. 1G, Harv. 0; 1880—Yale 1G, 1T, 2S, Harv. 9S; Yale 0, Prin. 0; Prin. 2G, 2T, Harv. 1G, 1T; 1881—Harv. 4S, Yale 0; Yale 0, Prin. 0; Harv. 0, Prin. 0; 1882—Yale 1G, 3T, Harv. 2S; Yale 2, Prin. 1; Harv. 1G, 1T, Prin. 1G.

Year	Harv. Yale	Yale Prin.	Harv. Prin.	Army-Navy	Year	Harv. Yale	Yale Prin.	Harv. Prin.	Army-Navy
1883	2 23	6 0	7 26	.. ..	1916	3 6	10 0	3 0	15 7
1884	0 52	0 0	6 36	.. ..	1919	10 3	6 13	10 10	0 6
1885	.. ..	5 6	.. ..	.. ..	1920	9 0	0 20	14 14	0 7
1886	4 29	0 0	0 12	.. ..	1921	10 3	13 7	3 10	0 7
1887	8 17	12 0	12 0	.. ..	1922	10 3	0 3	3 10	17 14
1888	.. ..	10 0	6 18	.. ..	1923	0 13	27 0	5 0	0 0
1889	0 6	0 10	15 41	.. ..	1924	6 19	10 0	0 34	12 0
1890	12 6	32 0	.. ..	0 24	1925	0 0	12 25	0 36	10 3
1891	0 10	19 0	.. ..	32 16	1926	7 12	7 10	0 12	21 21
1892	0 6	12 0	.. ..	4 12	1927	0 14	14 6	.. ..	14 9
1893	0 6	0 6	.. ..	4 6	1928	17 0	2 12	.. ..	.. ..
1894	4 12	24 0	.. ..	.. ..	1929	10 6	13 0	.. ..	.. ..
1895	.. ..	20 10	4 12	.. ..	1930	13 0	10 7	.. ..	6 0
1896	.. ..	6 24	0 12	.. ..	1931	0 3	51 14	.. ..	17 7
1897	0 0	6 0	.. ..	.. ..	1932	0 19	7 7	.. ..	20 0
1898	17 0	0 6	.. ..	.. ..	1933	19 6	2 27	.. ..	12 7
1899	0 0	10 11	.. ..	17 5	1934	0 14	7 0	0 19	0 3
1900	0 28	29 5	.. ..	7 11	1935	7 14	7 38	0 35	28 6
1901	22 0	12 0	.. ..	11 5	1936	13 14	26 23	14 14	0 7
1902	0 23	12 5	.. ..	22 8	1937	13 6	26 0	34 6	6 0
1903	0 16	6 11	.. ..	40 5	1938	7 0	7 20	26 7	14 7
1904	0 12	12 0	.. ..	11 0	1939	7 20	7 13	6 9	0 10
1905	0 6	23 4	.. ..	6 6	1940	28 0	7 10	0 0	0 14
1906	0 6	0 0	.. ..	0 10	1941	14 0	6 20	6 4	6 14
1907	0 12	12 10	.. ..	0 6	1942	3 7	13 6	19 14	0 14
1908	4 0	11 6	.. ..	6 4	1943	.. ..	27 6	.. ..	0 13
1909	0 8	17 0	.. ..	.. ..	1944	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 7
1910	0 0	5 3	.. ..	0 3	1945	0 28	20 14	.. ..	32 13
1911	0 0	3 6	6 8	0 3	1946	14 27	30 2	13 12	21 18
1912	20 0	6 6	16 6	0 6	1947	21 31	0 17	7 33	21 0
1913	15 5	3 3	3 0	22 9	1948	20 7	14 20	7 47	21 21
1914	36 0	19 14	20 0	20 0	1949	.. ..	13 21	13 33	.. ..
1915	41 0	13 7	10 6	14 0					

LOOK'S 1949 ALL-AMERICA TEAMS

Selected by Grantland Rice and the Football Writers Association of America

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FIRST TEAM

END.....	Leon Hart, Notre Dame.....
END.....	James Williams, Rice.....
TACKLE.....	Wade Walker, Oklahoma.....
TACKLE.....	Robert Wahl, Michigan.....
GUARD.....	Edward Bagdon, Michigan State.....
GUARD.....	Rodney Franz, California.....
CENTER.....	Clayton Tonnemaker, Minnesota.....
BACK.....	Arnold Galiffa, Army.....
BACK.....	Doak Walker, So. Methodist.....
BACK.....	Robert Williams, Notre Dame.....
BACK.....	Emil Sitko, Notre Dame.....

SECOND TEAM

Harry Grant, Minnesota.....
Arthur Weiner, No. Carolina.....
James Martin, Notre Dame.....
Robert Gain, Kentucky.....
Stanley West, Oklahoma.....
John Schweder, Pennsylvania.....
Joe Watson, Rice.....
Robert Celeri, California.....
Lynn Chandois, Michigan St.....
Edward Price, Tulane.....
Richard Kempthorn, Michigan.....

THIRD TEAM

Dan Foldberg, Army.....
Robert Wilson, Wisconsin.....
Leo Nomellini, Minnesota.....
Holland Donan, Princeton.....
Donald Mason, Michigan St.....
Vern Sterling, Santa Clara.....
Robert Fuchs, Missouri.....
Charles Justice, No. Carolina.....
Charles Oртmann, Michigan.....
George Thomas, Oklahoma.....
James Cain, Army.....

Intercollegiate Team Records, 1949

(as of Nov. 19)

ALABAMA

14—Tulane.....	28
7—Vanderbilt.....	14
48—Duquesne.....	8
7—Tennessee.....	7
35—Miss. St.....	6
14—Georgia.....	7
20—Georgia Tech.....	7
34—Miss. South.....	26

BATES

0—Massachusetts.....	19
7—Middlebury.....	32
12—Tufts.....	7
14—Northeastern.....	7
6—Maine.....	0
0—Bowdoin.....	19
21—Colby.....	33

BROOKLYN

14—Hartwick.....	6
13—N. Y. U.....	39
15—Adelphi.....	33
7—Northeastern.....	39
0—Alfred.....	20
7—C. I. N. Y.....	7
7—Hotchkiss.....	13
20—R. P. I.....	25

CARNEGIE TECH.

41—Bethany.....	6
28—St. Francis (Pa.).....	19
14—F. & M.....	14
0—Case.....	38
39—W. & J.....	18
48—Marietta.....	7
20—Lehigh.....	48

AMHERST

7—Columbia.....	27
27—Coast Guard Ac.....	13
14—Bowdoin.....	7
20—Colby.....	6
14—Wesleyan.....	7
14—Tufts.....	33
6—Trinity.....	21
13—Williams.....	19

BAYLOR

20—So. Carolina.....	6
14—Miss. State.....	6
35—Arkansas.....	13
28—Tex. Tech.....	7
21—Tex. A. & M.....	0
40—Tex. Christian.....	14
0—Texas.....	20
32—Wyoming.....	7
35—S. M. U.....	26

BROWN

28—Holy Cross.....	6
46—Rhode Island St.....	0
14—Princeton.....	27
48—Lehigh.....	0
28—Western Res.....	14
14—Yale.....	0
28—Harvard.....	14
16—Columbia.....	7

CATHOLIC U.

0—Patux. N. A. B.....	26
7—Ran. Mac.....	9
2—Johns Hopkins.....	44
6—Mt. St. Mary's.....	26
33—Gallaudet.....	13
14—Washington Coll.....	14

ARIZONA

40—New Mexico A.&M.....	7
12—Utah.....	13
0—Hardin-Simmons.....	35
0—Texas Western.....	28
7—Texas Tech.....	27
6—Denver.....	20
46—New Mexico.....	0
3—Temple.....	34

BOSTON COLLEGE

0—Oklahoma.....	46
13—Wake Forest.....	7
14—Penn State.....	32
25—Mississippi.....	25
7—Georgetown.....	10
14—Villanova.....	28
0—Clemson.....	27
20—Fordham.....	12

BUCKNELL

14—N. Y. U.....	0
13—Delaware.....	7
19—Temple.....	20
62—W. & J.....	0
21—Buffalo.....	7
33—Gettysburg.....	34
21—Lafayette.....	14
32—Muhlenberg.....	14

C. C. N. Y.

59—Susquehanna.....	0
14—Colby.....	20
6—New Haven T.....	27
14—Low. Tex.....	12
6—Wagner.....	28
7—Brooklyn.....	7
0—Upsala.....	7
7—N. Y. U.....	41

ARKANSAS

33—North Texas St.....	19
27—Texas Christian.....	7
13—Baylor.....	35
14—Texas.....	27
7—Vanderbilt.....	6
27—Tex. A. & M.....	14
0—Rice.....	14
6—So. Methodist.....	34
0—W. & M.....	20

BOSTON U.

33—Syracuse.....	21
40—Colgate.....	21
62—West Virginia.....	20
38—N. Y. U.....	6
46—Scranton.....	7
28—Temple.....	0
13—Maryland.....	14
0—St. Bonaventure.....	19

BUFFALO

0—Colgate.....	32
26—Niagara.....	7
26—R. P. I.....	0
32—Alfred.....	6
0—St. Lawrence.....	13
0—Bucknell.....	21
26—W. and J.....	2
39—R. State.....	7
20—Ohio U.....	7

CHATTANOOGA

6—Georgia.....	42
14—Ablene.....	7
7—Tennessee.....	39
34—Okla. City.....	7
20—Miss. South'n.....	33
21—Evansville.....	17
27—Mississippi.....	47
40—Louisiana Coll.....	7

ARMY

47—Davidson.....	7
42—Penn. State.....	7
21—Michigan.....	7
64—Harvard.....	14
53—Columbia.....	6
40—V. M. I.....	14
35—Fordham.....	0
14—Pennsylvania.....	13

BOWDOIN

13—Tufts.....	27
26—Wesleyan.....	0
7—Amherst.....	14
0—Williams.....	33
7—Colby.....	7
19—Bates.....	0
18—Maine.....	0

CALIFORNIA

21—Santa Clara.....	7
29—St. Mary's.....	7
41—Oregon State.....	0
35—Wisconsin.....	20
27—Western Mich.....	0
19—Mississippi State.....	10
21—Washington.....	7
35—U. C. L. A.....	21
33—Wash. State.....	14
41—Oregon.....	14
33—Stanford.....	14

CINCINNATI

21—Nevada.....	41
27—Hardin-Simmons.....	21
7—Coll. of Pacific.....	34
19—Mississippi State.....	0
21—Western Reserve.....	13
7—Kentucky.....	14
34—Ohio U.....	13
14—Xavier.....	20

AUBURN

7—Mississippi.....	40
14—Florida.....	14
22—Ga. Tech.....	35
6—Tulane.....	14
7—Vanderbilt.....	26
25—Miss. State.....	6
20—Georgia.....	20

BRIGHAM YOUNG

6—Texas Western.....	47
13—Destroyers, Pacific.....	27
21—San Jose.....	40
0—Utah.....	38
21—Arizona State.....	49
7—Denver.....	35
0—Wyoming.....	45

CANISIUS

28—Youngstown.....	26
26—St. Norbert.....	6
13—St. Bonaventure.....	46
32—Scranton.....	0
14—St. Bonaventure.....	0
7—Niagara.....	6
12—John Carroll.....	26

THE CITADEL

0—Florida.....	13
14—Newberry.....	4
0—Kentucky.....	44
7—Furman.....	19
7—Wofford.....	2
27—Presbyterian.....	1
19—V. M. I.....	1

IOWA STATE	
64—Dubuque.....	0
20—Illinois.....	20
19—Kansas.....	6
13—Colorado.....	6
25—Kansas State.....	21
0—Missouri.....	32
7—Oklahoma.....	34
21—Drake.....	8
0—Nebraska.....	7

JOHNS HOPKINS	
14—F. & M.....	13
19—Washington Col.....	7
7—Penn M. C.....	21
44—Catholic U.....	2
6—Gettysburg.....	66
31—Swarthmore.....	20
13—Dickinson.....	20
7—W. Maryland.....	35

KANSAS	
0—Texas Christian.....	28
12—Colorado.....	13
6—Iowa State.....	25
21—Geo. Washington.....	1
26—Oklahoma.....	43
55—Okla. A. & M.....	14
38—Kansas St.....	0
27—Nebraska.....	13
28—Missouri.....	34

KANSAS STATE	
55—Ft. Hays T.....	0
27—Colorado.....	13
6—Nebraska.....	13
21—Iowa State.....	25
14—Memphis State.....	38
0—Kansas.....	39
0—Oklahoma.....	39
14—Okla. A. & M.....	26
27—Tulsa.....	48

KENTUCKY	
71—Mississippi So.....	7
19—La. State.....	21
47—Mississippi.....	0
26—Georgia.....	0
44—The Citadel.....	0
7—So. Meth.....	20
14—Cincinnati.....	7
0—Xavier (Ohio).....	0
35—Florida.....	0
0—Tennessee.....	6

LAFAYETTE	
14—Princeton.....	26
13—Syracuse.....	21
35—Muhlenberg.....	21
0—Delaware.....	7
7—G. Wash.....	14
0—Rutgers.....	14
14—Bucknell.....	21
21—Lehigh.....	12

LEBANON VALLEY	
14—Gettysburg.....	33
14—Mt. St. Mary.....	7
7—Western Md.....	39
34—Moravian.....	13
26—Albright.....	13
4—Lincoln.....	6
0—Lancaster.....	22
22—Upsala.....	7

LEHIGH	
63—Franklin & Mar.....	0
39—Case.....	7
27—Rutgers.....	40
33—Gettysburg.....	20
0—Brown.....	6
21—N. Y. U.....	0
22—Muhlenberg.....	20
48—Carnegie Tech.....	20
12—Lafayette.....	21

LOUISIANA STATE	
0—Kentucky.....	19
14—Rice.....	7
0—Texas A. & M.....	0
0—Georgia.....	0
13—No. Carolina.....	7
34—Miss. U.....	0
33—Vanderbilt.....	13
34—Miss. State.....	17
48—S. E. Louisiana.....	7

LOYOLA (CALIF.)	
0—College of Pacific.....	52
12—San Francisco.....	27
52—Fresno State.....	13
14—St. Mary's.....	27
27—Santa Clara.....	27
34—San Diego State.....	21
Nov. 4—Hardin-Simmons*	

MAINE	
19—Rhode Isl. St.....	7
0—Springfield.....	35
26—New Hampshire.....	13
12—Connecticut.....	6
0—Bates.....	2
12—Colby.....	13
0—Bowdoin.....	18
28—Florida.....	13

MARQUETTE	
66—No. Dakota St.....	0
0—Wisconsin.....	41
7—Michigan St.....	48
62—St. Louis.....	7
24—Detroit.....	14
68—Colorado St.....	13
3—So. Carolina.....	6
7—Purdue.....	41

MARYLAND	
34—Virginia Tech.....	7
33—Georgetown.....	7
7—Michigan St.....	14
14—N. C. State.....	6
0—So. Carolina.....	7
40—Geo. Washington.....	14
14—Boston U.....	13

MASSACHUSETTS	
19—Bates.....	0
54—Norwich.....	0
6—Worcester Tech.....	7
32—Rhode Isl. State.....	19
20—Rochester.....	20
12—Vermont.....	20
0—Springfield.....	22
7—Tufts.....	27

MIAMI (Fla.)	
52—Rollins.....	13
26—Louisville.....	0
0—Purdue.....	14
13—Georgia.....	9
28—Florida.....	13

MIAMI (OHIO)	
23—Wichita.....	6
18—Virginia.....	21
27—Xavier.....	27
26—Pittsburgh.....	35
26—Ohio U.....	0
34—Western Mich.....	20

MICHIGAN	
7—Michigan St.....	3
27—Stanford.....	7
7—Army.....	21
20—Northwestern.....	21
14—Minnesota.....	7
13—Illinois.....	0
20—Purdue.....	12
20—Indiana.....	7
7—Ohio State.....	7

MICHIGAN STATE	
3—Michigan.....	7
48—Marquette.....	7
14—Maryland.....	7
42—Wm. & Mary.....	13
24—Penn State.....	0
62—Temple.....	14
21—Notre Dame.....	34
20—Oregon State.....	25

MIDDLEBURY	
32—Bates.....	7
20—Hamilton.....	13
0—Tufts.....	19
7—Trinity.....	63
0—Norwich.....	63
14—Union.....	14
14—Vermont.....	6

MINNESOTA	
48—Washington.....	20
28—Nebraska.....	6
21—Northwestern.....	7
27—Ohio State.....	0
Michigan.....	14
13—Tulane.....	13
55—Iowa.....	7
24—Pittsburgh.....	7
14—Wisconsin.....	6

MISSISSIPPI	
40—Auburn.....	7
0—Kentucky.....	47
27—Vanderbilt.....	28
6—Bost. Coll.....	25
27—Tex. Chr.....	33
7—La. State.....	34
47—Chattanooga.....	27
7—Tennessee.....	35

MISSISSIPPI ST.	
0—Tennessee.....	10
6—Baylor.....	14
7—Clemson.....	7
0—Cincinnati.....	19
6—Alabama.....	35
6—Tulane.....	54
6—Auburn.....	25
7—Louisiana State.....	34

MISSOURI	
34—Ohio State.....	35
27—So. Methodist.....	28
21—Okla. A. & M.....	7
27—Illinois.....	20
32—Iowa State.....	20
21—Nebraska.....	13
20—Colorado.....	13
7—Oklahoma.....	27
34—Kansas.....	28

MONTANA	
33—So. Dakota.....	13
27—Washington State.....	13
16—Utah State.....	13
12—Colo. A. & M.....	27
14—Oregon State.....	63
19—Idaho.....	47
34—Montana State.....	12

MUHLENBERG	
7—Scranton.....	12
6—Duquesne.....	14
21—Lafayette.....	35
21—Albright.....	7
13—Gettysburg.....	25
20—Delaware.....	22
20—Lehigh.....	22
7—Youngstown.....	7
14—Bucknell.....	32

NAVY	
20—So. Calif.....	42
28—Princeton.....	7
28—Duke.....	14
13—Wisconsin.....	48
7—Pennsylvania.....	28
0—Notre Dame.....	40
21—Tulane.....	21
34—Columbia.....	0

NEBRASKA	
33—So. Dakota.....	6
6—Minnesota.....	28
13—Kansas St.....	6
7—Penn State.....	22
0—Oklahoma.....	48
20—Missouri.....	27
13—Kansas.....	0
7—Iowa State.....	0
25—Colorado.....	14

NEVADA	
41—Cincinnati.....	21
53—Portland.....	27
14—St. Mary's.....	20
6—Coll. of Pacific.....	47
20—Wichita.....	7
34—Fresno St.....	13
0—San Francisco.....	41
14—Dayton.....	16
12—Loyola.....	13

NEW HAMPSHIRE	
28—Rhode Island St.....	20
13—Maine.....	26
20—Springfield.....	13
6—Vermont.....	0
40—Northeastern.....	12
25—Tufts.....	0
7—Connecticut.....	27
41—Toledo.....	48

N. Y. U.	
0—Bucknell.....	14
39—Brooklyn Coll.....	13
6—Georgetown.....	21
0—Boston U.....	38
6—Lehigh.....	0
39—Kings Point.....	0
8—Rutgers.....	33
41—C. C. N. Y.....	7

NO. CAROLINA	
26—No. Carolina St.....	6
21—Georgia.....	7
28—So. Carolina.....	13
28—Wake Forest.....	13
7—La. State.....	35
6—Tennessee.....	35
20—W. and M.....	14
6—Notre Dame.....	42
21—Duke.....	20

NO. CAROLINA ST.	
6—No. Carolina.....	26
6—Clemson.....	7
14—Davidson.....	20
13—Duke.....	14
6—Maryland.....	14
14—Va. Tech.....	13
20—Richmond.....	6
27—Wake Forest.....	14
21—Villanova.....	45

NORTHWESTERN	
20—Purdue.....	6
7—Pittsburgh.....	16
7—Minnesota.....	21
21—Michigan.....	20
21—Iowa.....	28
7—Ohio State.....	24
6—Wisconsin.....	14
39—Colgate.....	20
9—Illinois.....	7

NOTRE DAME	
49—Iowa.....	6
27—Washington.....	7
35—Purdue.....	12
46—Tulane.....	7
40—Navy.....	21
34—Mich. State.....	21
42—No. Carolina.....	6
28—Iowa.....	7

OHIO STATE	
35—Missouri.....	34
46—Iowa.....	7
13—So. California.....	13
0—Minnesota.....	27
21—Wisconsin.....	0
24—Northwestern.....	7
14—Pittsburgh.....	10
30—Illinois.....	17
7—Michigan.....	7

OKLAHOMA	
46—Boston College.....	0
33—Texas A. & M.....	13
20—Texas.....	14
48—Kansas.....	26
48—Nebraska.....	0
34—Iowa State.....	0
39—Kansas State.....	7
27—Missouri.....	7
28—Santa Clara.....	21

OKLA. A. & M.	
33—Texas Christian.....	33
48—Denver.....	2
7—Missouri.....	21
28—Drake.....	0
14—Kansas.....	55
7—Detroit.....	13
13—Tulsa.....	13
26—Kansas State.....	14
47—Wichita.....	20

OREGON

24—St. Mary's.....	7
41—Ildaho.....	0
27—U. C. L. A.....	35
21—Washington St.....	0
42—Colorado.....	14
13—So. California.....	40
31—Iowa.....	34
27—Washington.....	28
14—California.....	41
10—Oregon State.....	20

OREGON STATE

13—U. C. L. A.....	35
27—Utah.....	7
0—California.....	41
7—Washington.....	3
63—Montana.....	14
7—Stanford.....	27
35—Wash. State.....	6
35—Ildaho.....	25
25—Mich. State.....	20
20—Oregon.....	10

PENN STATE

6—Villanova.....	24
7—Army.....	42
32—Boston College.....	14
22—Nebraska.....	7
0—Michigan State.....	24
33—Syracuse.....	21
34—West Virginia.....	14
27—Temple.....	7
0—Pittsburgh.....	19

PENNSYLVANIA

21—Dartmouth.....	0
14—Princeton.....	13
27—Columbia.....	7
28—Navy.....	7
22—Pittsburgh.....	22
14—Virginia.....	26
13—Army.....	14

PITTSBURGH

13—William & Mary.....	7
16—Northwestern.....	7
20—West Virginia.....	28
35—Miami (Ohio).....	26
14—Indiana.....	48
22—Penn.....	21
10—Ohio State.....	14
7—Minnesota.....	24
19—Penn State.....	0

PRINCETON

26—Lafayette.....	14
7—Navy.....	28
13—Pennsylvania.....	14
27—Brown.....	14
12—Cornell.....	14
34—Rutgers.....	14
33—Harvard.....	13
21—Yale.....	13
10—Dartmouth.....	13

PURDUE

6—Northwestern.....	20
7—Iowa.....	21
12—Notre Dame.....	35
14—Miami.....	0
0—Illinois.....	19
13—Minnesota.....	7
12—Michigan.....	20
41—Marquette.....	7
14—Indiana.....	6

R. P. I

33—Alfred.....	18
0—Buffalo.....	26
6—Union.....	14
41—Worcester Tech.....	26
20—Rochester.....	13
7—Clarkson.....	0
20—Coast Guard.....	0
25—Brooklyn.....	20

RHODE ISLAND

7—Maine.....	19
20—New Hampshire.....	28
0—Brown.....	46
19—Mass.....	32
6—Temple.....	47
13—Springfield.....	34
0—Connecticut.....	23
7—Buffalo.....	39

RICE

33—Clemson.....	7
7—La. State.....	14
55—New Mexico.....	0
41—So. Meth.....	27
17—Texas.....	15
28—Texas Tech.....	0
14—Arkansas.....	0
13—Texas A. & M.....	0
20—Texas Christian.....	14

RICHMOND

27—Randolph-Macon.....	0
0—Duke.....	67
7—Delaware.....	21
12—Furman.....	0
7—V. M. I.....	14
28—Davidson.....	7
0—William & Mary.....	34
6—N. C. State.....	20
13—Va. Tech.....	28

ROCHESTER

20—Clarkson.....	7
7—Union.....	27
0—Williams.....	35
46—Brookport.....	23
27—Massachusetts.....	20
13—R. P. I.....	20
0—Vermont.....	14
6—St. Lawrence.....	12
7—Wesleyan.....	20

RUTGERS

79—Kings Point.....	6
7—Temple.....	14
40—Lehigh.....	27
9—Syracuse.....	21
35—Colgate.....	13
14—Princeton.....	0
14—Lafayette.....	34
33—N. Y. U.....	9
35—Fordham.....	14

ST. BONAVENTURE

26—Scranton.....	0
21—San Francisco.....	34
13—Dayton.....	28
25—Wayne.....	7
46—Carisilus.....	12
41—Niagara.....	0
0—Carisilus.....	14
20—Houston.....	14
19—Boston U.....	0

ST. LAWRENCE

16—Union.....	25
0—Vermont.....	21
42—Hobart.....	12
34—Champlain.....	7
13—Buffalo.....	6
41—Clarkson T.....	0
54—Norwich.....	0
52—Rochester.....	6

ST. LOUIS U.

48—Kirkville Tchr.....	6
7—Marquette.....	62
41—Davidson.....	12
14—Drake.....	27
14—Duquesne.....	51

ST. MARY'S (Calif.)

7—Oregon.....	29
7—California.....	24
20—Nevada.....	14
20—Villanova.....	28
17—Loyola.....	14
14—San Francisco.....	41
13—Drake.....	13
41—Denver.....	21
6—Santa Clara.....	19
13—San Jose St.....	40

SAN FRANCISCO

6—Coll. of Pacific.....	7
34—St. Bonaventure.....	21
27—Loyola.....	12
38—Detroit.....	14
27—San Jose.....	20
41—St. Mary's.....	14
41—Nevada.....	13
7—Santa Clara.....	13
0—Tulsa.....	10

SANTA CLARA

7—California.....	21
14—San Jose State.....	13
53—Fresno State.....	0
26—Portland.....	13
14—U. C. L. A.....	0
27—Loyola.....	19
7—Stanford.....	0
13—San Francisco.....	7
19—St. Mary's.....	6
21—Oklahoma.....	28

SO. CAROLINA

6—Baylor.....	20
7—Furman.....	14
13—No. Carolina.....	28
27—Clemson.....	13
7—Maryland.....	44
6—Marquette.....	3
7—Miami (Fla.).....	13
3—Georgia Tech.....	13

SO. CALIFORNIA

42—Navy.....	20
35—Washington St.....	7
13—Ohio State.....	13
10—California.....	16
20—Oregon.....	13
40—Wash.....	28
13—Stanford.....	34
21—U. C. L. A.....	7

SO. METHODIST

13—Wake Forest.....	7
28—Missouri.....	27
27—Rice.....	41
20—Kentucky.....	7
7—Texas.....	6
27—Texas A. & M.....	21
3—Arkansas.....	6
26—Baylor.....	35

STANFORD

49—San Jose St.....	0
44—Harvard.....	0
7—Michigan.....	27
7—U. C. L. A.....	14
40—Wash.....	0
27—Oregon State.....	7
5—F. & M.....	7
30—So. California.....	13
63—Ildaho.....	0
14—California.....	33

SUSQUEHANNA

0—C. C. N. Y.....	69
27—Wagner.....	41
34—Lycorning.....	21
13—Linnata.....	20
0—Uplata.....	21
0—Penn M. C.....	64
0—Haverford.....	7
0—Ursinus.....	14

SWARTHMORE

0—Penn M. C.....	28
16—Wesleyan.....	41
20—Ursinus.....	45
0—F. & M.....	31
20—Johns Hopkins.....	31
21—Drexel.....	24
14—Haverford.....	13

SYRACUSE

21—Boston U.....	33
20—Lafayette.....	13
14—Temple.....	27
21—Rutgers.....	47
21—Fordham.....	33
21—Penn State.....	33
7—Cornell.....	33
47—Holy Cross.....	13
35—Colgate.....	7

TEMPLE

0—Texas.....	54
14—Rutgers.....	7
27—Syracuse.....	14
20—Bucknell.....	19
47—Rhode Island.....	6
14—Mich. State.....	62
7—Boston U.....	28
7—Penn State.....	28
20—Holy Cross.....	7

TENNESSEE

10—Mississippi St.....	0
7—Duke.....	21
0—Chattanooga.....	7
7—Alabama.....	7
36—Tennessee Tech.....	6
35—North Carolina.....	6
13—Georgia Tech.....	30
35—Mississippi.....	7
6—Kentucky.....	0

TEXAS

43—Texas Tech.....	0
43—Temple.....	0
56—Ildaho.....	7
14—Oklahoma.....	20
17—Arkansas.....	14
15—Rice.....	17
6—So. Methodist.....	7
20—Baylor.....	0
13—Texas Christian.....	14

TEXAS A. & M.

0—Villanova.....	35
26—Texas Tech.....	7
13—Kliahoma.....	33
0—Louisiana.....	34
6—Texas Christian.....	28
0—Baylor.....	21
6—Arkansas.....	27
27—So. Methodist.....	27
0—Rice.....	13

TEXAS CHRISTIAN

28—Kansas.....	0
33—Okla. A. & M.....	33
7—Arkansas.....	27
13—Indiana.....	6
28—Texas A. & M.....	6
33—Mississippi.....	27
14—Baylor.....	40
14—Texas.....	13
14—Rice.....	20

TEXAS TECH.

20—Abilene Christian.....	0
0—Texas.....	43
7—Texas A. & M.....	26
35—West Texas.....	19
15—Tulsa.....	0
7—Baylor.....	28
7—Arizona.....	7
0—Rice.....	23
13—Texas Mines.....	0
27—New Mexico.....	0

TRINITY

34—Williams.....	13
19—Norwich.....	0
42—Hobart.....	0
69—Middlebury.....	13
62—Worcester T.....	0
21—Amherst.....	6
7—Wesleyan.....	6
6—Tufts.....	0

TUFTS

27—Bowdoin.....	13
7—Northwestern.....	6
7—Bates.....	12
19—Middlebury.....	0
14—Williams.....	14
33—Amherst.....	14
0—New Hampshire.....	25
27—Massachusetts.....	7
0—Trinity.....	6

TULANE

28—Alabama.....	14
18—Georgia Tech.....	0
40—S. E. Louisiana.....	0
7—Notre Dame.....	46
14—Auburn.....	6
54—Miss. State.....	6
21—Navy.....	21
41—Vanderbilt.....	14
28—Virginia.....	14

TULSA

27—McMurry.....	26
14—Detroit.....	20
7—Florida.....	40
0—Texas Tech.....	15
21—Villanova.....	19
55—Bradley.....	27
21—Wichita.....	14
13—Okla. A. & M.....	13
10—San Francisco.....	0
48—Kansas St.....	27

U. C. L. A.		VILLANOVA		WASHINGTON		WEST MARYLAND	
35—Oregon St.....	13	35—Texas A. & M.....	0	14—Utah.....	7	27—Dickinson.....	7
41—Iowa.....	25	27—Penn State.....	6	20—Minnesota.....	48	0—Gettysburg.....	21
35—Oregon.....	27	34—Detroit.....	20	7—Notre Dame.....	27	39—Lebanon Valley.....	7
14—Stanford.....	7	28—St. Mary's.....	20	3—Oregon St.....	7	39—Washington C.....	6
0—Santa Clara.....	14	19—Tulsa.....	21	0—Stanford.....	40	32—Mt. St. Mary's.....	0
27—Washington St.....	20	20—Duquesne.....	0	7—California.....	21	25—Hamp.-Sydney.....	6
27—California.....	35	28—Boston C.....	14	28—So. California.....	40	12—F. and M.....	6
47—Washington.....	26	29—Georgetown.....	14	28—Oregon.....	27	35—Johns Hopkins.....	7
7—So. Calif.....	21	45—N. C. State.....	21	26—U. C. L. A.....	47		
				34—Washington St.....	21		
UNION		VIRGINIA		WASH. & JEFF.		WILLIAM & MARY	
25—St. Lawrence.....	16	27—Geo. Washington.....	13	15—Denison.....	7	7—Pittsburgh.....	13
27—Rochester.....	7	21—Miami (Ohio).....	18	6—Geneva.....	13	39—Va. Tech.....	13
26—Vermont.....	7	0—Virginia Tech.....	0	7—Bradley.....	19	54—V. M. I.....	6
14—R. P. I.....	6	27—Wash. & Lee.....	7	0—Bucknell.....	62	13—Michigan State.....	42
39—Hobart.....	0	32—V. M. I.....	13	16—Carnegie Tech.....	39	28—Wake Forest.....	55
14—Williams.....	14	19—West Va.....	14	2—Buffalo.....	26	34—Richmond.....	0
14—Middlebury.....	24	26—Pennsylvania.....	14	6—Ohio Wesleyan.....	55	14—North Carolina.....	20
66—Hamilton.....	24	14—Tulane.....	28			20—Arkansas.....	0
				WASH. & LEE		WILLIAMS	
UTAH		VIRGINIA M. I.		27—Furman.....	7	54—Norwich.....	6
7—Washington.....	14	7—Quant. Marines.....	14	20—West Virginia.....	28	13—Trinity.....	34
7—Oregon St.....	27	14—Geo. Washington.....	7	0—Georgia Tech.....	36	35—Rochester.....	0
12—Arizona.....	0	6—Wm. & Mary.....	54	7—Virginia.....	27	33—Bowdoin.....	0
38—Brigham Young.....	20	13—Virginia.....	32	9—G. Washington.....	21	14—Tufts.....	14
0—Wyoming.....	13	14—Army.....	40	63—Davidson.....	6	6—Union.....	14
7—Colorado.....	14	47—Davidson.....	6	6—Va. Tech.....	13	22—Wesleyan.....	0
12—Colorado A. & M.....	21	14—The Citadel.....	19	7—Delaware.....	13	19—Amherst.....	13
6—Coll. of Pacific.....	45			WASH. STATE		WISCONSIN	
UTAH STATE		VIRGINIA TECH		33—Utah State.....	0	41—Marquette.....	6
0—Wash. State.....	33	14—Quant. Marines.....	33	13—Montana.....	7	13—Illinois.....	13
0—Montana.....	16	7—Maryland.....	34	7—So. California.....	35	20—California.....	35
0—Wyoming.....	27	13—Wm. & Mary.....	39	0—Oregon.....	21	48—Navy.....	13
7—Colorado.....	20	0—Virginia.....	26	35—Idaho.....	13	0—Ohio State.....	21
6—Colo. A. & M.....	28	14—Geo. Washington.....	24	20—U. C. L. A.....	27	30—Indiana.....	14
		7—Duke.....	55	6—Oregon St.....	35	14—Northwestern.....	6
		13—No. Caro. State.....	14	14—California.....	33	35—Iowa.....	13
		6—W. and L.....	6	21—Washington.....	34	6—Minnesota.....	14
		28—Richmond.....	13				
VANDERBILT		WAGNER		WESLEYAN		WYOMING	
7—Georgia Tech.....	12	18—Moravian.....	26	0—Bowdoin.....	26	57—Idaho State.....	13
14—Alabama.....	7	41—Susquehanna.....	27	12—Coast Guard.....	6	41—New Mexico.....	14
28—Mississippi.....	27	19—Hofstra.....	6	41—Swarthmore.....	16	8—Colorado A. & M.....	0
28—Florida.....	17	14—Arnold.....	14	7—Amherst.....	14	48—Montana State.....	0
6—Arkansas.....	7	28—C. C. N. Y.....	6	27—Am. Int'l.....	14	27—Utah State.....	0
26—Auburn.....	7	34—Ursinus.....	6	0—Williams.....	22	13—Utah.....	0
13—Louisiana State.....	33	12—Upsala.....	6	6—Trinity.....	7	45—Brigham Young.....	0
14—Tulane.....	41	36—Hartwick.....	6	20—Rochester.....	7		
27—Marshall.....	6	52—Panzer.....	12				
VERMONT		WAKE FOREST		WEST VIRGINIA		YALE	
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21—St. Lawrence.....	0	7—So. Methodist.....	13	7—Ohio Univ.....	17	33—Columbia.....	7
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13—New Hampshire.....	6	14—No. Carolina.....	28	20—Boston U.....	52	13—Dartmouth.....	34
20—Massachusetts.....	12	65—Wm. & Mary.....	28	47—Quantico.....	26	0—Brown.....	14
14—Rochester.....	6	35—Clemson.....	21	14—Virginia.....	19	13—Princeton.....	21
6—Middlebury.....	14	27—Duke.....	7	14—Penn State.....	34	29—Harvard.....	6
		14—N. C. State.....	27	7—Texas Mines.....	13		
				28—Western Res.....	20		

Notre Dame-Army Series Record

1913 N. D. 35, A. 13	1923 N. D. 13, A. 0	1932 N. D. 21, A. 0	1940 N. D. 7, A. 0
1914 A. 20, N. D. 7	1924 N. D. 13, A. 7	1933 N. D. 13, A. 12	1941 A. 0, N. D. 0
1915 N. D. 7, A. 0	1925 A. 27, N. D. 0	1934 N. D. 12, A. 6	1942 N. D. 13, A. 0
1916 A. 30, N. D. 10	1926 N. D. 7, A. 0	1935 A. 6, N. D. 6	1943 N. D. 26, A. 0
1917 N. D. 7, A. 2	1927 A. 18, N. D. 0	1936 N. D. 20, A. 6	1944 A. 59, N. D. 0
1919 N. D. 12, A. 9	1928 N. D. 12, A. 6	1937 N. D. 7, A. 0	1945 A. 48, N. D. 0
1920 N. D. 27, A. 17	1929 N. D. 7, A. 0	1938 N. D. 19, A. 7	1946 A. 0, N. D. 0
1921 N. D. 28, A. 0	1930 N. D. 7, A. 6	1939 N. D. 14, A. 0	1947 N. D. 27, A. 7
1922 A. 0, N. D. 0	1931 A. 12, N. D. 0		

East Takes Sears Cup

The women's Eastern lawn tennis team beat New England, 8 matches to 1, in the 1949 final of the annual Sears Cup competition. The victory was the East's thirteenth in the twenty-three-year history of the tournament.

Connects Twice on Same Round

Eddie Merrins, Meridian (Miss.) High School student, shot two holes-in-one on the same round at the Northwood Country Club last September. They gave him an 18-hole total of 65, two under the course record.

Professional Football

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Source: National Football League.

Year	Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	Year	Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
1921	Bears (Staley's).....	10	1	1	.909	1938	*New York Giants (E).....	8	2	1	.800
1922	Canton Bulldogs.....	10	0	2	1.000	1938	Green Bay Packers (W).....	8	3	0	.727
1923	Canton Bulldogs.....	11	0	1	1.000	1939	*Green Bay Packers (W).....	9	2	0	.818
1924	Cleveland Bulldogs.....	7	1	1	.875	1939	New York Giants (E).....	9	1	1	.900
1925	Chicago Cardinals.....	11	2	1	.846	1940	*Chicago Bears (W).....	8	3	0	.727
1926	Frankford Yellow Jackets.....	14	1	1	.933	1940	Washington Redskins (E).....	9	2	0	.818
1927	New York Giants.....	11	1	1	.917	1941	*Chicago Bears (W).....	10	1	0	.909
1928	Providence Steamrollers.....	8	1	2	.888	1941	New York Giants (E).....	8	3	0	.727
1929	Green Bay Packers.....	12	0	1	1.000	1942	*Washington Redskins (E).....	10	1	0	.909
1930	Green Bay Packers.....	11	3	1	.786	1942	Chicago Bears (W).....	11	0	0	1.000
1931	Green Bay Packers.....	12	2	0	.857	1943	*Chicago Bears (W).....	8	1	1	.889
1932	Chicago Bears.....	7	1	6	.875	1943	Washington Redskins (E).....	6	3	1	.667
1933	*Chicago Bears (W).....	10	2	1	.833	1944	*Green Bay Packers (W).....	8	2	0	.800
1933	New York Giants (E).....	11	3	0	.786	1944	New York Giants (E).....	8	1	1	.889
1934	*New York Giants (E).....	8	5	0	.615	1945	*Cleveland Rams (W).....	9	1	0	.900
1934	Chicago Bears (W).....	13	0	0	1.000	1945	Washington Redskins (E).....	8	2	0	.800
1935	*Detroit Lions (W).....	7	3	2	.700	1946	*Chicago Bears (W).....	8	2	1	.800
1935	New York Giants (E).....	9	3	0	.750	1946	New York Giants (E).....	7	3	1	.700
1936	*Green Bay Packers (W).....	10	1	1	.909	1947	*Chicago Cardinals (W).....	9	3	0	.750
1936	Boston Redskins (E).....	7	5	0	.587	1947	Philadelphia Eagles (E).....	9	4	0	.692
1937	*Washington Redskins (E).....	8	3	0	.727	1948	*Philadelphia Eagles (E).....	9	2	1	.818
1937	Chicago Bears (W).....	9	1	1	.900	1948	Chicago Cardinals (W).....	11	1	0	.917

* Won title play-off. (W) Western Division champion. (E) Eastern Division champion.

CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY-OFF RESULTS

1933	Chicago Bears 23, New York 21.	1941	Chicago Bears 37, New York 9.
1934	New York 30, Chicago Bears 13.	1942	Washington 14, Chicago Bears 6.
1935	Detroit 26, New York 7.	1943	Chicago Bears 41, Washington 21.
1936	Green Bay 21, Boston 6.	1944	Green Bay 14, New York 7.
1937	Washington 28, Chicago Bears 21.	1945	Cleveland 15, Washington 14.
1938	New York 23, Green Bay Packers 17.	1946	Chicago Bears 24, New York 14.
1939	Green Bay 27, New York 0.	1947	Chicago Cardinals 28, Philadelphia 21.
1940	Chicago Bears 73, Washington 0.	1948	Philadelphia 7, Chicago Cardinals 0.

ALL-AMERICA CONFERENCE

Champions					
Year	Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
1946	*Cleveland Browns (W)....	12	2	0	.857
1946	New York Yankees (E)....	10	3	1	.769
1947	*Cleveland Browns (W)....	12	1	1	.923
1947	New York Yankees (E)....	11	2	1	.846
1948	*Cleveland Browns (W)....	14	0	0	1.000
1948	Buffalo Bills (E).....	8	7	0	.533

* Won title play-off.

TITLE PLAY-OFF RESULTS

1946	Cleveland Browns 14, New York Yankees 9.
1947	Cleveland Browns 14, New York Yankees 3.
1948	Cleveland Browns 49, Buffalo Bills 7.

Rutgers University's College Field, site of the first football game in the United States, has been chosen as the home of the sport's intercollegiate Hall of Fame.

Laskau First in Walk Marathon

Henry Laskau of New York, competing for the first time in a walking event of more than 12 miles, won the 38-mile Lake George marathon last July. He covered the course from Warrensburg to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 5 hours, 58 minutes, 1 second.

CHICAGO ALL-STAR GAMES

1934	Chicago Bears 0, College All-Stars 0
1935	Chicago Bears 6, College All-Stars 0
1936	Detroit Lions 7, College All-Stars 7
1937	College All-Stars 6, Green Bay Packers 0
1938	College All-Stars 28, Washington Redskins 16
1939	New York Giants 9, College All-Stars 0
1940	Green Bay Packers 45, College All-Stars 28
1941	Chicago Bears 37, College All-Stars 13
1942	Chicago Bears 21, College All-Stars 0
1943	College All-Stars 27, Washington Redskins 7*
1944	Chicago Bears 24, College All-Stars 21*
1945	Green Bay Packers 19, College All-Stars 7
1946	College All-Stars 16, Los Angeles Rams 0
1947	College All-Stars 16, Chicago Bears 0
1948	Chicago Cards 28, College All-Stars 0
1949	Philadelphia Eagles 38, College All-Stars 0

* Played at Evanston, Ill.

Mexicans Score at Horse Show

The Mexican Army team captured the International Military Challenge Trophy for the fourth straight year at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden last November. Captain Ruben Uriza of the Mexican team won the International Individual Military Championship Challenge Trophy.

Indian Captures Dog Race

Edwin Lambert, an Indian game guardian, won the 140-mile Canadian championship dog race at the Northern Manitoba Trappers' Festival last year.

Noted Nicknames in Sports

BASEBALL

Big Six—Christy Mathewson
 Big Train—Walter Johnson
 Peerless Leader—Frank Chance
 Georgia Peach—Ty Cobb
 Prince Hal—Hal Chase
 Iron Man—Joe McGinnity
 Fordham Flash—Frankie Frisch
 Miracle Man—George Stallings
 Rabbit—Walter Maranville
 Little Napoleon—John McGraw
 Mite Manager—Miller Huggins
 Cactus—Clifford C. Cravath
 Rajah—Rogers Hornsby
 Sultan of Swat—Babe Ruth
 The Cat—Harry Brecheen
 \$100,000 infield—Stuffy McInnis, Eddie Collins, Jack Barry and Frank Baker of the Philadelphia Athletics
 Three-fingered—Mordecai Brown
 Gray Eagle—Tris Speaker
 Kiki—Hazen Cuyler
 Jughandle—Johnny Morrison
 Old Hoss—Riggs Stephenson, Charlie Radbourne
 Country—Enos Slaughter
 Billy the Kid—Billy Southworth
 Wild Horse of the Osage—Pepper Martin
 Mule—George Haas
 Camera Eye—Max Bishop
 Dem Bums—Brooklyn Dodgers
 Yankee Clipper—Joe DiMaggio
 Little Professor—Dom DiMaggio
 Mr. Shortstop—Marty Marion
 Beauty—Dave Bancroft
 Arkansas Traveler—Travis Jackson
 Wahoo Sam—Sam Crawford
 Gashouse Gang—St. Louis Cards of the mid-Thirties
 Meal Ticket—Carl Hubbell
 Old Fox—Clark Griffith
 High Pockets—George Kelly
 Goose—Leon Goslin
 Hitless Wonders—Chicago White Sox of 1906
 Flying Dutchman—Hans Wagner
 Old Roman—Charles A. Comiskey
 Home Run—Frank Baker
 The Crab—Johnny Evers
 Pants—Clarence Rowland
 Duster—Walter Mills
 Memphis Bill—William Terry
 Iron Horse—Lou Gehrig
 'Oom Paul—Paul Derringer
 The Lip—Leo Durocher
 King Kong—Charlie Keller
 The Old Arbitrator—Bill Klem
 Ol' Pete—Grover Cleveland Alexander
 \$100,000 Battery—Grover C. Alexander and Bill Killifer
 Big Poison—Paul Waner
 Little Poison—Lloyd Waner
 Turkey Mike—Mike Donlin
 Me an' Paul—Dizzy and Daffy Dean
 Wildfire—Frank Schulte
 Mad Russian—Lou Novikoff

FOOTBALL

Four Horsemen—Jim Crowley, Harry Stuhldreher, Elmer Layden and Don Miller of Notre Dame
 Galloping Ghost—Red Grange
 Seven Blocks of Granite—Fordham line of 1936
 Automatic Jack—Jack Manders
 Seven Mules—Notre Dame line of 1924
 Little Boy Blue—Abbie Booth
 Gloomy Gil—Gilmour Dobie
 Mr. Inside—Felix (Doc) Blanchard
 Mr. Outside—Glenn Davis
 Greasy—Earle Neale
 Hurry-up—Fielding H. Yost

BOXING

Manassa Mauler—Jack Dempsey
 Man Mountain—Jess Willard
 The Orchid Man—Georges Carpentier
 Wild Bull of the Pampas—Luis Angel Firpo
 Pittsburgh Windmill—Harry Greb
 Gentleman Jim—James J. Corbett
 Boston Tar Baby—Sam Langford
 Li'l Arthur—Jack Johnson
 Durable Dane—Battling Nelson
 Ruby Robert—Bob Fitzsimmons
 Boston Strong Boy—John L. Sullivan
 Basque Woodchopper—Paulino Uzcudun
 Fargo Express—Billy Petrolle
 Leaning Tower of Pisa and Tall Tower of Gorgonzola—Primo Carnera
 Brown Bomber—Joe Louis
 Two-ton Tony—Tony Galento
 Fainting Phil—Phil Scott
 Boy Bandit—James J. Johnston

TENNIS

Little Miss Poker Face—Helen Wills Moody
 Roark
 Bounding Basque of Biarritz—Jean Borotra
 The California Comet—Maurice McLoughlin
 Three Musketeers—Jean Borotra, Rene Lacoste, and Henri Cochet

HORSE RACING

Big Red—Man o' War
 Old Bones—Exterminator
 Mr. Longtail—Whirlaway
 The Iceman—George Woolf

Miscellaneous

Strangler—Ed Lewis
 Human Fish—Johnny Weissmuller
 The Emperor Jones—Bobby Jones
 Calamity Jane—Bobby Jones' Putter
 Boy Wonder—Willie Hoppe
 The Flying Finn—Paavo Nurmi
 The Fastest Human—Charley Paddock
 The Sauerkraut Line—Milt Schmidt, Bob Bauer and Woody Dumart of the Boston Bruins

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ROBERT E. GRAYSON

Librarian, *New York Herald Tribune*



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